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THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

"*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

"*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

"*Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

VOLUME XI.



CANTERBURY

PRINTED BY W. BRISTOW, ON THE PARADE.

M.DCCC.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

THE MOST REVEREND HIS GRACE

THE

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

METROPOLITAN OF ALL ENGLAND,

AND ONE OF HIS

MAJESTY's MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IT is with much diffidence, that I preſume to offer THIS HISTORY OF THE METROPOLITICAL CITY AND CHURCH OF CANTERBURY to your notice; but it is a ſubject in which your GRACE is ſo materially intereſted, that I ſhould have deemed myſelf guilty of the greateſt diſreſpect, had I omitted to ſolicit YOUR PATRONAGE of it.

That

That it may meet with your Grace's approbation, and that you may long continue to preſide over the church of Canterbury, to its proſperity and happineſs, is the ſincere wiſh of,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's moſt reſpectful,

and moſt obliged

humble ſervant,

LONDON,
DEC. 1, 1800.

EDWARD HASTED.

PREFACE.

THE GREAT LENGTH of time, ſince the laſt Edition of Mr. Somner's Hiſtory of the City, and Church of Canterbury was publiſhed by Mr. Battely, now near an hundred years, induced the Editor, eſpecially as ſome account of them was neceſſary to compleat his Hiſtory of the County of Kent, to attempt to continue that of both city and church, in a full and ample manner to the preſent time; in the purſuit of which, he ſoon found, among the records and authorities, which he had occaſion to ſearch on that account, materials fully ſufficient for the purpoſe of the latter, inſomuch as to enable him to give the Public a compleat Hiſtory of them, of which the labours of Mr. Somner and Mr. Battely ſhould be the foundation, and indeed the principal part, as far as the times in which they reſpectively wrote.

For that part of it, which relates to the city itſelf, and its civil juriſdiction, he had been favoured with two manuſcript volumes collected by Mr. Jekin, the late town-clerk, containing tranſcripts of the ſeveral charters, perambulations of bounds, charitable benefactions, extracts from the book of burghmote, and many other valuable articles relating to the franchiſes and privileges of the city, moſt of which are

depoſited in the city chamber and with the chamberlain of it; a valuable acquiſition, which has greatly contributed to this part of the Hiſtory. The eccleſiaſtical part of it, as far as relates to the parochial churches, received copious additions from the manuſcript collections of the late Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Margate, now in the Lambeth library; and the patrons and incumbents of the churches have been continued down to the preſent time from the books of preſentation, induction, &c. in both the prerogative and archdeacon's offices within the precincts of Chriſt-church, and the ſeveral wills proved from time to time in thoſe offices have likewiſe furniſhed much valuable information.

The Editor's long reſidence as well in the city as in the cathedral precincts gained him much local knowledge, and from his friendſhips formed there during that period and his intercourſe with the inhabitants, he acquired from time to time continued uſeful information, which is diſperſed throughout the Hiſtory.

There have been ſince Mr. Battely's time ſeveral accounts publiſhed of the cathedral and priory of Chriſt-church. Mr. Dart publiſhed one in 1726, in a thin folio, taken in a great meaſure from Mr. Battely's, to which he added ſeveral extracts from the manuſcripts in the Cotton library, and he embelliſhed it with many beautiful plates of the building and monuments

numents in it, which are indeed the chief merit of the book. Mr. Goſtling's Walk in and about Canterbury was publiſhed ſoon after the author's death in 1777; a work of much merit, as well as entertainment; but it is written congenial to the author's peculiar ſtrain of humour, rather a criticiſm on the opinions of others, and a book of pleaſurable reading for travellers, than one comprehending the antient and civil hiſtory of the city, drawn up, and authenticated from records and other documents of authority; nor indeed was ſuch ever his deſign, and therefore he has not entered into it. His local knowledge was great, for he had been a reſident within the precincts of the cathedral full fifty years, as one of the minor canons of it, during the whole of which time he had been an indefatigable and curious obſerver of whatever was worthy of notice in the cathedral and the precincts of it, as well as in the city and its environs, whatever therefore could be made uſe of from his book, conſiſtent with the nature of this Hiſtory, the reader will find interſperſed throughout the contents.

Since the above there has been publiſhed by Simmons and Kirkby, printers, of Canterbury, in 1783, an octavo pamphlet, containing a conciſe deſcription of the cathedral, and the inſcriptions on the ſeveral monuments in it, together with the lives and characters of the archbiſhops down to that time, being a new and much enlarged edition of a ſmaller and

more confined pamphlet before publiſhed by Mr. J. Burnby, on the ſame ſubject; of the latter part of this publication the Reader will find ſome uſe has been made in the like account of the archbiſhops in this Hiſtory.—Laſtly, Mr. Todd, a reverend and learned member of this church, publiſhed in 1793, a well written authenticated account of the lives of the deans of it to that period, from which the account of them in this Hiſtory has been chiefly ſelected; and the Editor cannot but embrace this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to Mr. Todd, for his continued liberal aſſiſtance throughout this Hiſtory, but more eſpecially in that part of it which relates to the church of Canterbury; his acknowledgments are likewiſe due to Mr. Alderman Bunce, for his valuable information relating to the civil juriſdiction of the city, and the ſeveral charters granted to it.

Many curious particulars relating to the ſtate of the cathedral and precincts of it, as well as of the revenues of the dean and chapter, and the members of it, after their diſſolution in the year 1648 to the time of the Reſtoration, are inſerted from a folio manuſcript of Captain Monins, who was the treaſurer and manager of them, during that time, appointed by the ruling parliamentary powers it was kindly communicated to the Editor by John Monins, eſq. of Canterbury, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now remains.

The

The deſcription, inſerted in this Hiſtory, of the ſeveral ſeals of the archbiſhops and priors of the priory of Chriſt-church, and other religious houſes, annexed to deeds and muniments among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, depoſited in the cabinet within the treaſury of the dean and chapter, were lately ſelected from them by the late Dr. Beauvoir and the Editor jointly.

The Reader will no doubt obſerve, how much he is indebted for his knowledge of the ſtate of the priory of Chriſt-church and the precincts of it, at the time of the diſſolution, and the diſtribution of the ſeveral buildings among the members of the new community of the dean and chapter, to the manuſcript account of the orders of chapter made in the year 1546, with Mr. Somner's valuable explanations and obſervations on them; by which not only the ſituation, but the uſe of the ſeveral buildings of the priory can be, with much certainty, pointed out at this time. This book was in the moſt friendly manner communicated to the Editor by the hon. dean North, now lord biſhop of Wincheſter, for the uſe of this Hiſtory, of which he has been a continued and liberal patron.

Beſides the aſſiſtance mentioned above, the Editor is indebted to many other moſt reſpectable friends, whoſe communications, though too numerous to be particularly noticed here, are inſerted throughout theſe Volumes, to all whom he is equally obliged for the favour of them.

He has only to notice further, that the Hiſtory of the Church of Canterbury is ſo connected with the events of public affairs, that the greateſt difficulty has been, not to find materials for the compiling of it, but to ſelect and abridge thoſe only, which were found moſt intereſting for that purpoſe, and ſuch as related more particularly to the prelates, who preſided over it, whoſe high and ſuperior ſtation, as metropolitans, entitled them to the royal confidence, and a participation in all public affairs of government, and occaſioned their being placed in the higheſt and moſt important offices of the ſtate. The chronicles and hiſtories of former times abound with occurrences relating to both, and mention them with the higheſt encomiums of praiſe, honor and commendation.—May THIS CHURCH long continue to flouriſh, an ornament to religion, and an example to others, with a ſeries of worthy prelates to preſide over it; and may the preſent moſt reverend and worthy Metropolitan long continue to govern it, to the proſperity and welfare of it, as well as of the Proteſtant church in general!

London, Dec. 13, 1800.

THE

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THE



THE CITY OF CANTERBURY

IS ſituated in the eaſtern part of the county of Kent, fifty-ſix miles diſtant from London, ſouth-eaſtward, and ſixteen miles from Dover and the ſea-ſhore,[a] the great high-road from London leading through it. Its geographical ſituation is in latitude 51 degrees, 17 minutes north, longitude 1 degree, 15 minutes eaſt, from Greenwich obſervatory. It adjoins weſtward to the hundred of Weſtgate, northward to the juriſdiction of Fordwich, and towards the ſouth and eaſt, to the hundred of Bridge and Petham.

It was called by the Romans, *Durovernum*, either from the Britiſh word *Dour*, which ſignifies water, or as Camden ſuppoſes, from the Britiſh *Durrhern*, a rapid river; both words, however, well adapted to the

[a] The ſea at Whitſtable comes within ſix miles of Canterbury.

ſituation of it.[b] Bede, and others, call it *Dorovernia*, and *Dorobernia*, which is ſaid to be its old name. The Saxons called Kent, *Cant-guar-landt*, that is, the country of the Kentiſh men; and this city, *Cant-wara byrg*, i. e. the Kentiſh men's city,[c] a name agreeing with that of Caer, Kent, (the city of Kent) as Nennius and the Britons called it from the Saxon name. The Latiniſts afterwards modelled it to *Cantuaria*, and the Engliſh to its preſent name of Canterbury, by which it has been in general called, from about the time of the Norman conqueſt.[d]

The origin of the city is ſaid by Jeffry of Monmouth, the author of the Britiſh Hiſtory, to be much older, even than Rome itſelf; for he writes, that one Rud-hudibras, or Lud-hudibras, a king of the Britons, founded this city almoſt nine hundred years before our Saviour's incarnation;[e] but as this writer is exploded, and his ſtory deemed fabulous by moſt of our antiquaries, and eſpecially by Camden, I ſhall paſs on to more probable evidence, that Canterbury exiſted at the time the Roman empire firſt extended itſelf into Britain, which appears by their continuing the name by which they found it called by the Britons, the Roman *Durovernum* being, ſeemingly, no other than the Latin rendering of the Britiſh *Durwhern*; that it exiſted in the time of the Roman empire here, is plain

[b] Lhuyd, a natural Briton, ſays, that Durywhern in his language was plainly *aqua ex alneto fluens*; but Talbot writes that a Welſhman rendered Darvernum to him *Dour arguern, quaſi aquæ juxta paludem aut Mariſcum*, and thence he deduces it See Burton on Antoninus, p. 185. Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. append. p. 144, conjectures that the river Stour was in the Britons' time called Avona, and that the Romans called this city corruptly *Duravennum*, for of Dor and Avona, it ſhould rather be called Doravona or Doravonum; of which ſee more hereafter.

[c] Cantwarenaburge. Bede, p. 117, edit. Wheeloc. Richard of Cirenceſter, calls this city, *Cantiopolis*. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 2.

[d] Lambarde Per. p. 313. Camden, p. 238. Bat. Somn. p. 1.

[e] See Higden's Polychron. p. 198, 213.

from

from the mention of it in the Itinerary of Antoninus, now more than 1500 years old, corroborated by the preſent remains of thoſe roads leading from two of their noted havens, Dover and Limne, to this city; by their workmanſhip and materials in the churches, walls, and gates of it; and the number of coins, earthen ware, utenſils and teſſelated pavements, found from time to time within the city and the near neighbourhood of it. What the general ſtate or condition of it was in the times of either the Britons or Romans, is not known; as there is no hiſtory or record to ſhew it; but no doubt it was then of conſiderable account; for even at the beginning of the Saxon heptarchy, it was eſteemed the head or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's reſidence;[f] thus Venerable Bede calls it the chief city of king Ethelbert.[g] Another writer ſtiles it the head of the empire;[h] and in the cloſe of a charter of Kenulph, king of Mercia, in the year 810, it is dated in the famous city, which of antient name was called *Dorovernia*.[i] Canterbury continued the royal reſidence of king Ethelbert, till about the year 596, when having embraced Chriſtianity by the perſuaſions of St. Auguſtine, he gave him his palace here, as a reſidence for him and his ſucceſſors, and retired himſelf to Reculver, where he built another palace for that purpoſe; but the king continued poſſeſſed of the city in demeſne, excepting as to that part, and certain privileges, which he had granted to St. Auguſtine, in which manner the crown afterwards continued poſſeſſed of it;[k] and in king Edward the Confeſſor's time, though in divers other parts of it, ſeveral privileges had been granted to religious as well as lay perſons, yet the royalty and chief ſeignory of it continued in the crown, and did ſo at the Norman conqueſt, as appears

[f] Battely's Somner, p. 1.
[g] Eccl. Hiſt. l. i. c. 25.
[h] Matth. Weſtm. ad an. 596
[i] Somner, p. 1.
[k] See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.

by the following entry of it in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the year 1080, being the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which the ſtate of it, as well in the reign of king Edward as at that time, is thus accurately deſcribed:

In Civitate Cantuariæ habuit Rex Edward, 50 *&* 1 *burgens reddentes gablu' & alios* 200 *&* 12. *ſup' quos habebat ſaca' & ſoca' &* 3 *molend de* 40 *ſol. modo burgens' gablu' reddentes ſunt* 19. *De* 32^{obs}. *aliis qui fuerant, ſunt vaſtati* 11 *in foſſato Civitatis. & Archieps ht. ex eis* 7. *& abb S. Auguſtini alios* 14 *p exabio Caſtelli. & adhunc ſunt* 200 *&* 12 *burgs. ſup quos ht rex ſaca' & ſoca' &* 3 *molend reddt* 100 *&* 8 *ſol. & theolonium' redd* 68. *ſol. Ibi* 8 *acræ pti quæ ſolebant e'e'. legator; regis. mo. reddt de Cenſu* 15 *ſol. & mille acre ſilvæ infructuoſæ. de qua exeunt* 24. *ſolidi' Int totu. T. R. E. valuit* 51 *lib. & tntd qdo Haimo Vicec. recep & mo'* 50 *lib. appciat'. Tam' qui ten' hc' reddit* 30. *lib. arſas & penſatas. &* 24. *lib ad numeru' Sup h' oma' ht vicecom'* 100 *&* 10 *ſol.*

Duos dom' duor; burgſiu' una' foris alia' int' civitate. qda monachus æccliæ cantuar abſtulit. Hæ erant poſitæ in calle regis.

Burgſes habuer' 45. *manſur' ext' civitate' de' qbs ipſi habet' gablu' & cſuetud, rex aut' hab ſaca & ſoca. Ipſi qque' burg'ſes habebant de rege* 33. *acs træ in gilda' ſua' Has dom & hanc tra' ten' Rannulf de Colubels. Habet etiam qt.* 20. *acs træ ſup' hæc. quas tenebant burgens' in alodia de rege. Tenet quoq;* 5. *acs træ' quæ juſte ptinent uni æccliæ. De his omibz revocat iſde Rannulf ad ptectore' epm. Baiocenſem.*

Radulf de Curbeſpine ht. 4. *manſuras in Civitate quas tenuit quæda' ccubina Heraldi, de quibz' eſt ſaca & ſoca regis. ſed uſq; ne' non habuit.*

Iſde Radulf ten alias 11. *maſuras de epo baioc in ipſa civitate quæ fuer Sbern biga & reddt* 11. *ſolid &* 2 *den &* 1 *obolu.*

Per

Per tota civitate cantuariæ ht. rex ſaca & ſoca, excepta tra æccliæ S. Trin & S. Auguſtini, & Eddevæ reginæ & Alnod Cild & Eſber Biga & Siret de Cilleha.

Concordatu eſt de rectis Callibs quæ habent p. civitate introitu' & exitu' quicunq; in illis forisfecerit, regi emdabit. Similit' de Callibz' rectis extra civitate' uſq; ad una leuga' & 3 partrias & 3 pedes. Si qs ergo infra has publicas vias intus civitate, vel' ext' foderit vel palu' fixerit, ſequit' illu' ppoſit regis ubicunq; abierit & emenda' accipiet ad opus regis.

Archieps. calu' niat' forisfactura' in vijs ext civitate' ex utq; parte ubi terra ſua e'. Quida ppoſit Brumann' noe T. R. E. capit c'ſuetudines de extraneis mercatorib; in tra S. Trinitatis & S. Auguſtini, Qui poſtea T. R. W. ante archiepm Lanfranc & epm. Baiocenſe' recognovit ſe injuſte accepiſſie & ſacramto facto' juravit qd ipſæ æcclæ ſuas co'ſuetudines qetas habuer R. E. tepore. Et exinde utraq; æccliæ in ſua tra habuer' coſuetud' ſuas, judicio baronu regis qi placitu tenuer.

Which is: *In the city of Canterbury, king Edward has* 51 *burgeſſes,*[1] *yielding rent; and other two hundred and twelve, on which he had ſac and ſoc; and three mills of forty ſhillings; now the burgeſſes yielding rent are nineteen. Of thirty-two others, which were, eleven are deſtroyed in the ditch of the city, and the archbiſhop has of them ſeven, and the abbot of St. Auguſtine other fourteen, by exchange of the caſtle, and as yet there are two hundred and twelve burgeſſes, on which the king has ſac and ſoc, and three mills yielding one hundred and eight ſhillings, and toll yielding ſixty eight ſhillings. There are eight acres of meadow,*[m] *which uſed to be of the king's officers, now yielding of rent fifteen ſhillings, and a thou-*

[1] Theſe burgeſſes ſeem to have been ſuch as exerciſed free trade, according to the liberties and privileges granted to them by the king, for which they paid him a *gablum*, or yearly rent of tribute money, which in proceſs of time became a fee-farm rent, or an annual compoſition in a ſtated ſum of money.

[m] This meadow is now the property of the corporation, and is called the king's mead.

ſand acres of wood yielding no pannage, from which there is payable twenty-four ſhillings. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth fifty one pounds, and as much when Hamo the ſheriff received it, and now it is valued at fifty pounds, yet he who now has it pays thirty pounds, tried and weighed, and twenty-four pounds numbered; of all theſe the ſheriff has one hundred and ten ſhillings.

Two houſes of two burgeſſes, one without, the other within the city, a certain monk of the church of Canterbury took away. Theſe were placed in the king's highway.

The burgeſſes had forty-five manſions without the city, of which they had rent and cuſtom; but the king had ſac and ſoc. Thoſe burgeſſes alſo had of the king thirty-three acres of land in his guild. Theſe houſes and this land Ranulf de Columbels holds. He has alſo four times twenty acres of land more than theſe, which the burgeſſes held in fee ſimple of the king. He holds likewiſe five acres of land, which of right belong to a certain church; of all theſe the ſame Rannulf vouches the biſhop of Baieux as his protector.

Radulf de Curbeſpine has four manſions in the city, which a certain concubine of Herald held, from which there is ſac and ſoc of the king, but to this time he had it not.

The ſame Radulf holds other eleven manſions of the biſhop of Baieux in the city itſelf, which were Sbern Biga's,[n] and yield eleven ſhillings and two-pence and one halfpenny.

Through the whole city of Canterbury the king has ſac and ſoc, except the land of the church of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Auguſtine, and of queen Eddeve, and of Alnod Cilt, and Eſber Biga, and Siret de Cilleha.

It is agreed concerning the highways which have entrance and exit through the city, whoever ſhall commit an

[n] Biga, that is, the provider of the king's carriages.

offence

offence in them, ſhall make a fine to the king; in like manner of the highways without the city, as far as one league, and three perches, and three feet. If any one therefore, within theſe public ways within the city or without, ſhall dig or put down a poſt, the king's reeve ſhall follow him wherever he ſhall go, and receive the fine to the king's uſe.

The archbiſhop claims forfeitures in the ways without the city on both ſides, where the land is his; a certain reeve, named Bruman, in the time of king Edward, took the cuſtoms of the foreign merchants in the land of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Auguſtine, who afterwards, in the time of king William, before archbiſhop Lanfranc and the biſhop of Baieux, acknowledged that he had received them unjuſtly, and ſwore upon his oath, that thoſe churches poſſeſſed them quietly in the time of king Edward, and from that time both churches had thoſe cuſtoms by judgment of the king's barons, who held pleas.

At this time, it appears by the ſame book, the archbiſhop had poſſeſſions in Canterbury, which are thus entered in it, under the general title of his lands.

In civitate Cantuariæ habet Archieps. 12. *burgenſes, & 32 manſuras, quas tenent clerici de villa in gilda ſua, & reddunt* 35. *ſol. & un mold de* 5 *ſol.*

Which is: *In the city of Canterbury, the archbiſhop has twelve burgeſſes and thirty two manſions, which the clerks of the ville hold in their guild, and they pay thirty-five ſhillings, and one mill of five ſhillings.*

It appears by the above record, that the ſheriff of the county of Kent was intruſted with and managed the king's intereſt here, the ſame as he did the other manors and demeſnes of the king, and accounted yearly for the profits of it,° as did afterwards the king's præfects and bailiffs

° When the king was poſſeſſed of a city or town in demeſne, he had a compleat poſſeſſion of it, with all its parts and adjuncts. He was lord of the ſoil, viz. of all the burgage houſes, ſheds, ſtalls and buildings erected on it; of the profits, if any, of aldermanries, the herbage and productions of the earth, profits of fairs and markets, pleas and perquiſites of courts; in a word, of all

bailiffs of the city, as will be further noticed hereafter; in which ſtate the city continued, till Henry III. in his 18th year, granted it to the citizens,[p] to hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, at the yearly rent of ſixty pounds in fee ferm;[q] by which tenure it has continued to be held ever ſince.[r]

all iſſues, profits, and appurtenances of the city or town, which had not been aliened by the king, or his anceſtors; for ſometimes the crown thought fit to grant ſome part of it, or ſome of the profits to private perſons, or religious houſes, by which means it happened, that the property was divided into parts, and became ſevered from the *corpus civitatis*. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.

[p] Before, as well as after this, I find it paying aid as the king's town, viz. anno 14 Henry II. Madox's Exchequer, p. 409 an. 1, Johan. p. 507, in king Edward I.'s reign, p. 509.

[q] That is to ſay, rendering a yearly rent for ever and the ſucceeding kings of England and their grantees have been from time to time poſſeſſed of it in inheritance, in right of the crown, by the hands of the townſmen for the time being; from the time of ſuch a grant in fee ferm, the crown was eſteemed to be poſſeſſed of it by way of ſeignory, and the tenure of the town itſelf, as well as the particular burgage tenements in it ſo put to fee ferm, was that of burgage. See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 15, 21.—Anno 4 Ed. I. it appears by the Pat. Rolls, that the liberties of this city, which had been ſeized into the king's hands, were reſtored anno 18 Edward I. The king's officers of the exchequer ſeized the liberties of this town of Canterbury, for not accounting for their rent at the exchequer; ibid. p. 161; and again anno 34 Edward I. See Madox's Excheq. p. 701, 702, 703. In the firſt year of king Edward I. the citizens of Canterbury were grievouſly amerced by the juſtices itin. for the eſcape of felons out of the churches of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the archbiſhopric, contrary to former cuſtom. Pat. 1 Ed. I. ps. 2, m. 18. Prynne, p. 125.

[r] King Edward III. in the 29th year of his reign granted 30l. a year, part of this rent to William Condy, for his good ſervices, &c. whereof the corporation bought of John Hales, eſq. 7l. 10s. in 1532, and the remaining 22l. 10s. they purchaſed of Thomas Wootton, eſq. in 1555. King Edward IV. in the 1ſt year of his reign, by charter releaſed the city from 16l. 13s. 4d. more of this rent, ſo that the corporation are now charged in reſpect of their fee farm rent with 13l. 6s. 8d. only, which their chamberlain pays to the poor of the hoſpital of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and the ſheriff is annually allowed in the exchequer.

THIS

THIS CITY being thus part of the king's demeſnes, was, from the earlieſt accounts, under the government and direction of an officer appointed by him, ſtiled at different periods the king's præfect, provoſt, and keeper of the city, and this both before the Norman conqueſt and ſome time afterwards, though at that time, as appears by the former extract from Domeſday, the ſheriff of the county had the cuſtody of it; but this ſeems to have been only temporary; for in after times, the king appointed one or more bailiffs for the cuſtody of it, who not only preſided over the civil juriſdiction of it, but in the manner of ſtewards accounted yearly to the king, for the ſeveral profits and iſſues ariſing from it.[s]

Somner has ſhewn, that at leaſt from the laſt year of king John, two bailiffs were yearly appointed by the king for the above purpoſe,[t] and continued ſo to be, till king Henry III. by his charter in his 18th year, granted the town to the citizens in fee-farm as above-mentioned, and infranchiſed them with licence and power yearly to chuſe in it bailiffs for themſelves; and in his 40th year he granted to them ſeveral other charters of divers liberties and franchiſes,[u] all which were allowed

[s] Anno 780, in certain charters of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, mention is made of one Aldhunc, the king's præfect of this city. In 956, in a ſubſcription to a deed, among the witneſſes, mention is made of one Hlothewig Portgereſa. In the Daniſh maſſacre here under king Ethelred, anno 1011, Alfwerd, or Alfred, ſtiled *Præpoſitus Regis*, was one of the perſonages of note then taken priſoner. Afterwards one Brumannus is mentioned in Domeſday as præpoſitus of the city. In ſucceeding times, about king Henry I.'s reign, being in the time of archbiſhop Anſelm, one Calveal is mentioned as a witneſs in a deed by the name and title of Portgreva or Portreve. Bat. Somn. p. 178.

[t] See Battely's Somner, p. 179, where there is a liſt of the names of ſeveral bailiffs, extracted from the charters in the archives of Chriſt-church, to which charters they were witneſſes.

[u] Theſe charters are all in the city cheſt, in the chamber of it. Anno 27 Ed. I. Adam de Vauxs, and Thomas de Beaveys, two citizens of Canterbury, came into the exchequer, and for themſelves and the whole community of the city made fine to the king in

lowed in the iters of J. de Berewyk and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, in the 21ſt year of king Edward I. and in that of H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant likewiſe at Canterbury, in the 6th year of king Edward II. all which was proved on a *quo warranto*, in the 19th year of king Richard II. who confirmed the ſame by his letters of *inſpeximus* that year, and granted his exemplification of them accordingly.

By this exemplification it appears, that in the pleas of the crown, anno 21 Edward I. before J. de Berewyk and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant at Canterbury, upon a *quo warranto* iſſuing, in reſpect of theſe liberties, the citizens pleaded, that king Henry, the king's father, granted and confirmed to them by his charter, that they and their heirs ſhould have and hold of him and his heirs for ever, the ſaid city of Canterbury in *ferma*, for ſixty pounds ſterling yearly to be paid; and as to the return of writs, aſſize of bread and ale, pillory, tumbrel, and gallows, they pleaded that the ſaid king Henry granted to them, that they and their heirs for ever, ſhould have return of the king's writs, touching the city and the liberties of the ſame, as well within the ſuburb, as within the city; and as to the liberties of holding pleas of the crown, and having market, fair, gallows, and weif, in the city, they pleaded that the ſaid king Henry granted to them all liberties and free cuſtoms, which they had in the time of king Henry his grandfather before mentioned, in as ample a manner as they had at any time poſſeſſed the ſame; and they further pleaded, that they and the citizens their

in 100l. to have a confirmation of theſe charters of liberties granted to them by king Henry III. and they bound themſelves *pro ſe et ceteris civibus* to pay the ſame. Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 139. Madox's Exchequer, p. 290, 291. Rot. Cart. No. 5, *de confirmatione libertatum, &c.* In the city cheſt is a charter of the ſame, dated anno 26 Edward I. and two charters likewiſe, anno 22 Edward III. confirming former liberties, with the addition of ſome new ones; and a grant anno 10 Edward II. for the mayor to take recognizanecs of debt.

anceſtors

anceſtors had fully uſed the aforeſaid liberties, from the time of the aforeſaid king Henry, the great-grandfather of the then king (Edward;) all which was found by the jury, and allowed by the juſtices in their ſaid iter.

In which iter, on a queſtion ariſing, whether the borough of St. Martin and of Fyſpole, was within the liberties of the city,[w] the jury found, that the borough of St. Martin ſhould in future be ſubject and anſwerable with the reſt of the citizens, in all thoſe matters which belong to the crown; and that the coroner of the city ſhould execute his office of coroner within that borough; and they further found, that all reſident and dwelling in that borough, ought to come four times in a year to the hundred of Burgate, at the ſummons of the bailiffs of the city, to preſent thoſe things which belonged to the view of frank-pledge. And in like manner that they ought to come to the portmote of the city, as often as the citizens ſhould cauſe a common meeting, to be ſummoned by the blowing of the horn of the city; and they found that the performing the ſaid ſuit had been withdrawn for ſome time to the king's damage; therefore it was adjudged, that the above borough ſhould for the future perform the ſaid ſuits, and ſhould be diſtrained to the performance of them, and that the king ſhould recover his arrearages of the ſame. And as to the tenants of Fyſpole, that they ſhould perform the ſuit which they had been accuſtomed to perform.[x]

After

[w] In the year 1268, being the 42d year of king Henry III. there had been an agreement made between the citizens and the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, to put an end to the diſputes which had ariſen between them concerning the bounds of their reſpective liberties and franchiſes in reſpect to the borough of Longport, which will be mentioned at large under the deſcription of that borough.

[x] See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 3, No. vi. where theſe letters of inſpeximus are recited, extracted from the bundle of records and king's writs in the tower of London, of the 19th year

After this, it appears, that the city continued to be governed by bailiffs with little alteration, though the citizens obtained ſome further addition to, and allowance of their liberties in the firſt year of Henry IV. in the 2d and 9th years of Henry V. and the 3d and 26th years of Henry VI.[y] in the 26th year of which reign, the king granted to them an ample charter of further liberties and privileges, among which were thoſe of chuſing a mayor inſtead of bailiffs, on Holy Croſs day, yearly, and to be a corporation, by the name of mayor and commonalty; the mayor to be ſworn into his office on the Michaelmas day, to have his ſerjeants at mace, to have the return of all writs, foreign officers not to intermeddle; the city and court to be governed by the mayor, who with the commonalty, ſhould be capable of purchaſing and ſelling lands,[z] and to ſue and be ſued. The mayor and his ſucceſſors to take knowledge of all pleas, to be juſtices of the peace, after the expiration of their mayoralty. And he granted, that no juſtice of peace of the county ſhould enquire of things done in the city. Mondays and Thurſdays to be the courts days; power granted to levy fines before the mayor, were licence of concord; none of the commonalty to be compelled to anſwer without the city; the mayor, in his abſence, might make one of the aldermen his deputy. The mayor and aldermen only, to make and alter rules and conſtitutions, and to raiſe taxes on the citizens. The mayor might puniſh any of the citizens, who came not to his commandment; to have one coroner; no officer of the county to intermeddle

year of king Richard II. and in the city cheſt is a copy of this exemplification under the great ſeal, and likewiſe a charter of liberties granted by king Richard II. in his 3d year.

[y] All theſe charters are in the city cheſt. That of 9th king Henry V. are letters patent of certain liberties to the marſhal and ſteward and clerk of the market.

[z] The charters give no ſuch power, but it is a right inherent in the corporation to ſell.

within

within the city or liberty of it. And the ſame king, by another charter, alſo in the city cheſt, in the 31ſt year of his reign, granted, of his eſpecial grace, to the mayor and commonalty, a full confirmation of all former charters of liberties granted to them, as well as of his own charter laſt-mentioned with a ſpecial clauſe, that the liberties granted in ſuch charter ſhould not be any ways ſubject to the act of reſumption then lately paſſed;[a] and he further by it granted that the citizens ſhould chuſe a mayor, who ſhould be a citizen, according to their old cuſtom, or in the ſame manner as the citizens of London; that the mayor, with the advice of the aldermen, ſhould chuſe yearly a bailiff or ſheriff, who ſhould be bound to anſwer at his exchequer for the fee farm, and other iſſues, profits and revenues of the city, and ſhould make an attorney; conuzance of pleas to be taken before the mayor in the Guildhall; all manner of pleas and actions within the precincts of the hamlet of Staplegate in this city, parcel of the ville of Weſtgate, without the city, and within the aforeſaid liberty of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, always excepted.

And further, that the mayor, and one learned man, and four, three, or two, of the aldermen, being called to the mayor, jointly and ſeverally ſhould be juſtices of the peace, to hold the ſeſſions within the city for the ſame and the liberties thereof; and therein to enquire of the clipping and forging of money, and of all ſtatutes, &c. for the peace and good government of all people within the city; and of all felonies, foreſtallings, regratings, &c. therein to hear and determine of all matters, which juſtices of the peace ſhould hear and determine; provided always, that the mayor and the ſaid learned man ſhould be of the *quorum*; that they ſhould have the keeping of the gaol of Weſtgate for

[a] Act anno 28 Henry VI. Rot. No. 5. See Davenant's Treatiſe of Grants and Reſumptions, p. 160.

priſoners,

priſoners, and ſhould be juſtices of the gaol delivery; the mayor and his ſucceſſors to be juſtices for the making of muſters, &c. that the ſaid mayor and commonalty ſhould have one fair, to be holden on Auguſt 4th, and the two days next following, with all liberties and free cuſtoms to them belonging, provided it ſhould not be to the nuiſance of the fairs nigh to the ſame, or to the juriſdictions and liberties of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the priory of Chriſt-church, or the monaſtery of St Auguſtine, by any manner of means.

After which, king Edward IV.[b] in his firſt year, confirmed all the above-mentioned charters by *inſpeximus*, reciting eſpecially thoſe of king Henry VI. at full length; and then, He conſidering that the city of Canterbury being one of the antienteſt cities of the realm, ſet in the beſt place for the proſpect of ſtrangers, the metropolitan ſee of it, in which church the bleſſed martyr, St. Thomas, and his couſin Edward, late prince of Wales, lay buried; and the fidelity and laudable ſervice, wiſdom, induſtry, and courage of the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, to him and his progenitors, kings of England, eſpecially to himſelf of late, to their no ſmall charge and jeopardy; therefore for theſe and many other cauſes, he granted and confirmed to them all former charters, liberties, and cuſtoms, eſpecially thoſe of king Henry IV. and VI. to hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever. Moreover, hearing of the grievous and lamentable complaint of the then mayor and citizens, that this city and the inhabitants of it were fallen into great poverty, as well by the great and chargeable payment of the fee farm from it of ſixty pounds, as by their great and chargeable coſts and expences in reſiſting his enemies invading the realm in thoſe parts near it, and other neceſſary charges happening to the city; and that the fewneſs of the inhabi-

[b] The tranſlation of the charter 1ſt Edward IV. now in uſe is a very bad one.

tants

tants in it were so much impoverished and wasted, that they must leave the city, though God forbid it, clearly depopulated, except they were graciously succoured; which he, of his abundant grace, being willing to do, and to further this city, released and remitted to the mayor and citizens 16l. 13s. 8d. of the said fee farm, yearly for ever; and that they should have allowance yearly, at the exchequer, for the remaining 43l. 6s. 8d. to be paid yearly, viz. thirty pounds thereof to the heirs of William Cundy, son of John Cundy, and twenty marcs to the six brothers and sisters of Herbaldown, to them severally granted and confirmed of old time by his progenitors.

And he further granted to them, in help of the said payment of 43l. 6s. 8d. all fines, issues, and amerciaments at their sessions, held from time to time, and likewise authority to the citizens to levy fines before mayor of the city. And for the greater tranquility, profit, and increase of the citizens, he of his better grace, granted and confirmed to the mayor and citizens, that in future, the city, with the suburbs without Northgate, and the suburbs without Riding-gate, Burgate, Newingate, Quiningate, Worgate, and Westgate, of the city; and that parcel, hamlet, or village of Winecheap, with other suburbs; and all the precinct of the city, suburbs, and parcel aforesaid, which were of the liberties, and within the liberty of the city at that time, or of old time had been. (The hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the village of Westgate without the city, then of the fee of the archbishop, and the castle of Canterbury, always excepted.) Which city and suburbs, parcel and precinct, except before excepted, were then in the county of Kent, but should in future be one whole county by itself corporate, in deed and name, and distinct, and utterly separate from the said county of Kent, and should be named and called the county of the city of Canterbury, for ever.[c]

And

[c] At the time of the survey of Domesday, this place, like Rochester and many other towns, was accounted a hundred of itself,

And he alſo granted that the bailiff of the city ſhould be ſheriff of it, and take the oath of ſheriff accordingly; that the mayor ſhould certify ſuch nomination under his ſeal into chancery; the ſheriff ſhould hold monthly courts on a Thurſday; that all writs ſhould be directed to him, and he ſhould have the return thereof as ſuch, and ſhould make up his account before the barons of the exchequer yearly. The coroner ſhould have juriſdiction over the county of the city; none dwelling within the city ſhould be compellable to be a collector or aſſeſſor of any tax or ſubſidy but within the city, and that upon ſhewing the charter in any court, they ſhould allow thereof, &c. And he granted that the mayor ſhould be eſcheator, and to take the oath before the mayor, his predeceſſor, and two of the aldermen at the leaſt; and that the mayor and commonalty ſhould have in help towards the ſaid payment of 43l. 6s. 8d. all the iſſues and profits of the above office; and likewiſe the goods of all felons, fugitives, outlawries, &c. without any count whatſoever, the lands then being in the king's hands, and ſo coming in future always excepted; and further, that the ſheriff dying or removing, the mayor, with the advice of the aldermen, ſhould make a new choice. To which charter were witneſſes, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England and legate of the apoſtolic ſee, and many others. It is dated on Auguſt 2d, in the

ſelf, by the name of the hundred of Canterbury, and it probably continued ſo till this charter of king Edw. IV. made it a county of itſelf, excluſive from the juriſdiction of the county of Kent, in which it was before comprehended; but although the hamlet of Staplegate within the city, parcel of the ville of Weſtgate, without the city and the caſtle of Canterbury only were excepted from this new county, yet the archbiſhop's palace, the ville of Chriſt-church, and other religious foundations claimed likewiſe an exemption from it; all which are mentioned in the ſucceeding charters and in the further part of this hiſtory.

year

year before mentioned, and indorſed on the back, by the ſame king and of the date aforeſaid, by authority of parliament, and for 10l. paid in the hanaper.[d]

After which, king Henry VII. in his 13th year, and king Henry VIII. in his 3d year, confirmed all the charters, liberties and privileges of the city; and the former king granted to it his letters patent, in his 13th year, uſually ſtiled *Novæ Ordinationes*, for the better government of it,[d] made to the mayor and citizens, upon their humble petition to the king, on account of the frequent controverſies and contentions within the city, among the indwellers of the city upon the election of a mayor and other officers of it, and many other enormities of long time uſed within it, by which many inconveniences had ariſen and were likely to ariſe, if good and due remedy was not in time provided and eſtabliſhed; and being willing to provide ſuch due remedy for the ſpeedy reformation of theſe evils, and the better adminiſtration of juſtice within the city, he ordained and eſtabliſhed certain ordinances, inſtitutions, and rules, to be obſerved within it in future; and in the firſt place, that inſtead of a mayor and ſix aldermen, there ſhould be ever after, a mayor and twelve aldermen; and that every one of the ſaid twelve aldermen, and none other, ſhould be eligible to be choſen mayor; and whereas before there had been uſed to be

[d] This and the two following charters are likewiſe in the city cheſt. In the 6th year of king Henry VII. the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, made claim of cognizance of an indictment for felony committed within their liberties, before the judge of aſſize and gaol delivery of the king's caſtle of Canterbury, Thomas Davers by name; upon which the judge ordered their indictment to be amended, and inſtead of the felony being averred to have been committed within the liberties of the city, viz. in the pariſh of Northgate, for it to run thus, and that the felony was made in Weſtgate-ſtreet, in the county of Kent, for that the ſaid felon was there taken *cum manu opere*, and was accordingly ſo arreſted.

thirty ſix perſons of the common council, he ordained that there ſhould be but twenty-four of the common council in future, being freemen of the city; and for the peaceable and quiet election of mayor, the mayor and aldermen ſhould in future nominate at the uſual place, two of the ſaid aldermen, to be put in election for that office, and that the common council and other citizens and freemen of the ſame city *there being*, ſhould chuſe one of thoſe two aldermen to be mayor for the year enſuing; and if any alderman ſhould die or depart from his office, the vacancy ſhould be filled up by the mayor and other aldermen remaining; and in like manner the vacancy of a common councilman ſhould be filled up by thoſe of the ſame body remaining; that all fines, iſſues, profits, &c. ſhould be received by the chamberlain and applied to the open profit and uſe of the city; that the mayor ſhould have yearly out of the chamber of the city, for the ſuſtentation of his office of mayoralty, twenty pounds and no more; and that the chamberlain ſhould yearly acquit and diſcharge the mayor and ſheriff, and the city itſelf of the payment of the fee farm, and of all other charges to the city, mayor, or ſheriff for the city, by any manner of means happening; except that the mayor ſhould bear and ſupport the coſts and charges in meat and drink for the common clerk, the ſergeants to the maces, and the keepers of the priſons of the city, and for every of them.

And he further decreed and ordained, what ſhould be the cuſtom of the court as to ſureties, pledges, &c. and that the election of officers, viz. of chamberlain, common clerk, attornies, commonly called common pleaders, ſerjeants at mace, keepers of the gaol, and tollingers, ſhould be made by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, and that they ſhould be ſworn and continue in their reſpective offices, ſo that without ſome reaſonable cauſe they ſhould not be put away;

away; and that the chamberlain ſhould yearly make account before the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or ſuch auditors, as ſhould be deputed by them. After which an act paſſed anno 34 and 35 of Henry VIII. for a confirmation of all liberties, granted by the king or any of his progenitors to the mayor and aldermen of Canterbury, which, nevertheleſs, the king might reſume upon cauſe. King Edward VI. in his 2d year, and queen Eliz. in her firſt year, confirmed all former charters, privileges, and liberties to this city; during the latter reign it became ſo populous and flouriſhing, that ſoon after the acceſſion of James I. the mayor and citizens petitioned the king, that on that, as well as on other accounts, he would be pleaſed to grant them a new charter, with a confirmation and extention of their freedom and liberties; on which, in his 6th year, he was graciouſly pleaſed to grant them a new charter,[e] in which he fully confirmed all their former liberties and privileges; and he further made new, erected, and created them into one body corporate and politic, by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, which ſhould remain a free city of itſelf; and that they ſhould have power to purchaſe lands and tenements of any ſort whatſoever and whereſoever to them and their ſucceſſors for ever. That all acts and deeds of the city ſhould be done in the name of the mayor and commonalty. That they ſhould have a common ſeal, which they might break, change, and new make at their pleaſure. That there ſhould be one citizen, nominated mayor,[f] and twelve citizens, aldermen of the city, one of whom ſhould in due courſe be choſen chamberlain, who ſhould adminiſter the oath to thoſe admitted to the liberties of the city, as before uſed; and that there

[e] This charter was drawn by Sir H. Hobart, the attorney general. and with the former preceding charters is in the city cheſt.

[f] Thomas Paramore, then mayor, was continued ſo by this charter.

ſhould be twenty-four citizens named the common council of it, out of whom the ſheriff ſhould be choſen, as before accuſtomed, which aldermen and common councilmen ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting to the mayor in all matters and buſineſs at all times. That the nomination and ſwearing in of the mayor ſhould be on the days and times, and at the places before uſed, and the nomination, election and ſwearing in of the aldermen, chamberlain, ſheriff, coroner, twenty four common councilmen, town clerk, and all other officers and miniſters of the city, ſhould be from time to time made before the mayor, at the uſual times and places; provided, that no alien ſhould bear office in the city, and that the mayor, when out of office, ſhould be one of the aldermen in room of him elected to ſucceed him. And he ordained, that on the vacancy of an alderman, the mayor ſhould propoſe to the aldermen then preſent, one of the common council to be an alderman, who ſhould for ſuch election have the majority of voices of ſuch aldermen, and if he ſhould not have ſuch majority, that then the ſenior alderman in precedence then preſent ſhould propoſe another ſuch perſon for their choice, to have ſuch majority, and ſo on, until ſome one ſuch ſhould be nominated by ſuch majority, to be alderman of the city; and that on the vacancy of a common councilman, the ſheriff, the recorder if preſent, or the ſenior common-councilman then preſent, ſhould in turn propoſe to the reſt of the common council then preſent, one other citizen or freeman, to be elected ſuch common-councilman by the majority of voices, in like manner as on the vacancy of an alderman as above-mentioned, and at the uſual times and places. And that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor ſhould be always one, ſhould make laws, decrees, ſtatutes, &c. for the public good and common profit of the city, and ſhould have power to enforce them by impriſonment, fines, and amerciaments, or

by

by both, on the breakers of them; which fines and amerciaments ſhould belong to the mayor and commonalty and their ſucceſſors, provided that ſuch laws, &c. were not repugnant to thoſe of the realm. And that the mayor, aldermen, ſheriff, chamberlain, &c. of the city, ſhould hold and enjoy reſpectively, in their ſeveral offices, places and wards, view of frankpledge and all belonging to it, and all other exemptions and releaſements, as they had before uſed and enjoyed; and that every citizen ſhould have and enjoy his antient privilege and cuſtom, as had been before time lawfully uſed and accuſtomed; that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor ſhould be one, ſhould have power to elect a recorder,[t] who ſhould be ſworn in before the mayor, and ſhould hold his office during pleaſure; and he further granted, that the mayor, the recorder, and all ſuch aldermen as had ſerved the office of mayor, ſhould be juſtices of the peace, and conſervators and keepers of it; and that they, or any four or more of them, whereof the mayor and recorder to be two, ſhould hold the quarter ſeſſion, and make a general gaol delivery, and that the recorder and aldermen ſo acting as juſtices, ſhould take an oath for the due execution of ſuch offices before the mayor for the time being. And whereas by the charter granted by king Henry VI. in his 26th year, the mayor and aldermen had power to aſſeſs and tax the goods, &c. of the inhabitants of this city for the neceſſities and profits of it, the king confirmed the ſame power, ſo that the mayor be always one, and that they might levy the ſame by diſtreſs; and he further granted, that no ſtranger ſhould keep a ſhop, or ſell any goods whatſoever by retail within the city, unleſs it be in the times of fairs or markets holden in it, without the licence of the majority of the mayor and aldermen, of which the

[t] Sir John Boys was the firſt *legis peritus*, who was ſtiled recorder of the city in the city's charters.

mayor to be one, in writing under their ſeal, under pain of ſuch penalties and forfeitures as they, by the ſtatutes of the realm, might inflict and impoſe; and that no citizen ſhould be compelled to appear on any juries, before any court holden without the city, caſes of high treaſon alone excepted; and that the mayor and town clerk might take recognizances for debts, &c. and that the mayor and aldermen, of which the mayor ſhould always be one, might elect a town-clerk,[h] who ſhould hold his office during pleaſure, and might be removed by them accordingly; and that the mayor and commonalty ſhould have power to purchaſe lands and tenements, not holden in chief, or by knight's ſervice, to the clear amount of forty pounds yearly, beyond repriſes, the ſtatute of mortmain, &c. notwithſtanding; and that any one might ſell the ſame to them from time to time; and that the mayor ſhould appoint and have within the city a ſword-bearer, who ſhould be attendant on him, and carry or bear before him, one ſword or blade covered, every where within it, and the liberties and precincts of the ſame. And he granted and confirmed to the mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, all their lands, tenements, liberties, franchiſes, waſtes, void places, waters, ways, commodities, &c. and hereditaments whatſoever, which they had uſed or enjoyed at any time by inheritance, or by any letters patent or charters whatſoever, or by any right, title, or cuſtom, uſe or preſumption, although the ſame or any of them had been forfeited, or left, or had been evilly uſed, or not uſed, or diſcontinued, to hold by the like ſervices and tenures as heretofore; and yielding and paying to him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch fee farms, rents, and ſervices, as they had been accuſtomed and ought to be paid for the ſame; and he further confirmed to

[h] Robert Railton, then town clerk, was appointed town clerk in the charter.

them

them all liberties, juriſdictions, &c. and that they ſhould hold and enjoy all the ſame, without moleſtation, or interruption, within this city, the liberties and precincts of the ſame.

Provided always, that this his preſent grant or confirmation ſhould not in any wiſe extend to the palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, or to the hamlet of Staplegate, or to the ſcite and precinct of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, nor to any other place whatſoever, being without the liberties of the city of Canterbury, or give place to, or any way be extended to the prejudice or diminution of any right or title of any liberties, franchiſes, exemptions, or juriſdictions of the archbiſhop, or his ſucceſſors, or the archbiſhopric, or of his hon. chancellor Edward, lord Wotton, his lieutenant of the county of Kent, the city of Canterbury, and the county of the ſame, or of the lieutenant of him, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, within the county of Kent, the city of Canterbury, and the county of the ſame, for the time being, or of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, or of the late diſſolved monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, near Canterbury, or of his cinque ports, any thing contained in theſe preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And he granted, that the mayor and commonalty ſhould have theſe his letters patent, under his great ſeal of England, in due form, without fine or fee to him in his hanaper, or otherwiſe, &c. In witneſs whereof, he had cauſed his letters to be made patent; witneſs himſelf at Aſheridge, the 8th day of September, in the year of his reign of England, &c. the 6th, and of Scotland the 42d [1]

[1] The expences of obtaining this charter were to the city, 369l. 7s. 8d.

Signed, Cartwright, and underneath,

Teſtat: finis pro Confirmacoe prior: Libtat ad xv lib.

T. ELLESMERE, *Canc.*

The above charter of king James I. continued in force for the government of this city till the 36th year of king Charles II.'s reign, anno 1684, two years before which, that king had iſſued his proclamation for the reſumption into his hands of all corporation charters throughout the kingdom; in conſequence of which many were ſurrendered, and others were taken away, under various pretences. The mayor and commonalty not making ſuch a ſurrender as was acceptable to the king were ſerved with a *quo warranto*, as appears by an entry in the burghmote book of a meeting held on Dec. 11, 1683, of the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, to conſult what return they ſhould make to it, which it ſeems they did not then determine on; but that in another meeting, held in January 1684, being intimidated, they declared both their inability and unwillingneſs to conteſt the *quo warranto* brought againſt the city. And in April following, at another meeting, a more ample ſurrender of the franchiſes and liberties of the city to the king's uſe, was ſealed by an order of burghmote for that purpoſe; and in the Auguſt following the charter of James I. was alſo ſurrendered by the mayor, *ex officio*, with the conſent of the majority of the court of burghmote. On the 8th of Nov. following, being the 36th year of the ſame reign, anno 1684, king Charles II. granted the city his charter, in which the chief alterations ſeem to have been the grant of a fair on March 1, yearly, in the field called Le Dane John Field, or in ſome other convenient place within the liberties, for the buying and ſelling of cattle, with a court of pye powder to it; the liberty of chuſing a mayor, aldermen, and common council, or any other officer dwelling in any privileged place, within or near the liberties or precincts of the city; for the recorder to chuſe a deputy, to remain

remain during his pleaſure, and then, what it appears this new charter was chiefly granted for, a proviſo, that the king and his ſucceſſors, at his and their pleaſure, might remove the mayor, recorder, ſheriff, town clerk, and any of the aldermen, or common council from their offices, by any order under the ſeal of the privy council, as often as he or they ſhould think fit; and that then, in convenient time, others ſhould be choſen and appointed in their room, according to the tenor of this charter; in which William Rooke, eſq. was nominated mayor, and ſeveral of the aldermen and common councilmen, and other officers belonging to the corporation, were removed and others nominated in it;[k] they being ſeverally diſplaced, as having oppoſed his meaſures.

This charter was received at Canterbury on Nov. 12th, that year, with much apparent ſolemnity and demonſtration of joy; and being read at the court-hall, the mayor and aldermen named in it were ſworn, with the uſual ceremonies on ſuch occaſions.[l] But

[k] Thomas, earl of Thanet, was nominated recorder; Sir Anthony Aucher, knt. and bart. Sir William Honywood, bart. the aforeſaid William Rooke, Henry Lee, William Kingſley, eſqrs. John Eliot, M. D. Joſeph Roberts, eſq. Thomas Endfield, gent. and others therein named, were appointed aldermen; Sir Paul Barrett, ſergeant-at-law; Herbert Randolph, jun. eſq. Leonard Lovelace, gent. and others therein mentioned, common councilmen; and the above-mentioned Leonard Lovelace, town-clerk and coroner.

[l] In an entry made concerning the bringing down of this charter, it is ſaid that on the day above-mentioned, the charter was met upon Boughton-hill, about five miles from Canterbury, (being brought down by Col. Rooke, who ſucceeded as mayor) by between 5 and 600 horſemen and 40 coaches of the principal gentry of the country, and the moſt eminent perſons of the corporation, and ſo conducted to the Weſtgate of the city, where they were received by ſix companies of foot, who made a guard for them to the town-hall; and after the charter had been read, and the mayor and aldermen ſworn, the mayor entertained the whole company with a collation in the afternoon; and all manner of demonſtrations were ſhewed of a dutiful and loyal acknowledgment of the king's moſt gracious favour to the city.

upon

upon the death of king Charles II. which happened on Feb. 6th, following, 1685, king James II. in his 2d year, anno 1687, cauſed this charter likewiſe to be ſurrendered up to him, and by his royal proclamation and orders made in council, he removed Henry Lee, eſq. from the office of mayor, and ſeveral of the aldermen, and appointed John Kingsford to be mayor, who acquitted himſelf ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that he was, at his nomination, continued in the office for the next year. But the king finding the danger he was in from ſuch arbitrary proceedings, in the month of October following iſſued a proclamation, by which he reſtored all thoſe corporations which had had new charters granted to them, ſince the year 1679, to their former charters preceding that time, and to all their liberties, free cuſtoms, &c. By virtue of which the charter of king James I. was reſtored to this city, and the citizens elected Mr. Henry Gibbs, to the office of mayor for the remainder of the year; and the aldermen and common council took their places as they ſtood at the time of the ſutrender, and according to their former elections, and according to the tenor of that charter, by which and the charters preceding it, this city has continued to be governed to the preſent time.[m]

In Trinity term, in the 8th year of king George III.[n] the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury made a claim in the court of exchequer, of their liberties, immunities, and franchiſes, granted to them by charter, in the proceedings of which, it is recited as follows:—And William de Grey, eſq. attorney-ge-

[m] The charter of king Charles II. when ſurrendered was no longer acted under, or conſidered as one of the city's charters.

[n] His preſent Majeſty king George III. in the 6th year of his reign granted to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, liberty of a market, toll-free, within the city, to be held on Wedneſday in every week for ever, for the buying and ſelling of hops, wholeſale and retail, in bags, pockets, or otherwiſe. This charter is likewiſe in the city cheſt.

neral

neral of the ſaid lord the king, that now is, who for the ſame lord, the now king, proſecuteth in this behalf, preſent here in court, in the ſame day, in his own proper perſon and by the barons here, being aſked and demanded, whether he would ſay any thing for the ſame lord, the now king, in the premiſes; having ſeen and inſpected the aforeſaid claim of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and having alſo ſeen and inſpected, as well the inrolment of the ſaid charter of the aforeſaid late Henry IV. late king of England, made to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, concerning the liberties aforeſaid and the inrolment of the charters of the aforeſaid king Henry VI. late king of England, granted to the ſaid mayor and commonalty; and alſo the inrolment of the charter of the aforeſaid Edward IV. made to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, concerning the donations, grants, liberties, franchiſes, privileges, immunities, cuſtoms, confirmations, and acquittances aforeſaid; and alſo the inrolments of the letters patent of the late king Henry VII. king of England, whereby he granted to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, all iſſues, fines, amerciaments, and other profits ariſing within the ſaid city; and alſo the inrolment of the charter of king James I. late king of England, concerning the authorities and liberties therein contained, and in the court here to them allowed.—Therefore the ſame attorney-general doth not deny, but confeſſeth the claim of the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, to be in all things true, in manner and form as the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, in their claim have alledged and claimed. WM. DE GREY.

Inſpeximus of charters, viz.
1 Henry IV.
26 Henry VI.
31 Henry VI.
1 Edw. IV.
13 Henry VII.
6 Jac. I.

The

The record then recites the uſual forms of recital in the court of exchequer on ſuch claims; after which it concludes thus:

Therefore the ſame attorney-general doth not deny, but confeſſeth the claim of the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty to be in all things true, in manner and form as the ſame mayor and commonalty in their claim aforeſaid have alledged and claimed; and the premiſes having been ſeen by the barons, and mature deliberation had thereupon among them, it is conſidered by the ſame barons, that all the aforeſaid liberties, granted to them by virtue of the aforeſaid charters and letters patent, be adjudged and allowed to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of the premiſes.

In conformity to the above-mentioned charter, granted to this city by king James I. the corporation at preſent continues to conſiſt of a mayor, choſen on Sept. 14, and ſworn in on the day of St. Michael, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, including the ſheriff and town clerk. The mayor, recorder,[o] and thoſe who have ſerved the office of mayor, are juſtices of the peace; a chamberlain, coroner, and other inferior officers. It has the privilege of a ſword granted at the time of the charter by king James I. in 1607,[p] and a mace.[q] A court of

[o] Michaelmas term, anno 12 George, B. R. the king, *v.* the mayor, &c. of the city of Canterbury, on a mandamus to reſtore a recorder, they returned, that he was an officer at pleaſure, and that upon due ſummons to chuſe another they did ſo, and thereby the former was removed; and this was held by the court to be a good return See Strange's Reports, vol. i. p. 1674.

[p] The ſword was obtained by Thomas Paramor, who was mayor that year, not without a great expence to the city. Batt. Somn. p. 18.

[q] It was ordered in parliament as appears by the rolls of 20 Edward III. that no man within cities or towns or elſewhere, do carry maces of ſilver, but only the king's ſerjeants; but that they carry maces of copper only, and of no other metal, except in

of burghmote for the buſineſs of the city, which is held on every fourth Tueſday;[r] and it continues to hold a general court of ſeſſions, with power of life and death, a court of pleas before the mayor, and other liberties, as mentioned in the charter, in like manner as other cities and counties of the like ſort.—There is alſo a court of conſcience for recovery of debts under 40s. granted by act of parliament.

The arms of the city are, *Argent, three Corniſh choughs proper; two and one; on a chief, gules, a lion paſſant guardant, or*,[s]

The common ſeal of the city of Canterbury has on one ſide the above arms of the city, and on the reverſe *a caſtle*, with this inſcription round it: *Iſtud eſt Sigillum Comune Civitatis Cantuariæ.*

The ſeal belonging to the office of mayoralty has *a caſtle garniſhed with three lions paſſant*, with this inſcription round it, viz. *Sigillum Majoris Civitatis Cantuariæ.* The chamberlain has alſo a ſeal of office.

in the city of London, where the ſergeants may carry their maces of ſilver within the liberties of it, before the mayor, in the king's preſence. Cotton's Records, p. 46.

[r] By the charter of king Henry III. the city burghmote may be aſſembled once in 15 days; but the ordinary buſineſs of the city not requiring ſuch frequent meetings, this court is hardly ever convened oftener than once in a month. It has been held immemorially on a Tueſday, and is called by ſummons and by the blowing of a horn. This cuſtom of aſſembling burghmotes by the ſound of a horn, is very antient, being mentioned in an exemplification of a record now in the city chamber, dated ſo far back as the 13th century. It is a court of record, and is compoſed of the mayor for the time being, or of his deputy in his abſence, the aldermen and common council, a majority of whom, the mayor being conſidered as one, is neceſſary to form a court.

[s] It appears that this city formerly regarded St. Thomas Becket as its patron and tutelar ſaint, and therefore borrowed and retains at this day a part of its arms from thoſe borne by him, which were *three Corniſh choughs, proper*; and as a farther inſtance of it, they cauſed theſe verſes to be cut about the rim of its old common ſeal:

Ictibus immenſis Thomas qui corruit enſis
Tutor ab offenſis urbis ſit Canturienſis.

THE

THE BOUNDS of the city and county of Canterbury have been at ſeveral times perambulated by the chief magiſtrates and commonalty of it. Thorn[1] gives an account of one made in the 46th year of king Edward III. as being made partially and much to the detriment of his monaſtery and ſeveral others. It is as follows:

In the ſame year, (viz. anno 46 Edward III.) on the Monday next before the feaſt of St. Auguſtine, a perambulation was made by Nicholas de Baa and William Cornwaille, then bailiffs of the city of Canterbury, by Nicholas ate Crowche, John Scheldwych, Thomas Everard, William Broune, Henry Lincolle, John Thyece, Edmond Horne, and Richard de Hoo, citizens and aldermen of the city, and by others, very many of the commonalty of the ſame, claiming the lands and tenements within their perambulation, as being within the liberties of the ſaid city.

Firſt, they paſſed along the metes and bounds of the ſame liberties from the croſs of Shettynge, as far as the gate of a certain paſture called Poldreſſleſe, and ſo they perambulated the whole of that paſture, to the diſheriſon and uſurpation made there upon the rights of the lords and other tenants, who were of the foreign of the country. *Item*, they paſſed along the metes and bounds of the ſame liberties at Fyſpole, over the lordſhip of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, and there fixed and placed a new wooden croſs, as one of the metes and bounds of the ſame liberties, to the diſheriſon and uſurpation there made for a great ſpace over the lordſhip of the abbot and convent, and of all the tenants of the whole hundred of Donhamford, in the hands of the lord abbot in ferme with other hundreds, of the demiſe and grant of the king, and ſo there unjuſtly and without licence they rode over the land of Thomas de Gardewynton, called Lileſdenne,

[1] Col. 2147.

on

on the eaſt ſide of a certain pond called Fiſpoles-pond, paſſing along there the metes and bounds by the moiety of the pond. *Item*, in perambulating they paſſed along their metes and bounds of the ſame liberties from a certain bound called Wodeſtake, by perambulating unjuſtly the whole wood of Gwodrycheſwode, wholly without their liberty. *Item*, they perambulated and paſſed along their bounds and uſurped upon the lordſhip there of Glouceſtre, in the hundred del Hwytſtaple. They paſſed along Well, about xx acres of the land of the hoſpital of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, and of other tenants of the country there at Hwytefeldeſhegge, without the limits and precincts of the ſame liberties, and there they perambulated unjuſtly the greateſt part of the land in the hundred of Bregge, at the nook or corner of Hwytefeldeſhegge.

In the reign of king Henry VII. about the year 1497, there was a perambulation taken of the bounds of the liberty of this city, which was recorded as follows,

Firſt, the libertie and franchiſe of the citie begynnith at the end of the bridge of Weſtgate, to the breedth or wideneſs of the king's Stowere,[a] and beyond,

[a] To prove the Stour or king's river to be included in the city's liberty, there is a record in the council chamber of a ſuit commenced by the bailiffs againſt archbiſhop Peckham and his tenants, for encroaching on the city's ditch, without Weſtgate, and building on it; by which the current of the water was impeded, the adjacent meadow overflowed, and the walls of the city damaged by it. To which the archbiſhop pleaded, that it was not his doing; and the tenants pleaded, that the citizens had built on the archbiſhop's ground according to antient uſage, which was out of the city's libertie. The bailiffs pleaded, that the river was part of the fee ferm which they held from the king, which entitled them to 150 feet in breadth without the walls for the city ditch. Upon iſſue joined, the jury found for the king, and of courſe the archbiſhop was found guilty of the encroachment. Which trial was before the juſtices itinerant in the reign of king Edward I. at Canterbury.

The

yond, of old uſage, with the ground under the wall, with a parcel of meadowe land between the Stowere and the cauſeweye at the Poſterne, by an old deke unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the king's highway, leading to the water-lock unto Shafford's mill; and from thence between the meadow and Shafford's mill, and the meadow of St. Auſten, next to the water-lock unto the king's Stowere; and ſo right by the Stowere unto Hold-mill; and by the ſame Stowere unto Sholdforthe; and from Sholdforthe by the Stowere unto Hards-mill;* and from Hardes-mill, by the Stowere unto Chanſell or Chantry; and by the ſame Stowere leading towards the fulling-mill of Stourrye, unto a certain deke leading from the ſaid Stowere unto the king's highway, which leadeth from Canterbury unto Stourrye, unto a certeyne willowe-tree there being. And whatſoever is on the right hand of the aforeſaide marks and boundes by circuitynge is of and within the libertie of the city of Canterbury, together with all the Stowere, and one meadow pertayning to the citizens of Canterbury, on the right hand of the Stowere, parcel of the cities fee ferm, be within the libertie of the city of Canterbury.

And furthermore from the ſaid deke and willow tree, by the ſaid highway leading from Canterbury to Stourrye, unto a certain ayſhe ſtanding on the left

The river without Weſtgate has often been farmed out by the city, and particularly to one Weſtland, who paid 6s. 8d. anno 8 Henry VI. for the fiſhery of it, and in a very old leaſe is the following clauſe: Saving to the mayor and commonalty the right of coming on the ground and fiſhing in the Stour; and the ſame clauſe is now inſerted in the leaſe of part of the city ditch granted to Mr. Dean. And in a ſuit between the prior of Chriſt-church and the city, it was pleaded, that the river adjoining to and without Weſtgate, was part of the fee ferm held from the king.

* The family of Hardres held the manor of Broadoak from the reign of king Henry IV. to that of king Henry VIII. which manor includes that part of the river where the mill ſtood, which was near Horſeſhoe hole.

hand

hand on the ſaid king's highway, upon the bank of a deke called the Polders,[x] and ſo right beyond the Polders unto a certain well by Milfield;[y] and from the ſaid well right unto the north end of the wood of Thoroltwood,[z] unto the croſs and gallows of the libertie of Fordwich;[a] and from that croſs by the king's highwaye, leading towards Stodmarſhe unto King's-tree;[b] and from King's-tree unto Burwarke marke,[c] at Hawlinge,[d] beyond the Moate, and all the lands of the Moate unto Organ-lane,[e] at Fiſh-poole, and whatſoever is on the right hand of the ſaid markes and bounds be of and within the libertie of the city of Canterbury.

And the circuite of the ſaid libertie goeth from the ſaid Organ lane by the midds of the pond of Fiſh-poole; and becauſe the walk cannot there be made, but through the water, beyond the midds of the ſaid poole, the ſaid poole is gone about by a way they go to Pyntkin; and from Pyntkin unto Glaſſincroft; and from thence unto the uttermoſt part of the field of Homepits, and ſo going about a certain field called

[x] The Polders are proved to be within the city liberty, by a record in the city chamber, anno 1 Henry VI.

[y] The well or ſpring is ſtill to be ſeen at the end of the field near the ſtile, by the foot-path leading from the Old Park to Fordwich, where a boundary ſtone is now placed.

[z] Thorolt wood is now grubbed up; it lay to the ſouth-weſt of the wood called Chequer's wood, and is adjoining to the Old Park; all of which is proved to be in the city libertie by a record in the chamber, which mentions a fine of 40s. being levied on one Thomas Groome, for ſtealing deer out of the lady Wootton's park, and by an old ſubſidy book, it appears to have been taxed to Burgate ward.

[a] The croſs and gallows ſtood at the upper end of Well-lane, near the Mote park wall, as appears by the map.

[b] King's Tree is ſtill ſtanding within the park, about 12 rods from the corner of the wall next to Trendley park.

[c] Burwarke is deſcribed in the map of Fordwich.

[d] Hawling, or Elbery marſh, where a ſtone is now placed.

[e] Organ-lane leads from the ſouth end of Holdridge wood under the park wall unto Fiſhpoole bottom.

Goodriſh field,[f] and to a certain marke called King's Markes by Chal-dank Elme,[g] unto an elder tree, ſtanding between the lands of John Iſaaks without the libertie, and John Diggs within the libertie, and from thence unto a certaine croſs[h] or mark on Shegdank, near Gillindank, or Ginny-bottom,[i] and then unto Hengrove and Heathen-land, and from thence unto the Heythorne ſtanding in the field behind the manor of Edmond de Staplegate, of Natyndon ;[k] and then by the ſtreet of Natyndon unto the croſs and a lane nye Winſole, leading towards Moreton or Doddingdale, unto the crab-tree there, circuytinge or going about all the lands of Moreton, or Doddingdale, and then unto Hanne-fielde towards Heppingtone, in which field be . . acres of land appertayning to the manor of the hoſpital of St. Jacob, and . . acres belonging to the manor of Dungeon; and from Hanne-fielde by

[f] Home-pits and Gooderiſh-field are ſtill known by the ſame names, and are deſcribed in the city map.

[g] Chal-dank is the dank or bottom on the right hand of the road in Goodriſhe or Gutteredge bottom, and the Elm is in the ſouth-weſt corner of the field of John Iſaaks and John Diggs. In the chamberlain's account is this entry, viz. two men were ſent to John Iſaaks, of Patrixborne, and John Diggs, of Barham, to requeſt them to agree on a ſpot where a gallows ſhould be placed at or near Chal-dank Elm ; the reaſon why ſuch requeſt was made to them was, becauſe it was known that the city boundaries divided their eſtates.

[h] The city boundaries were formerly marked out by wooden croſſes, as they are now by ſtones, thus marked C C C and numbered.

[i] Gillin-dank is in the ſame bottom or valley as Chal-dank.—In a ſubſidy roll for Riding-gate ward, made in the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, 10 acres of Gillin-dank and 64 acres of Shegdank are rated.

[k] Edmond de Staplegate ſerved the office of bailiff in 1346, and then reſided at Natyndon, now called Nackington; and by a court roll 17 Henry VIII. it appears that a fine was levied in the mayor's court, of certain lands in the pariſhes of St. George and *Natyndon infra Libertates Civ.*

Stoup-

Stoupington,[l] unto Holloway-lane,[m] and then by the ſaid lane or King-ſtreete unto the gate of the hoſpital of St. Jacob, and whatſoever is on the right hand of the aforeſaid markes and bounds be of and within the libertie of the citie aforeſaid, and ſo the circuyte of the libertie of the aforeſaid city goeth by the king's high-way from the hoſpital aforeſaid back to the end of the ſtone wall of the ſaid hoſpital[n] towards Tanynton, and from thence back towards Canterbury unto a certaine lane in Wincheape on the weſt part of the ſaid way of Wincheape; which lane leadeth right over the meadows there, as it is known by the markes and bounds, unto the king's Stowere which cometh from Chartham unto Canterbury; and ſo by that Stowere unto the iſland of Brittain; which iſland pertaineth to the citizens of Canterbury, and a parcel of the king's Stowere; and from Brittain unto the deke of the city without the walls, unto the king's Stowere leading by Weſtgate-mills unto the bridge where firſt it began; within which circuyte is contained the libertie of the city of Canterbury, with the pariſh of Weſtgate, whatſoever is within the walls, that is to ſay, of the lands and tenements within; and without the walls, nothing elſe but the king's Stowere with the ground as is aforeſaid.

And alſo, that there were contained within the markes and bounds of the libertie of the city aforeſaid, 3784 acres and an half of land, viz.

[l] The parchment book of wills in the city chamber, No. 1, fol. 37, proves Stuppington, near Eldring bank, to be within the libertie.

[m] In the chamberlain's account, anno 17 Edward IV. there is an entry of a charge of erecting a gallows at Holloway-ſtreet, or lane, to hang a murderer on.

[n] In the burghmote book, page 3 and 4, it is recorded that the mayor rode before the queen (Elizabeth) bearing the mace until he came to the end of the ſtone wall of St. Jacob's hoſpital, which being the extent of the city libertie, he then reſigned his poſt to the ſheriff of Kent.

In the ward of Burgate, -	1520 ½ acres
In the ward of Northgate,	1400
In the ward of Newingate and Ridingate, -	412
And in the ward of Worthgate,	452
Total number of acres	3784 ½

A perambulation of the bounds of the city of Canterbury, made on the 30th of Sept. 1728.

THE LIBERTY of the city of Canterbury beginneth at the end of the bridge of Weſtgate, for the breadth and wideneſs of the king's Stoure, and beyond the uſage, with the ground under the wall of the ſaid city, with a parcel of meadow between the Stoure and the cauſway at the poſtern, by an old dike unto the bridge there; and from thence beyond the king's highway, unto a water-lock at Shafford's mill, (now Dean's mill) and to the meadow of St. Auſten, next to the water-lock, *(Quære, it not being mentioned in the map)* and ſo, right by the Stoure, we went to the firſt meadow beyond Shalloak and paſſed along by what is called the back river till we came to the joining of the back river with the Stoure, and from that joining we kept by the Stoure, till we came oppoſite to Clackett's-lane, (which is the lane juſt by Mr. Charles Knowler's half way houſe to Sturry) which we meaſured from the joining to this place, and is eighty two rods—ordered a MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could find where Holle-mill ſtood; from thence we kept by the Stoure into Shelford land, lying by the Stoure, ordered a MARK there, as being as nigh the place as we could diſcover where Hardres-mill ſtood; from thence by the Stoure we went to Chancery-head, ordered A MARK; from thence we croſſed the Stoure to a certain dike near a ſmall ozier-ground, and from the aforeſaid dike we kept up the road leading to Sturry, to a certain aſh there, ſtanding on the left hand of the king's highway,

highway, on a bank called Polder's bank, and ſo ſtraight from the aſh on Polders we went to a certain well, which is now almoſt filled up, being near Millfield, which field is the broomfield adjoining to Fordwich, and from that certain well to the upper end of Millfield ſouth, right along the hedge, where there is a mark almoſt decayed, ſo ordered A MARK; from thence we went to Thurholt-down, and leaving a large oak on our left hand, ſtanding on a bank on Thurholt-down, juſt by a rivulet, which runs between Thurholt-down and Thurholt-wood — (N. B. The wood is down, and only gors grows): we came to a ſtone juſt at the entrance of Thurholt wood, by this rivulet, ſtanding on the right hand; and from thence we went ſtraight till we came to another ſtone at the upper end of Thurholt-wood, adjoining to the road to Stodmarſh; and from thence we went into that road and to what is called the croſs and gallows of the liberty of Fordwich, which is at the upper end of a lane leading to Fordwich called Toell-lane; and from thence to a certain ſtone in the wall in Stodmarſh-road, right againſt Brethren-cloſe, which we meaſured, between the croſs and the ſtone, ſeventeen rods; and from the ſtone in the wall to a certain large tree ſtanding within the Mote-wall, called King's tree, we meaſured ſtraight from the ſtone to the tree eleven rods, and from thence through a certain wood called Mote-rough, and from thence to a rivulet at the furthermoſt part of the Mote adjoining to Eldbridge-marſh — ordered A MARK; and from thence ſtraight to a large oak within the wall nigh unto a lane called .... and from thence ſtraight to Fiſh-poole, but as it would not permit to walk there, we turned over a gate into a wood adjoining to Fiſh-poole, and kept to the right hand near unto the Reed pond, we kept turning on the right till we came into Bekeſborne road, which we croſſed and went to the field called Homepitts, kept by the hedge on the left and came to where there had been a marked tree ſtood,

between the Homepit field and Godrick alias Gutteridge field, that tree being grubbed up—ordered A MARK there; we kept up Godrick-field till we came into Bridge road, and ſo to Mileſtone-hole, juſt by the turning up to Mileſtone farm, where a mark had been, but was gone, ſo ordered A MARK there; then we croſſed Bridge road and kept on an angle to Shegdowne, where our directions ſaid there was a mark, but we could not find it, ſo *quere* where to put a mark? from thence we kept on to where there had been an hawthorne, as a mark, ſtanding behind the manor of Staplegate, (which Mr. Fox now occupies) and the hawthorne being gone, ordered A MARK there; then we came into Nackington road, and paſſed Sir William Willis's houſe to a hole called Winſole; and from Winſole we turned on the right hand till we came to a certain field called the Hundred Acres, in which ſtands a ſtone near the foot path leading to Heppington; and from that ſtone we turned on the right hand, which brought us into Hollow-lane to a mark tree, and ſo down that lane to St. Jacob's hoſpital on our left hand and came into Wincheap coming to Canterbury, at a certain houſe, which we went through (which now one Jarman uſeth) which houſe is about three doors from what is called the Cock and Bull, and came into the meadow joining to the Stoure, called Bingley; then we croſſed the Stoure to a certain ozier ground, formerly known by the name of the iſland of Brittany, and ſo by that Stoure into the dike of the city, without the walls of the city into the king's Stoure leading by Weſtgate-mill unto the bridge of Weſtgate, where we began.

The following is an account of the laſt ſurvey of the boundaries of the city and liberties of Canterbury, taken in April, 1791, with the aſſiſtance of the owners and occupiers of the lands and premiſes, through which they run, or adjoin to. According to the old cuſtom in deſcribing the marks and bounds of this antient city,

they

they begin at Weſtgate bridge, and include the whole breadth of the river Stour, along the back of North-lane to the bridge above Dean's-mill; and then croſſing the river, take a direction by the rails that part the foot path from Dean's meadow; the meadow being in, and the foot-path out of the liberty; the ſaid rails being placed there in lieu of a dike that formerly was a boundary, but is now filled up; and croſſing the ſaid foot-path about twenty feet from the ſcite of the old poſtern, where, until this year, there was a wooden foot bridge, which divided the middle branch of the Stour from a garden belonging to the mayor and commonalty, in the occupation of Mr. John Brown, and includes the ſaid garden or iſland, but leaves out the middle branch of the river, until it comes to the lowermoſt point of the ſaid iſland, it then includes the whole breadth of the main or principal river to Barton-mill; and from thence to Claris's iſland, and ſo on, ſtill including the breadth of the river, for upwards of half a mile below the ſaid iſland, to the corner called Chantry head, where the river divides itſelf into two branches; and from the ſaid corner acroſs the meadows by a ditch unto the king's highway leading from Canterbury to Sturry, to a large aſh tree, and croſſing the road from thence along the hedge by the end of Millfield, to a boundary ſtone at the lower end of a field called the Lower Ten Acres, of the Old Park lands, belonging to Sir Edward Hales, bart. and now in the occupation of Mr. John Auſten; and ſo by the hedge and ditch to the north end of the rough grounds called Scotland hills; and from thence up a hollow that divides Scotland-hills from Chequers-wood, to a ſtone by the king's highway without the wall of Earl Cowper's park, called the Mote; and then leading along the highway under the ſaid wall towards Stodmarſh, by the Mote farm-houſe; and by the end of Well-lane, where the croſs and gallows of Fordwich formerly ſtood, to the gate that leadeth into Trenly

park; ſeventeen rods from which gate, within the Mote park, ſtands King's tree, an antient boundary; and from the ſaid gate by the corner of the park, right down the hollow of Mead's-ruff, to a mark ſtone at the north-eaſt corner of Elbery-marſh, by Holdridge wood; and along by the brook under Holdridge wood, and encloſing the Mote lands by Organ-lane, unto Fiſhpole bottom; and croſſing the king's highway that leads from Canterbury to Littlebourn, ſouthward, through the boggy hollow ground, cloſe under the ſide of Paternoſter wood, croſſing the Patrixbourn road, under the garden of Paternoſter-houſe to Homepit-field, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas W. Collar; and from thence along the eaſtern extremity of Gutteridge-field unto the mile-ſtone, a few rods eaſtward up Dover road, beyond Gutteridge bottom; and from thence to a ſtone by an elm tree at the north-eaſt corner of Shegdowne, and the ſouth-eaſt corner of Dover cloſe, in the occupation of Mr. Fox, of Nackington; and circuiting through Shegdowne, encloſe the Hengrove and Heathen-land, and ſo on to an elder tree in the land of the ſaid Mr. Fox; and then to a ſtone in the garden at the corner of the farm-yard of Nackington; and through the ſaid farm-yard into the high road leading from Canterbury to Hithe; and then along the ſaid high road to the ſouth-eaſt corner of and including the gardens and pleaſure grounds of Richard Milles, eſq. of Nackington, and from thence by the end of Murton-lane, acroſs the two fields in a ſouth-weſt direction to Winſole chalk-pit, about eighty rods from Murton farm-houſe; and from thence in the ſame direction to a ſtone in the hedge adjoining to the foot-path that leads from Murton to Heppington, near the angle of the hedge in Hanne field; and then right acroſs two fields to the ſtone in Holloway-lane, which leadeth from Stuppington to Almes-hole; and then by the ſaid lane to the ſmith's forge at the corner of St. Jacob's hoſpital, in Wincheap; and along the ſaid wall

wall to the turnpike houſe; and then back again by the ſtreet of Wincheap to Cock and Bull lane; and down the ſaid lane and acroſs the meadow at the end thereof to the end of a ditch, unto the river Stour; and along the ſaid river, including the iſland of Brittain, round the point below Bingley; and from thence acroſs the field to the city ditch, without the city wall; and including the ſaid ditch to the bridge of Weſtgate, from whence the perambulation began.

It appears that there were formerly many diſputes and controverſies between the mayor and commonalty and the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, concerning the limits and bounds of their reſpective juriſdictions in and about this city, which occaſioned a compoſition to be entered into between them in the 7th year of king Henry VII. which being made into an indenture, was interchangeably ſealed with their reſpective ſeals; by which, to put an end to all ſuch quarrels and to promote future tranquility and peace, it was agreed, that the mayor and commonalty, their heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhould not from thenceforth cauſe and in no wyſe challenge, proclaim or demand any privilege, liberty, franchiſe, juriſdiction, miniſtration of juſtice, or execution thereof within the following limits or bounds.

That is to ſay, from the church of Northgate by the Ambery wall, as the wall leadeth unto the corner of the ſame Ambery, nor from the ſaid corner right by a line over the way, unto the wall of the palyce of the archbiſhop, nor from the church of Northgate aforeſaid, as the wall of the ſaid cytie ſtandeth, unto the church of St. Michael, nor from the ſaid church unto the gate called Chriſt-church gate, otherwiſe called the Church-gate, nor from thence as the cloſure of the ſtone wall leadeth unto the ſaid palace of the archbiſhop, except in the tenaunties and houſes lying from the gate called St. Michael's gate, otherwiſe called Burgate, unto the ſaid gate called Chriſt-church gate, and from the ſaid gate unto the palace of the archbiſhop, of which the doors

doors and windows then were, or thereafter ſhould be, opening unto the ſtreet. And it was likewiſe covenanted and agreed between the ſaid parties, that the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors ſhould from thenceforth ceaſe and in no wyſe challenge, claim nor demand any privilege, libertie, franchiſe, juriſdiction, miniſtration of juſtice or execution thereof, in the ſaid tenaunties, nor houſes lying from the ſaid gate called St. Michael's gate, otherwiſe called Burgate, unto the ſaid gate called Chriſt-church gate; nor from thence unto the ſaid palace of the archbiſhop, of which the doors and windows then be or thereafter ſhould be opening unto the ſtreet, nor in any other places within the limits or boundes of the ſaid cytie, other than be conteined within the limits and bounds aforeſaid; ſaving unto the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors, all the lands and tenements, poſſeſſions, rents, reverſions and firmes, with the appurtenances, and their lawful ways thereunto within the limits and boundes of the ſaid cytie, to hold, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſame in like manner as they and their predeceſſors have had theretofore, or ought to have, in right of their church; ſaving alſo to them all ſuch franchiſes, liberties and privileges, as they had or ought to have within the manor of Calcott, and the burrowe of St. Martin's, not hurting the mayor and commonaltie of a fine or rent of 12d. by the year of the ſaid burrowe; nor the ſaid mayor and commonaltie, their heirs nor ſucceſſors, of any libertie, franchyſis, or privilege, which they had or ought to have in the ſame or any parcel thereof whereunto the mayor and commonaltie might have, and the prior and convent have no title.

And alſo it was covenanted and agreed between the ſaid parties, that if it ſhould happen hereafter, that any tenaunt or fermour of the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors within the city, or within the ſaid tenaunts tenements or houſes, or any of them, ſhould do or ſuffer any thing whereby by the law he was or ſhould be

to loſe or forfeit his moveable goods, that notwithſtanding it ſhould be lawful to the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors to enter into the ſame tenaunts tenements and houſes, and in every of them, and every parcel of the ſame, for all rents and fermes due unto them, to diſtreine ſuch goods, and them to bear and carry away, reteyne, and keep unto the time that they ſhould be thereof, and every parcel thereof, truly contented and paid; and if any ſuch farmer or tenaunt of the prior and convent or their ſucceſſors had, or thereafter ſhould have any of their goods or chattels by the name of a ſcore, it ſhould be alſo lawful for them from time to time to take and ſeize the ſame goods and ſcore, as their own proper goods, and them to reteyne, and keep to their own uſe and behoof, without lett, interruption, challenge, or claim of the mayor and commonaltie, and their heirs or ſucceſſors. It was alſo covenanted and agreed between the parties by theſe indentures, that the mayor and commonaltie, by the king's licence, ſhould by their deed, ſufficient in law, give and grant to the prior and convent, all the lands and tenements, that they had in right of the city, lying in length on the eaſt ſide within the wall of the ſaid cytie, from the ſaid church, called St. Michael's church, by the ſaid wall toward Northgate, containing in length 38 perches, one fote and 3 inches; and on the other ſide of the weſt part, containing in length 37 perches, and 4 fote 3 inches; and in bredth at the ſouth hedd 38 fote 4 inches; and at the north hedde 37 fote and 8 inches; and alſo all the walls and towers of the mayor and commonaltie from the ſaid church of Northgate unto the ſaid church of St. Michael, to hold to the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors for evermore. And the prior and convent, for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, covenanted and granted, that they from theneeforth ſhould ſufficiently make, maintain, and repair the ſaid walls and towers, from the ſaid church of Northgate unto the ſaid church of St. Michael, for the defence

fence of them and of the ſaid citie, as oft as need ſhould thereto require; and the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhould nothing do nor cauſe to be done to the hurt, harm, or lett of, or to the ſame; and of all ſuch reparations the mayor and commonaltie ſhould from that time be clearly diſcharged. And it was covenanted and agreed between the ſaid parties by theſe preſents, that the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhould nothing challenge, or demand of the prior and convent, nor of their ſucceſſors, for or toward any making or reparation to be done upon any other walls, gates, or towers in other places of the citye at any time from thence to come; and it was alſo covenanted and agreed between the parties, that the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors ſhould have free libertie to make a poſtern or gate through the ſaid wall between the church of Northgate and St. Michael, and a bridge over the dyke of the cytie adjoining thereto, and the ſame poſtern and bridge peaceably to have, uſe and enjoy to the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors, making, maintaining, and keeping the ſame poſtern and bridge at their proper coſts and charges; and it was alſo covenanted and agreed, that if it happened the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors thereafter to build any houſes or tenaunties, with doors and windows opening into the ſtreet between the Northgate and the Ambery corner, or upon the ſaid ground which the mayor and commonaltie ſhould by the king's licence grant unto the pryour and convent, and thereupon let the ſame houſe to farme, to any other perſon, that then the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhould have the like privilege, franchiſe, libertie, and juriſdiction in the ſame houſes, as they ſhould by this agreement have in the ſaid tenements between the ſaid gate called St. Michael's gate, and the gate called Chriſt-church gate aforeſaid; ſaving to the prior and convent and their ſucceſſors ſuch right, title, and intereſt of and in the poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion and inheritance, rents, and ſervices which they had, or thereafter ſhould have in the ſame or any part thereof.[o]

To this indenture was annexed a ſchedule, more particularly to explain the clauſe in it relating to the manor of Caldicot, and the borough of St. Martin; which the reader will find fully noticed under the deſcription of that manor.

SOME ACCOUNT has been given already, in the general Hiſtory of the County of Kent,[p] of the firſt writs directed to ſheriffs for the ſummoning of knights, burgeſſes, &c. to parliament. The firſt of theſe writs that has been found is of the 49th year of Henry III. and though there were ſeveral parliaments in king Edward I.'s time, before the 18th year of his reign, yet there is no teſtimony left upon record of any writ or ſummons to them till that year, in which, as may be ſeen by the writs directed to the ſheriff, two or three knights were to be choſen for each county, but no citizens or burgeſſes are mentioned till the 23d year of that reign,

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD I.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
23d. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	Henry Daniel, Reginald Hurell.
26th. *At York.*	Henry Daniel, Simon Vertiler.
28th. *At Weſtmin.*	*Nullum reſponſum Balivi dederunt.*
29th. *At Lincoln.*	Roger Manniant, Thomas de Maddingley.

[o] This indenture is among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 1197, 20.

[p] See vol. i. p. 234, of this Hiſtory.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
33d. *At Weſtminſter*	Stephen le Spicer, John Payable.
34th. *Council at Weſtminſter.*	Adam de Biſhopſgate, John Payable.
35th. *Parliament at Carliſle.*	Stephen Biſhop, John Fierne.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD II.

1ſt. *Parliament at Northampton.*	John Payable, Stephen le Spicer.
2d. *At Weſtminſter*	Stephen Boteler, John Payable.
4th. ———	John de Pickering, Edmond le Spicer.
5th. ———	The ſame.
6th. ———	Clement Ampellor, John de Uffington.
6th. ———	William Botelure, Thomas Penkell.
7th. ———	Ralph Piſſonger, John Maynard.
8th. ———	Simon Bartlet, Bartholomew Hertford.
12th. *At York.*	John de Ramſey, John de Uffington.
12th. ———	*Cedula amiſſa.*
15th. ———	John de Biſhopſgate, Henry Starchy.
16th. ———	Roger de St. Martin, Richard de Hadley.
19th. *At Weſtmin.*	Thomas Chiche, Elias de St. Martin.

20th.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
20th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	William Gilenyn, Thomas Dureham.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD III.

1ſt. *At Lincoln.*	Stephen de Hoo, Thomas Puilli.
1ſt. *At Weſtmin.*	William Golemyn, Thomas de Aurcham.
1ſt. *At York.*	Theobald Godington, Thomas Everard.
2d. *At New Sarum.*	Lapicius Rogers, Thomas Pokell.
4th. *At Wincheſter.*	Richard de Morton, William Chriſtmaſſe.
4th. *At Weſtmin.*	Edmund de Pouche, Thomas Pankell.
6th. *At York.*	John Pankell, Richard Spicer.
7th. ———	Lapicius Rogers, John Harleberg.
8th. ———	Lapicius Rogers, ——— ———
9th. ———	John de Morton, William de Waure.
9th. *At Weſtmin.*	Thomas Cobeham, William Waure.
10th. *Council at Nottingham.*	William atte Gayle, William Diſtinton.
11th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	Geoffry Barſham, William Barham.
11th. ———	Robert Lappyng, Richard Chellesfeld.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
11th. *Council at Weſtminſter.*	Richard de Chellesfeld, William de Duſtynton. John Wilde.
12th. *At York.*	John de Rumſey, John de Uffington.
12th. *At Northampton.*	Robert Lappyng, Richard de Morton.
13th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	Edmund Cokyn, John Ellys.
13th. ———	Richard Frogenall, Robert Chilton.
14th. ———	Richard Morton, John de Hoke.
14th. ———	Simon Bartlet, John Biſhopſgate.
15th. ———	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis.
17th. ———	Thomas Chircke, Elias Mercer.
18th. ———	John de Hoke, Thomas Darent.
20th. ———	Edmund Cockayne, John Ellis.
21ſt. ———	John Ellis, Elias Everard.
22d. ———	John Ellis, Thomas Everard.
25th. ———	John Sk——k, William de Maydeſtan.
25th. ———	John de Wye, William de Goldſmyth.
26th. ———	John Monk, William de Maydeſtan.

Simon

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
27th. *Council at Weſtminſter.*	Simon atte Bourne, John de Chaning.
29th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	John Wyn, Roger Digg.
31ſt. ———	Thomas Everard, Roger Digg.
34th. ———	The ſame.
34th. ———	John Ellis, Richard de Morton.
36th. ———	Nicholas Crouch, Thomas Everard.
37th. ———	Thomas Everard, Stephen Hoo.
38th. ———	Thomas Everard, William Broome.
39th. ———	Thomas Seldwich, Thomas Everard.
42d. ———	Thomas Everard, Richard de Hoo.
43d. ———	John Dece, William Broune.
45th. *Council at Wincheſter.*	Edmund Horne, ——— ———
46th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	Thomas Perral, William Brown.
47th. ———	Andrew Oſwell, John Tebbe.
50th. ———	William Welles, John Tebbe.

IN THE TIME OF KING RICHARD II.

1ſt. ———	William Hardres, John Crekynge.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
2d.	*Parliament at Glouceſter.*	John Crekynge, John Pyryton.
3d.	*At Weſtmin.*	John Tebbe, William Hardres.
7th.	*At New Sarum.*	William Hardres, John Swimme.
8th.	*At Weſtmin.*	William Ellis, Edmund Horne.
9th.	———	Henry Lincolne, John Crykyng.
10th.	———	Thomas Holt, John Swimme.
11th.	———	John Mendham, William Ellis.
12th.	*At Cambridge.*	John Crykyng, John Winrupole.
13th.	*At Weſtmin.*	Henry Lincolne, Thomas Ikham.
16th.	———	John Sextayne, Richard Sernaye.
17th.	———	John Proud, Robert Farthing.
18th.	———	William Ellis, William Hickham.
20th.	———	Edmund Horne, John Proud.
21ſt.	———	Edmund Horne, Robert Farthing.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY IV.

1ſt.	———	John Sheldwich, Thomas Lane.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
3d.	*Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	John Sheldwich, Thomas Cowper.
5th.	———	Thomas Chute de Borton, John Sextane.
8th.	———	Edmund Horne, Richard Walter.
8th.	*At Gloceſter.*	John Sextane, Richard Walter.
12th.	*At Weſtmin.*	William Ikham, William Roſe.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY V.

1ſt.	———	John Lane, William Emery.
2d.	———	Thomas Lane, John Sheldwich.
3d.	———	Henry Lynde, John Sheldwich.
5th.	———	John Sheldwich, Henry Lynde.
7th.	*At Gloceſter.*	Edward Horne, Richard Walter.
8th.	*At Weſtmin.*	William Bennet, William Ikham.
9th.	———	Thomas Langedon, Thomas Norman.

IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY VI.

1ſt.	———	Robert Bartlet, William Chilton.
2d.	———	John Dykman, Henry Cottenham.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
3d.	*Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	John Sheldwich, William Roſe.
4th.	———	John Dunington, Robert Bartill, eſq.
6th.	*At Leiceſter.*	John Sheldwich, Henry Lyndy.
8th.	*At Weſtmin.*	John Fowler, Richard Everton.
9th.	———	John Sheldwich, Richard Pratt.
11th.	———	Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop,
11th.	———	John Sheldwich, John Dunington.
14th.	———	Walter Sergeant, William Stirrop.
20th.	———	John Sheldwich, John Dunington.
25th.	*At Cambridge.*	William Oſeburn, William Sey.
27th.	*At Weſtmin.*	Thomas Walter, William Bold.
28th.	———	John Winter, John Mulling.
29th.	———	William Bennet, John Mulling.
31ſt.	*At Reading.*	Thomas Walter, William Selowe.
38th.	*At Weſtmin.*	Roger Ridley, Nicholas Fraunke.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD IV.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
7th. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	John Fogg, Roger Brent.
12th. ———	Roger Brent, John Rotheram.
17th. ———	Richard Haute, Roger Brent.

All the writs, indentures, and returns from the 17th year of king Edward IV. to the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. are loſt, except one imperfect bundle, No. 33 Henry VIII. in which Colcheſter, Canterbury, and Rocheſter, are miſſing, and thoſe of Canterbury are miſſing afterwards, till the 7th year of king Edward VI.

IN THE TIME OF KING EDWARD VI.

7th.	*At Weſtmin.*	John Twine, William Copyn.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN MARY.

1ſt.	*At Weſtmin.*	The ſame.
1ſt.	*At Oxford.*	John Twine, William Copyn.

IN THE TIME OF KING PHILIP AND Q. MARY.

1ſt and 2d.	*At Weſtminſter.*	Robert Boxton, ——— ———
2d and 3d.	———	William Roper, eſq. William Raſtal.
4th and 5th.	———	Henry Cryſpe, William Roper, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
1ſt. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*	William Lovelace, eſq.
	—— ——
5th. ——	William Lovelace, eſq.
	Robert Alcock, gent.
13th. ——	W. Lovelace, ſergt. at law,
	Robert Alcock, eſq.
14th. ——	Anthony Webb, mayor,
	W. Lovelace, ſergt. at law.
27th. ——	John Roſe,
	Simon Browne, aldermen.
28th. ——	Simon Brome,
	John Roſe, aldermen.
31ſt. ——	Simon Brome,
	Barth. Brome, aldermen.
35th. ——	Richard Lee, eſq.
	Henry Finch, eſq.
39th. ——	John Rowe, eſq.
	Henry Finch, eſq.
43d. ——	John Boys, eſq.
	John Rogers, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1ſt. ——	John Boys,
	Matthew Hadd, eſq.
12th. ——	John Finch,
	—— ——
18th. ——	John Finch, eſq. recorder,
	Robert Newington, eſq.
21ſt. ——	Thomas Scot, eſq.
	Thomas Denn, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
1ſt. *Parliament at Weſtminſter.*[q]	John Fiſher, eſq. Thomas Wilsford.
1ſt. ———	John Finch, James Palmer, eſq.
3d. ———	J. Finch, recorder, *ſpeaker*, Thomas Scott, eſq.
15th. ———	Edward Maſter, eſq. John Nutt, eſq.
16th. *At Weſtmin.*[r]	Edward Maſter,[s] John Nutt, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.[t]

12th. ——	1660.[t]	Anthony Aucher, Heneage Finch, eſq.
13th. ——	1661.	F. Lovelace, eſq. recorder,[u] Edward Maſter.
31ſt. ——	1678.	Edward Hales, eſq. William Jacob, M. D.
31ſt. ——	1679.	Thomas Hardres, Edward Hales, eſq.

[q] This parliament was afterwards adjourned to Oxford.

[r] During the uſurpation.

Parliaments at Weſtminſter.
1654. Thomas Scot, eſq. Francis Butcher.
1656. Tho. St. Nicholas, Vincent Denne, eſq.
1659. T. St. Nicholas, eſq. Robt. Gibbon, eſq.

[s] In 1648, a new writ was ordered for Canterbury in the room of Sir Edward Maſter, deceaſed. Journal of the Houſe of Commons, vol. vi.

[t] Whitworth, in his ſucceſſion of parliaments, gives different returns, viz. in 1660, Sir Edward Maſter, Thomas Lovelace.—1666, the ſame.

[u] A new writ ordered in the room of Mr. Lovelace, deceaſed. Journals, vol. viii.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
32d.	*At Oxford,* 1681.	Lewis Watſon, eſq.[w] Vincent Denn, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1ſt.	*At Weſtminſter,* 1685.	William Honywood, bart. Henry Lee, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

1ſt.	—— 1688.	Sir Wm. Honywood, bart. Henry Lee, eſq.
2d.	—— 1690.	The ſame.
7th.	—— 1695.[x]	Sir Wm. Honywood, bart. George Sayer, eſq.
10th.	—— 1698.	George Sayer, eſq. Henry Lee, eſq,
12th.	—— 1700.	The ſame.
13th.	—— 1701.	The ſame.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1ſt.	—— 1702.	Henry Lee, eſq. George Sayer, eſq.
4th.	—— 1705.	Henry Lee, eſq. John Hardres, eſq.[y]
7th.	—— 1708.	Hon. Edward Watſon, Thomas D'Aeth, jun. eſq.
9th.	—— 1710.	John Hardres, eſq. Henry Lee, eſq.

[w] Whitworth, Sir Thomas Watſon.

[x] Henry Lee, eſq. preſented a petition, but had leave to withdraw it. Journals, vol. xi.

[y] He was a major of the militia, and governor of Sandown caſtle.

Years of the Reign, &c.			*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
12th.	*At Weſtminſter,*		Henry Lee, eſq.[z]
	1713.		John Hardres, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

1ſt.	——	1714.[a]	Sir Thomas Hales, bart.
			John Hardres, eſq.
7th.	——	1722.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart.
			Samuel Milles, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1ſt.	——	1727.	Sir Thomas Hales, bart.
			Sir William Hardres, bart.
7th.	——	1734.	Sir William Hardres, bart.[b]
			Thomas May, eſq.[c]
14th.	——	1741.	Hon. Thomas Watſon,[d]
			Thomas Beſt, eſq.
21ſt.	——	1747.	Thomas Beſt, eſq.
			Mathew Robinſon, eſq.
28th.	——	1754.	Sir James Creed,
			Matthew Robinſon, eſq.

[z] A new writ in 1711, ordered in the room of Henry Lee, made a commiſſioner of the Victualling-office. See Journals, vol. xvii.

[a] 1715, Sir Francis Head preſented a petition on this election, referred. Journals, vol. xviii.

[b] Sir William Hardres, bart. was returned, but on petition, Sir Thomas Hales was declared duly elected, as was Tho. May. Journals, vol. xxii. The numbers on the poll were,

For Sir William Hardres,	711	Samuel Milles, - -	575
Sir Thomas Hales,	701		

[c] He afterwards took the name of Knight.

[d] On his ſucceeding to the earldom of Rockingham, on his brother's death in 1745, a new writ ordered, and Sir Thomas Hales, bart. was elected in his room. Journals, vol. xxv.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

Years of the Reign, &c.			*Names of the Citizens in Parliament.*
1ſt. *Parliament at Weſtmin.*		1761.	Thomas Beſt, eſq.[e] Richard Milles, eſq.
7th.	——	1768.	Richard Milles, eſq. William Lynch, eſq.[f]
14th.	——	1774.	Richard Milles, eſq. Sir William Mayne, bart.[g]
20th.	——	1780.	C. Robinſon, eſq. recorder, Geo. Gipps, eſq. alderman.[h]
24th.	——	1784.	The ſame.
30th.	——	1790.	Sir John Honywood, bart. George Gipps, eſq.
36th.	——	1796.	The ſame.[i]

[e] The numbers on the poll were,

For Richard Milles, eſq.	806		Sir James Creed	-	691
Thomas Beſt - -	788		Sir William Mayne	-	686

[f] Afterwards made K. B. and envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin.

[g] Afterwards lord Newhaven.

[h] The numbers on the poll were,

For George Gipps - -	634		Sir H. Daſhwood	-	150
Charles Robinſon -	617		Michael Lade	- -	28
Lord Newhaven -	560				

[i] The numbers on the poll were,

For John Baker - -	777		George Gipps	- -	739
Samuel E. Sawbridge	754		Sir John Honywood		716

But upon a petition from the electors, againſt Baker and Sawbridge, for bribery, a committee of the houſe of commons, after eight days inveſtigation, declared the election void. In conſequence a new writ was iſſued; when on a freſh election the numbers at the cloſe of the poll were,

For John Baker - -	485		Sir John Honywood		195
S. Elias Sawbridge,	470		George Gipps	- -	185

and the two former again returned; but a proteſt being delivered againſt their eligibility under the above declaration of the committee, and another petition to the houſe of commons from the electors, the ſecond committee confirmed the ineligibility of Baker and Sawbridge, and reſolved that Honywood and Gipps *ought* to have been returned—they accordingly took their ſeats.

The


BRITISH
MUSEUM



M. Thomas delin.

CANTERBURY CASTLE.

R. Pollard Sculp.

The number of freemen is about 1560, viz. reſident about 892, non-reſident about 662.

THAT THERE WAS A CASTLE HERE before the conqueſt, appears from the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is ſaid, that the king had this caſtle in an exchange made with the archbiſhop and the abbot of St. Auguſtine, who had for it, the latter fourteen, the former ſeven burgages.[k] Before this, there is no mention made of any caſtle here, not even by our antient hiſtorians in their relation of the ſeveral ſieges of this city by the Danes, in which, as to every thing elſe, they are very particular. The moſt probable opinion therefore is, that the preſent building was one of thoſe many caſtles or fortreſſes built by William the Conqueror, for his better ſubduing and bridling of thoſe parts of the kingdom that he moſt ſuſpected, to ſeveral of which it has a very ſimilar appearance.[l] It had a bayle or yard adjoining to it, of upwards of four acres, ſurrounded by a wall and ditch.[m] The paſſage from the city to it was antiently by a bridge, and beyond that a gate, built at the entrance of the caſtle-yard,[n] and on the oppoſite ſide towards the country was the antient gate of the city called Worth-gate, the remains of which were nearly entire till a few years ſince; the appearance of it carrying a greater ſhew of antiquity than the caſtle itſelf, in the perfect circular arch of long Britiſh or Roman bricks of great ſtrength

[k] See Doomſday before. [l] Battely's Somner, p. 18.

[m] Part of theſe walls were taken down within theſe few years, to prevent the miſchief threatened by their fall; by the account of the workmen employed on this occaſion, theſe outworks were never ſo well built as the tower itſelf, and were become rotten and mouldered to rubbiſh; whereas thoſe of the caſtle remain firm, and as ſolid as the ſtone itſelf.

[n] Battely's Somn. p. 18. I find this caſtle gate mentioned in the will of William Bennet, anno 1464.

and

and beauty;[o] through this gate the paſſage ſeems to have led in the time of the Romans over the Stone-ſtreet way to the *Portus Lemanis*, and afterwards as the public paſſage of the city to Aſhford and elſewhere, until it was divided by another courſe, and the gate reſerved ſolely for the uſe of the caſtle, and as ſuch it continued till the time of king Edward VI. or, as others ſay, until Wyatt's inſurrection in queen Mary's reign, when it was ſtopped up, for the better ſecurity of the caſtle from any aſſaults in thoſe critical and dangerous times.

King Henry II. ſeems to have increaſed the extent of this caſtle and its fortifications, for he cauſed certain land of one Azelitha, which ſhe held of the prior of Canterbury, to be taken in, to fortify the king's caſtle here; for which certain lands in Canterbury were aſſigned to her in exchange, by Richard de Luci, chief juſtice at that time.[p] In king Henry III.'s reign, this caſtle appears to have continued of ſome conſequence; in the 12th year of which, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, had, by charter, the cuſtody of it committed to his charge; and in the ſame reign, Lewis, the French dauphin, arriving in the Iſle of Thanet, and afterwards at Sandwich, having landed his forces without reſiſtance, came to Canterbury, where he received both caſtle and city under his ſubjection.

[o] This arch has been repaired ſome years ago, out of veneration to its antiquity, by Dr. Gray, an eminent phyſician of Canterbury, at his own expence. It was ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The ground had riſen to within 8 feet 8 inches of its ſummit. It was made entirely of Britiſh or Roman bricks, ſet edgeways, each fifteen inches and a half long, and one and an half thick; the diameter was 12 feet 3 inches and a half, and the baſe within, 12 feet 6 inches.

[p] See Madox's Exchequer, p. 138.

There

There was as early as king Edward II.'s time, a common priſon or gaol, kept in this caſtle, which was, according to Lambarde, the principal gaol of the county.[q] It was removed from hence, probably about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, before which the aſſizes for this county were held at this caſtle, in the years 1565, 1569 and 1577.[r]

From the above time this caſtle ſeems to have been neglected, and to have fallen to ruin, and no further uſe was made of it; the remains of it at preſent are only the outward quadrangular walls, ſeemingly of not half their former height, built with rubble ſtones, and a great many Roman bricks interſperſed among them; they are of an extraordinary thickneſs, with quoins and ſmall circular windows and loop-holes, caſed with aſhlar ſtone.

[q] In the 1ſt year of king Edward, William de la More, maſter of the knights templars in England, was impriſoned in the caſtle of Canterbury, under the juriſdiction of the ſheriff of Kent.—Rym. Fœd. vol iii. p. 83.

In the wills in the Prerog. office, there are frequent entries of legacies left to the priſoners of the caſtle of Canterbury, and of Weſtgate, from the year 1461 to 1585; ſoon after which this caſtle ſeems to have ceaſed to be a priſon, and about the year 1592, or perhaps a year or two before, the preſent gaol of St. Dunſtan's was ſubſtituted in its room; on which account that gaol gained the name of the caſtle; for Leonard Cotton, gent. in his will anno 1605, gave a legacy to the priſoners in Weſtgate, Canterbury, and the priſon called the Caſtle, without Weſtgate; and what confirms this ſtill further is, the will of Tho. Petit, eſq. of St. George's, anno 1626, who gave 5os. to be diſtributed towards the payment of the fees of the poor priſoners which are in the common gaol of the caſtle of Canterbury, ſituated in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan's, without the walls of the city.

In former times the Jews were frequently impriſoned in this caſtle, and during their confinement in it they employed themſelves in cutting on the ſtones numbers of the verſicles of the pſalms in Hebrew, many of which remained on thoſe of the north eaſt ſtaircaſe in Dr. Plot's time, anno 1672.

[r] Kilburne, p. 400, 402.

Mr.

Mr. King, who accurately ſurveyed this caſtle, makes the following obſervations on it: "Whoever," ſays he, "looks at this antient ſtructure attentively, will eaſily perceive, that the preſent entrances have been forced, and could never have been there originally; and that there was once indeed a grand entrance ſimilar to that at Rocheſter, and that the whole of the fortification was in the ſame ſtile;" and this he ſhews by giving the following ſhort and general deſcription of the preſent ſtate of it.

"This caſtle," he continues, "is eighty-eight feet in length and eighty feet in breadth, and the two fronts, which are of the greateſt extent, have each four buttreſſes; whereas the others have only three; and the walls are in general about eleven feet thick. But as this tower is ſo much larger than that at Rocheſter, there are two partition walls inſtead of one, and in theſe are, in like manner as at Rocheſter, the remains of arches of communication."

In this caſtle, as has been mentioned before, is a well, juſt like that caſtle too, within the ſubſtance of the wall, and deſcending from the very top of the caſtle; and in the pipe of this well alſo, as it paſſes down by the ſeveral apartments, are open arches for the convenience of drawing water on every floor.—There is alſo in this caſtle, as in the other, a gallery in the wall, of which a part is laid open, and viſible to the eye; but the ſtaircaſes are ſo much ruined, that one cannot aſcend here to examine every thing with the ſame accuracy, as at Rocheſter. Nor can one preciſely determine whether there were more than two ſtaircaſes, though I ſuſpect, from the appearance of the walls, that there were; and that only one went down to the ground floor. In all other reſpects, the mode of fortification ſeems to have been preciſely the ſame, for there were only loop holes and not one window under any of the arches in the walls on the firſt floor,

floor, and only a very few loop-holes on the ground floor. And the ſtate apartments may clearly be ſeen to have been in the third ſtory, where alone are found large and magnificent windows, as at Rocheſter; and in the upper apartments next the leads are other ſmaller windows; but there are no windows lower than the grand apartments.

The preſent entrances on the eaſt ſide are moſt evidently modern breaches, made through the places, where probably were two arches in the wall, leading to ſmall loop holes, and indeed the preſent modern entrances to moſt of the old caſtles have manifeſtly been obtained merely in the ſame manner.

But on the north end there appears, at a conſiderable height, a large old arch, like a door-way or portal, now bricked up; and this, on examination will be found, to have been moſt unqueſtionably the original grand entrance; for under it is a very conſiderable projection of ſolid ſtone work, which ſeems to have been the foundation of ſome ſtair caſe, or ſtrong adjoining building, and there are alſo on the walls of the caſtle, marks of the upper part of the ſtairs deſcending from this portal; but theſe muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed from thoſe left by the gabel ends of ſome houſes, that were built againſt this ſide of the caſtle ſome years ago, and are now pulled down.—Theſe marks however of the remains of ſteps aſcending to this portal, are by no means the only indications of its having been the original entrance; for the whole plan and formation of the ſtructure within proves it. At the back of the arch thus bricked up, is a very large arched door-way of ſtone within the caſtle, of very curious workmanſhip; and directly under it is a ſteep ſtair-caſe leading to a dungeon, the ſituation of ſuch kind of priſons appearing uſually to have been under the entrances to moſt caſtles, and it was ſo at Dover particularly, as well as here and at Rocheſter; and both theſe circumſtances are farther

proofs

proofs that this was the great portal. The inhabitants of Canterbury indeed have an idea, that this arch was broken through for the uſe of one of the houſes, which, as is mentioned before, was formerly built againſt this ſide of the caſtle; but the largeneſs of the arch, the regular ſtone work round it, the ſymmetry with which it is finiſhed, and the rich ſtone arched door-way within the caſtle directly againſt this arch, ſhew their miſtake in this matter; and that it was, in reality, much more antient than thoſe houſes, may alſo be concluded from the very circumſtance of its being bricked up ſo carefully; for although it ſeems highly probable, for many reaſons, that it might be ſo ſtopped up at the time the houſes were built, yet it is in the higheſt degree improbable, that they ſhould have taken the trouble of doing ſo, when the houſes were pulled down, and when ſo many other breaches and cavities in the caſtle were left open without any ſuch care being taken. He therefore concludes, that here and here only was the original entrance, approached by means of a flight of ſteps, and a drawbridge, as at Rocheſter; and that the fragment of the foundation of thoſe ſteps and of the outward entrance, now remaining at the corner, was found too ſtrong to be deſtroyed, when the adjoining houſes were built.'

The ſouthern wall of the bayle, or caſtle-yard, was the antient wall of the city, in which at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the caſtle was the antient Worthgate, before-mentioned; the wall and ditch on the eaſt ſide of the bayle remained till lately, but in 1792 the moſt conſiderable parts of the boundary wall of the caſtle were demoliſhed, and ſeveral buildings were erected on the ſcite, ſo that a very ſmall portion is now left, and the ditch is moſtly filled up, the only part now

[s] See Mr. King's Obſervations on Antient Caſtles, in Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 392; vol. vi. p 298.

viſible

viſible being that, which was likewiſe the city ditch between the new road and St. Mildred's church.

By the late alteration of the public road by Wincheap to Aſhford, it is now made to go in a ſtrait line from Caſtle-ſtreet, over the middle of the caſtle bayle or yard, and ſo on through the ſcite of the antient Worthgate, which has been pulled down for the purpoſe, into Wincheap, being probably made in the ſame tract that the road went in very antient times before that gate was cloſed up.[t]

Within the caſtle yard, on the oppoſite or eaſtern ſide of the above road, is the ſeſſions-houſe for the eaſtern part of the county of Kent, built partly on the city wall above-mentioned, in 1730; in which all public buſineſs for this part of the county is tranſacted.

I HAVE MET with a few names of THE GOVERNORS or keepers of this caſtle.

Hubert de Burgh, on June 25, anno 17 John, was made governor of Canterbury caſtle,[u] and anno 12 king Henry III. had a grant of Dover caſtle, and of theſe of Canterbury and Rocheſter, during his life, with the fee of one thouſand marcs per annum; and the ſame year was conſtituted governor of thoſe caſtles for the term of his life;[w] but in the 16th year of that reign he was, at the inſtigation of Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, removed from the cuſtody of them, and Stephen de Segrave was appointed in his room.[x]

[t] This new road runs cloſe by the weſt end of the Seſſions-houſe, between it and the Old Caſtle, and thence through the ſcite of the antient Worthgate, acroſs the caſtle or city ditch, by Barnacle croſs into Wincheap-ſtreet. With the view of accommodating the public with this paſſage, the corporation of Canterbury conveyed their piece of land called Colton-field, adjoining the caſtle, to Mr. Balderſton, in exchange for his land, which now forms the above road. The antient arch of Worthgate was removed as entire as poſſible into the garden of a neighbouring citizen.

[u] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 693. [w] Ib. p. 695. [x] Ib. p. 696.

Nicholas Moels was made governor of Canterbury and Rocheſter caſtles in the 43d year of Henry III.[y]

Robert Waleran was made governor of both caſtles in the 45th year of that reign.[z]

William de Eſchetesford was warden of this caſtle in the beginning of Edward I.'s reign.[a]

Sir William Peche, of Lullingſtone, had a grant in the 2d year of king Edward IV. of the cuſtody of this caſtle; for as the record informs us, the king granted to him then the whole county of Kent, together with the caſtle of Canterbury, and appointed him ſheriff of Kent; and he granted to him forty pounds yearly, until he ſhould havegiven him ſo much in ſpecial tail to him and his heirs male.[b]

The property of the caſtle, with its yard and appurtenances, ſeem to have continued in the crown till about the latter end of king James I.'s reign, when the king granted it in fee, to hold of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich in common ſocage, to Mr. Watſon, in whoſe deſcendants of the ſame name it continued for more than one hundred years, and till at length it was ſold by one of them in 1732 to Mr. Fremoult, of Canterbury, whoſe ſon the Rev. Samuel Fremoult died poſſeſſed of it in 1779, upon which it came by his will to his nephew Mr. Samuel Balderſton, gent. of this city, who a few years ago alienated a conſiderable part of the precincts of the caſtle, which included the eaſtern wall and ditch, to Meſſrs. Fenner and Flint, of Canterbury; and then in 1797, conveyed the caſtle, and the remaining part of the precincts of it, by ſale to Mr. Thomas Cooper, who has built a good houſe within them, on the ſcite of one before inhabited by the Delaſtangs.

The whole of the precinct of the caſtle is within the juriſdiction of the county of Kent.

[y] Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 619.
[z] Ibid. p. 672.
[a] Reg. Abb. S. Radig cart. 727.
[b] Pat. ejus an. p. 2.

THE

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY is ſituated in a pleaſant valley about two miles wide, ſurrounded by hills of a moderate height, and eaſy aſcent, with ſeveral ſprings of fine water riſing from them. Beſides which the river Stour runs through it, the ſtreams of which, by often dividing and meeting again, water it ſtill more plentifully, and forming iſlands of various ſizes, in one of which the weſtern part of the city ſtands, contribute to purify the air, and make the ſoil fertile. Such a ſituation could hardly be deſtitute of inhabitants, nor was any ſpot more likely to unite numbers together to form a city, than one ſo well prepared by nature as well for defence as cultivation.

That the preſent city ſtands in great meaſure on the ſame ſpot that the antient one did, may be plainly proved by the druid beads and celts, and the many remains of Roman antiquity, as coins and veſſels in great plenty, which have been dug up in it ;[c] by their ſeveral buildings ſtill remaining, and by the teſſelated pavements, of curious workmanſhip, which have been at times found at the depth of eight or ten feet in the very centre of it, the certain work of that nation. A fine Roman vaſe, of red earth, of elegant ſhape and pattern, with the inſcription, TARAGET DE TEVE, was found near this city in 1730, and a braſs lacrymatory with it, and a gold pendant with a ſtone, and two ſmall pearls, were likewiſe found near it.[d]

Whoever would ſearch for the Roman antiquities of this city, muſt ſeek for them, ſays Mr. Somner,

[c] The curious and numerous collection of Roman coins in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Fauſſett, of Heppington, near this city, was almoſt all dug up in the cloſe vicinity of it. Theſe were ſo numerous, that his father, who collected them, ſorted out one moſt capital ſeries of them from the reſt; and the remainder, which would have been eſteemed an exceeding good collection in the hands of any one beſides, and together filled more than a buſhel meaſure, he cauſed to be melted into a bell, which now hangs on the roof of his ſon's houſe of Heppington.

[d] See Gough's Camden, p. 256.

from ſix to nine feet under ground, where their diſcoveries will probably abundantly ſatisfy their labour. Among ſeveral other inſtances of Roman works found under ground within the city, was a ſtrong and well couched arched piece of Roman tile or brick, five or ſix feet below the floor of a houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, which ſtopped the progreſs of the workmen in ſinking a cellar about the year 1630.

Mr. Somner mentions ſome pits diſcovered about the place where the market is now kept, which probably were Roman ciſterns. At the beginning of this century, in digging a cellar in St. Alphage pariſh, the workmen came to an old foundation of Roman bricks, ſo ſtrongly cemented, that they could not break it without much difficulty. It was indent wiſe, broad four feet four inches, deep about four feet, and about eight feet under ground. Several of the bricks were taken up whole, ſeventeen inches and an half long, and eleven inches and three-quarters broad; and a Roman pavement of moſaic work was diſcovered in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's pariſh. Several other remains have been found, as far as the depth of nine or ten feet under ground; but as they cannot be aſcertained to be Roman, the further mention of them is deferred till I come to treat of the river Stour. However, I ſhall add to the above, a ſtill later diſcovery made in 1739, near Jewry-lane; where, in digging a cellar, there was found, not more than three or four feet below the level of the ſtreet, a fair moſaic pavement of a carpet pattern, the teſſela of burnt earth, red, yellow, black, and white; their ſhape and ſizes different, ſome near an inch over, others very ſmall, laid on a bed of mortar, of ſuch hardneſs, and ſo thick, that with care it might have been preſerved entire, but for want of that, it was broken into three or four pieces, ſome of which were afterwards carried away and joined; what was ſaved of it was perhaps

three

three feet broad and five long; but party walls prevented the ſize of the whole from being aſcertained.

WHEN THIS CITY was firſt incloſed with A WALL is nowhere to be found; but the many Britiſh bricks ſtill to be ſeen in different parts of it are no ſmall token of its antiquity. Theſe bricks were in particular to be ſeen in the wall on the ſouth ſide near to where Riding-gate ſtood; at the remains of the gate now pulled down called Worthgate, leading from the Caſtle-yard to Wincheap; at the place in the city wall, where Queningate once ſtood, at a few yards diſtance northward of the preſent poſtern oppoſite to St. Auguſtine's abbey; and on the bank on either ſide of the river behind St. Mildred's church, in the remains of the wall there, where there is a courſe of theſe bricks quite through the wall.

That this city was walled in the time of the Engliſh Saxons, may be proved from ſeveral records, among the archives of the cathedral;[e] that it was walled before the Norman conqueſt, is evident by the teſtimony of Roger Hoveden, who, in his account of the ſiege and ſurpriſal of the city anno 1011, by the Danes, in the time of king Ethelred, mentions many of the Engliſh having been caſt by them headlong from the wall of the city, which being taken, was, with the cathedral, burnt and utterly waſted; in the rage of which, the city wall, as being its beſt ſecurity againſt a like ſurpriſal, was not at all likely to be ſpared by that deſtroying enemy.[f] However this might be, it ſeems afterwards to have been again repaired, and archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's time, was a great benefactor for that purpoſe; and William of Malmſbury, who wrote in king Stephen's

[e] In king Ethelbert's charter of the ſcite of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, anno 605, the ground for that purpoſe is deſcribed to lie under the eaſt wall of the city of Canterbury.

[f] See Battely's Somner, p. 4.

reign, tells us, that in his time the walls of it were whole and undecayed, incloſing it round about. After which there are ſeveral inſtances of the attention paid towards the ſupport of them. Queen Alianor, on her ſon's, king Richard I.'s abſence, when he was taken a priſoner on his return from the holy land, gave orders in her ſon's behalf for the better ſtrengthening of this city, in regard to the ditches, walls and other fortreſſes belonging to it;[g] and king Richard II. gave two hundred and fifty marcs for the ſame purpoſe; in which reign archbiſhop Sudbury, after this royal example, at his own expence, rebuilt the weſtern gate of the city, as well as the wall, called the Long wall, between that and Northgate, and intended, had he lived, to have done the ſame by the reſt of the wall round the city, much of which was at that time in a tottering and decayed ſtate, inſomuch, that Sir Simon de Burley, then conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the cinque ports, adviſed, that the rich jewels of Chriſt-church and of St. Auguſtine's, ſhould be removed for more ſafety to Dover caſtle.[h]

What coſt it had in reparation afterwards beſtowed on it, was chiefly raiſed in king Henry IV.'s reign, by the general tax of the whole city, as appears by the book of murage, in the city chamber. Towards the ſuſtaining of this charge, the citizens having begun to ſtrengthen it with a wall of ſtone, as well as by a ditch, and as an encouragement for them to proceed, as well then as in future, the king in his 10th

[g] See queen Ælianor's charter, that the aſſiſtance of the monks towards the repair and work of the city's fortification ſhould not be drawn into a precedent, printed in Somner's Append. No. ii. and the letters of Hubert de Burgh, chief juſtice in the reign of king John, to the ſame purpoſe, No. iii.

[h] Lamb. Per. p. 316. Weever, p. 225. Battely's Somner, p. 6. In the city cheſt there is an order, dated in the 19th year of king Richard II.'s reign, iſſued from the court of chancery to the bailiffs and citizens, for the ſpeedy repair of the walls of this city.

year,

year, conſidering that the city was ſituated near the ſea, and was a port or entry to all ſtrangers coming into the realm by the ſame parts, by his writ of privy ſeal, granted to them a licence to purchaſe lands and tenements, to the value of twenty pounds within the city, in mortmain, to hold to them and their ſucceſſors, in help towards the building and making the ſame wall and ditch, for ever; and he alſo granted to them, that they might arrent and build up all lands and places voyd and waſte within the city, and hold the ſame to them and their ſucceſſors in help and relief of the charge, and in maintenance of the premiſes and other charges to the city happening in the fortifying of it, for ever. The charge of this work may be beſt judged and eſtimated by the compaſs and circuit of the wall, which was meaſured in the 3d year of the above reign of king Henry IV. by Thomas Ickham, an honorable citizen, and an alderman of this city,[i] and a note taken of it, was regiſtered in the records of the city chamber. The total meaſure of the wall, as caſt up at the end of it, being 569 perches, and the 4th part of one.[k] But it is miſcaſt, for excluſive of the

[i] He was alderman of Burgate ward, and dying in the 3d year of king Henry V. was buried in Chriſt-church. Others of his name and family were benefactors to St. Peter's church, in this city, where they lie buried.

[k] The meaſurement, as regiſtered in the records of the chamber, is as follows, viz. Firſt from the little gate called Quyningate unto Burgate, xxxviii perches, and the gate Burgate contains one perch.

Then from the ſaid gate Burgate to Newingate xxxvii perches, and the gate Newingate contains one perch.

Then from the ſaid gate Newingate to Ridingate, xlviii perches, and the gate Ridingate contains one perch.

Then from the ſaid gate Ridingate to Worgate, lxxxiii perches, and the gate Worgate contains one perch.

Then from the gate Worgate to the water which is behind St. Mildred's, lxi perches, and the bank of the river there contains iv perches.

the gates and the bank of the river, the whole is 572 perches and a quarter, to which add the ſix gates and the bank of the river ten perches, the whole compaſs of the city is, as Mr. Somner has made the ſum total, in his Appendix, as below recited, 582 perches, and the fourth part of one, beſides Quyningate, which was a very ſmall one.[1] By this record, it may be perceived, that the whole wall between Weſtgate and Northgate, was not then built as it was afterwards; for on either ſide the river, the wall, as appears by the record, clearly breaks off, ſo that there is an interjected diſtance of eighteen perches long between the one and the other wall, and indeed it appeared to but a ſlight obſervation, that ſo much of the wall as ſtood, and was made up in that, then, as it ſeems, unwalled part, namely, between the poſtern and the waterlock next Northgate, through which, under three arches with a portcullis, the river, till of late, paſſed from Abbot's mill, was in the ſtone work much different from the reſt of the wall, and ſhewed not in any part the leaſt wreck or decay, as the other doth. This, therefore,

Then from the bank of the river to Weſtgate, cxviii perches and an half, and the gate Weſtgate contains one perch.

Then from Weſtgate to the end of the wall, which is called Long Wall, containing lix perches and a quarter of a perch.

Then the water which is called the Stowr, from that wall to the wall which is called Waterlocke, contains xviii perches and an half.

The wall from that place to Northgate contains xl perches, and the gate Northgate contains one perch.

Then from the gate Northgate to Quyningate contains lxix perches, which is towards the priory of Chriſt-church, Canterbury. The total ſum is dlxix perche- and a fourth part of a perch.

Mr. Somner has added this meaſurement in his appendix in Latin, No. iv. but has given a different ſum total, viz. dlxxxii perches and the 4th part of a perch; which is the right ſum total of it.

[1] Battely's Somner, p. 8.

was

was an exception to what archbiſhop Sudbury is ſaid to have built, and was, no doubt, made afterwards.[m]

In the city wall there were built twenty-one turrets or ſmall watch towers, orderly placed, though now, as well as the wall, all decayed and in ruins.[n]

Theſe walls were of chalk, faced and lined with flint, excepting between Weſtgate and Northgate, where they are faced with ſquared ſtone. They were about ſix feet thick, the parapets and battlements well coped with maſon's work, as were the tops and loop-holes of the towers. The walls, except where the river runs at the foot of the wall, are incircled with a ditch, at firſt 150 feet, though now to all appearance not near ſo wide, and from the incroachments on it is diſtinguiſhable only from Northgate, round the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the city, as far as the poſtern beyond Wincheap-gate; the whole of which is now either built on with tenements, or converted into gardens, under leaſes from the city, to whom it all belongs.[o] The wall on the weſt part of the city, a little weſtward

[m] Somner, p. 8. Upon the upper part of the wall, over theſe arches, was a pathway acroſs the river, being the only dryſhod communication between the eaſt and weſtern parts of the city, when the river had overflowed its banks both at Kingſbridge and Weſtgate. This wall, together with the arches, which were pointed and of rather an uncommon conſtruction, were pulled down in 1769, and the materials made uſe of towards the widening of the paſſage over Kingſbridge.

[n] The walls are in general in a ruinous ſtate, excepting that part of them which extends along the precincts of the cathedral, near the poſtern gate, oppoſite Lady Wotton's Green, which has been handſomely repaired at the expence of the dean and chapter. On the tower near the poſtern above-mentioned, are three ſhields of arms carved in ſtone, viz. thoſe of England, of the City, and of the Priory.

[o] Somner ſays, that both the city wall and ditch were even in his days much neglected, little more than half the wall being then inditched, the reſt being either ſwerved or filled up, and in many parts builded upon; the wall itſelf in ſome places eaſily ſcalable, what with piles and ſtacks of wood in ſome, and houſes and

weſtward of St. Mildred's church-yard, has ſeveral large breaches made in it, the work of the Parliamentarians, about the year 1648; in one of which, however, they ſeem to have been ſtopped by a courſe of Roman bricks, quite through the wall, of which notable feat further mention will be made hereafter.—This part of the wall being built on low ground, among the meads at but a ſmall diſtance from the river, has never had any ditch, nor indeed any occaſion for one.

THERE WERE in the above wall, till of late years, SIX GATES, anſwering to the ſame number of wards, viz. Burgate, St. George's-gate, Ridingate, Wincheap-gate, built in the room of the antient Worthgate, Weſtgate, and Northgate.

BURGATE was formerly called St. Michael's-gate, from a church of that name once near it. This gate was rebuilt of brick, with ſtone quoins, in 1475; the principal benefactors, whoſe names were on it, being John Franingam,[p] John Netherſole and Edmund Minot. It was pulled down a few years ago, to make the paſſage more commodious; the high road from Sandwich to Deal leading through it.

ST. GEORGE'S-GATE, formerly called Newingate, and before that Ote-hill gate, from its leading to that place, was built for a more direct paſſage into the heart of the city from Dover, inſtead of Ridingate, the more ſtrait and antient way. It was built about

and the like in other parts of it. What a ſhame, he continues, that a little profit ſhould baniſh all care of this kind, and that the greedineſs of a ſmall advantage ſhould be a means, as it then was, of betraying the city at once both to danger and deformity; but, he ſays, he might forbear to cenſure, for he deſpaired of its regard in thoſe days. How much more applicable is this remark in theſe times, in which the private profit of ſome few is, with too many, more alluring than the common good.

[p] John Frenyngham, eſq. mayor of this city in 1461, gave by his will, among other benefactions, 20l. to the repairing of St. Michael's-gate, or paving the Bull Stake.

the



M. Thomas delin.

St GEORGES GATE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

the year 1470,[q] and is a very handſome ſtructure, ſeemingly in imitation of Weſtgate, with two noble towers of ſquared ſtones. The large reſervoirs which hold the water that ſupplies the city, being in the upper part of it, has preſerved this gate from deſtruction.

RIDINGATE was antiently written *Radingate*, by which lay the portway or military way of the Romans, between Dover and Canterbury, the ſtreet leading along which into the city, being at this time called Watling-ſtreet, a name given to one of their four famous ways or ſtreets, which croſſed this kingdom. This gate, a very ordinary ſtructure, was pulled down a few years ago, to make the opening more convenient for paſſengers.[r] The antient Roman gate here, appears to have had two contiguous circular arches, turned with Britiſh or Roman brick of thoſe times, remains of which were lately to be ſeen, though the ground had been ſo much raiſed, that a ſtone at the top of one of the piers, from which one of thoſe arches ſprung, was but breaſt high from the road, and the arch itſelf was in part cut away to give the neceſſary height to the late gate of much more modern conſtruction.[s]

[q] A few years before this, Roger Ridley, who was mayor of the city in 1452, gave by his will, now in the regiſter of the archdeacon's office, among other benefactions, five marcs towards the new building of St. George's-gate; and Wm. Bigg, who was otherwiſe a benefactor to this city, and was mayor of it in 1460, gave by his will, remaining in the Prerog. office, 10l. towards the making of this gate as the work went on.

[r] In 1790, a very ſpacious arch was erected and the terrace walk, formed on the rampart of the city wall, continued over it, at the ſole expence of Alderman James Simmons.

[s] Within about 40 feet weſtward from Riding-gate, on a ſquare ſtone in the wall, was the date 1586, and below, the letters I. E. M. for John Eaſday, mayor, whoſe public ſpirit Mr. Somner mentions very honorably for this repair of the city wall at his great coſt, though a man of but indifferent eſtate, in hopes of ſetting a good example; but the ſtone has been lately ſtolen away and his example is by no means likely to be followed.

WINCHEAP-

WINCHEAP-GATE was probably erected for public uſe, in the ſtead of the antient Worthgate, when it was found inconvenient, that the public road of the city ſhould lead in a ſtrait line ſo cloſe by the caſtle, through the midſt of the bayle of it; the antient Worthgate being after this, as it ſhould ſeem, reſerved only for the uſe of the caſtle, and the public road changed and made to take a circular courſe round the outſide of the caſtle wall and ditch, where it continued as ſuch, till within theſe few years, when Worthgate was again opened for that purpoſe, as more commodious; but the ward of the city ſtill bears the name of Worthgate ward.

This gate of Wincheap was taken down with the others above-mentioned, a few years ago, for public convenience.

NORTHGATE is no more than a wide ſquare ſpace, through which the road leads to the Iſle of Thanet, under the church of Northgate, and named ſo from its ſituation in the northern part of the city.

At this gate, the mayor and corporation uſed to receive the king, in their formalities, when he paſſed through, after landing at Margate, from the continent, as was frequently the caſe; and the recorder making his ſpeech of obedience and duty, the mayor preſented him with the keys.

WESTGATE was built by archbiſhop Sudbury, in king Richard II.'s reign, in the room of the antient one, which was become ruinous, over which there was built a church. This gate, ſituated at the weſt end of the city, through which the high road paſſes towards London, is the largeſt and beſt built of any the city has, making a very handſome appearance, ſtanding between two lofty and ſpacious round towers, erected in the river, on the weſtern ſide of it. It is built of ſquared ſtone, and is embattled, portculliſed, and machecollated, having a bridge of two arches, belonging to the archbiſhop, over the weſtern branch of the



M. Thomas delin. R. Pollard Sculp.

A NORTH VIEW OF WESTGATE.

the Stour, adjoining to it. Over this gate is the common gaol or priſon, both for malefactors and debtors within the juriſdiction of this city and county of it, and has been ſo from the time of the building of the preſent gate, but certainly ſo from the 31ſt of king Henry VI. for then, as king Edward IV. in his charter, recites, he granted to the city by his charter, the keeping of his gaol, at the Weſtgate of his city of Canterbury, for priſoners impriſoned within the city and ſuburbs, for whatever crime or cauſe they ſhould be taken, to be detained in it by themſelves or their officers.[t] The gates themſelves of this, as well as of the other two gates left ſtanding, have been lately taken away by the city, as ſuppoſed to be of no further uſe. The arms of archbiſhop Juxon, with thoſe of the ſee of Canterbury, were carved on theſe gates here, as well as on thoſe of St. George's and Burgate; they having been all new made and ſet up by that archbiſhop, at the Reſtoration, in the room of thoſe deſtroyed and burnt by the Puritans, in 1648.

Beſides the gates above-mentioned, there was another, though not a principal one, called Queningate, which has been ſtopped up for a great length of time, and was ſo, as appears by the remains of it, at the time the preſent city wall was built, probably in archbiſhop Lanfranc's time, ſoon after the conqueſt.[u] Beſides theſe, there are two poſterns in the city wall, one oppoſite the chief gate of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery and

[t] See Battely's Somner, p. 14.

[u] This gate ſtood almoſt, though not quite, oppoſite the chief gate of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery. It was probably ſo called from queen Bertha, wife of king Ethelbert, who might frequently uſe it to paſs on to St. Pancraſe chapel to her devotions. There is a part of the north ſide of the arch built of Britiſh narrow bricks, and the ſtone from which it ſprang mixed in, as part of the materials of the city wall, ſtill very plainly viſible on the weſt ſide of the garden (once the city ditch) late in the occupation of Mr. Macaree, and a few yards ſouthward of the next tower on the north ſide of the dean and chapter's poſtern.

at

at St. Mildred's church-yard; and there was a third in Pound-lane, by the river Stour, running by Abbot's mill, which has been lately opened for carriages.

THE CITY is divided, for the civil government of it, into SIX WARDS, each named from one of the ſix principal gates above-mentioned. The whole city, as appears by the ſurvey of Domeſday, as mentioned before, being in the Conqueror's time eſteemed but as one hundred, called the hundred of Canterbury.—Each of theſe wards had an alderman, who preſided over it, and kept within his ward, a court, holden every three weeks, called a wardmote. Their office, from their name, was called an aldermanry, which ſeems was not, as now, elective, but held by perſons in fee, as an inheritance,[w] and deſcended by will as to the next heir at law; ſome of them continuing in one name and family for ſeveral generations; as that of Burgate, in the Chiche's; of Northgate, in the ſame family, and in the Polres and Pollers; of Ridingate, in the Handloe's; of Newingate, in the Diggs's; of Worthgate, in the Cokyn's, and afterwards in the Tierne's; and of Weſtgate, in the Browne's.[x] In the 2d year of king John, Baldwin de Warewal had a charter for this aldermanry of Weſtgate,[y] but it appears by the pleas of the crown, before the juſtices itinerant, in the 21ſt year of king Edward I. anno 1293, in relation to the ſergeantrys in this city, that William de Lynſtede, rector of the church of Stureye, then held the aldermanry of Weſtgate of the king *in capite*, by the ſergeantry of one Sore ſparhawk, and that it was worth ten marcs; and in like manner John, ſon of John Handlo, held the aldermanry of Redingate of the king *in capite*, which was worth yearly two ſhillings, performing nothing further to the king yearly from thence; and in like manner Ed-

[w] See Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 14.
[x] Battely's Somner, p. 53. [y] Philipott, p. 93.

mund

mund de Tyerne held the aldermanry of Worthgate, worth yearly two ſhillings, of the king *in capite*, performing nothing further yearly to the king from thence; and in like manner Thomas Chicch held the aldermanry of Burgate, which was worth forty pence yearly; and Stephen Chicch held the aldermanry of Northgate, which was worth two ſhillings yearly, and John de Holt held the aldermanry of Newingate, which was worth two ſhillings yearly, performing nothing further to the king from thence yearly; but by what right each of them held the ſame, was not known; upon which, on writs of *quo warranto*, the ſaid Stephen Chicch, and the others, except maſter William de Lynſtede, pleaded, that the aforeſaid aldermanrys were belonging and annexed to the ferme of the city, viz. ſixty pounds, which they paid to the king for the city yearly; all which was accordingly found by the jury; and the aforeſaid maſter William de Lynſtede pleaded, that he held the aforeſaid ſergeantry of one William de Godſtede, paying to him from thence yearly one hundred ſhillings, which William, laſt-mentioned, pleaded, that he held the ſaid ſergeantry of the commonaltie of the city, paying from thence yearly forty pence to the ferme of the city, and this from time which was beyond the memory of man.[z] All which was allowed by the jury before

[z] This aldermanry of Weſtgate was the moſt of conſequence of any of them. Thorn tells us, col. 1926, that it was in the above reign, by grant from the crown, in the poſſeſſion of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, who in the year 1278, being the 6th year of it, gave it to Nicholas Doge, to hold of them for ever, paying yearly into their treaſury, 10l. ſterling, in lieu of all ſervices, ſaving the ſuit of the burghmote of Canterbury, which for that reaſon he was bound to hold. After this, in the 10th year of king Richard II. one Henry Garnate died poſſeſſed of it, and deviſed it to Sara his wife; after which it came to the Brownes, who were the laſt that held it before it fell into the poſſeſſion of the city. See Battely's Somner, p. 53. Anno 1 Richard

before the ſaid juſtices, J. de Berewyk and his ſociates itinerant, at Canterbury as aforeſaid.[a]

Theſe aldermanries were at firſt held of the crown *in capite*, and continued ſo till king Henry III. granted the city to the citizens, to hold in fee ferm, as has been noticed before, to hold *in capite* by burgage; from which time theſe offices being annexed, and appertaining to the fee ferm above-mentioned, became veſted in the citizens, of whom they were held in like manner afterwards, and continued ſo till theſe offices were in courſe of time all bought in, or otherwiſe became the property of the city; from which time they became eligible by the mayor and commonaltie, with this difference, that in future they were held only by thoſe who were freemen and inhabitants of the franchiſe; whereas before they were held neither by one, nor the other, to the great inconvenience of the city; but this does not appear to have been until about the time of the new ordination, made by Henry VIII. which appointed two aldermen to every ward, making in number, twelve, as they continue at this time.

The ſix wards above-mentioned, were divided into twelve pariſhes, as they remain at preſent, in which are the ſeveral churches of All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, St. Margaret, Holy Croſs Weſtgate, and St. Peter, by which names the twelve pariſhes are called. Beſides theſe there were formerly five other churches, within the walls, viz. of St. Edmund, St. John, St. Mary de Caſtro, St. Mary Queningate and St. Michael Burgate, all long ſince demoliſhed, and the profits united to the other churches and there are now in the ſuburbs the three pariſhes

Richard III. an act paſſed for the city of Canterbury, touching the aldermanry lands and aldermanry of Weſtgate, and other things in the city of Canterbury, &c.

[a] Battely's Somner, appendix, No. vi.

and

and churches of St. Dunſtan, St. Paul, and St. Martin; the firſt of which is not within the bounds of the city; all which will be further mentioned hereafter, under the eccleſiaſtical account of this place.

THAT THERE were cities or towns in Britain, Cæſar acknowledges in great meaſure, in his commentaries, by comparing the frequency of their buildings to thoſe of the Gauls, who, it is known, had at that time many towns[b] throughout their country;[c] and although they might not be ſuch as our writers feign and deſcribe to have been built with ſtrong walls, towers, and gates, yet they were at leaſt ſuch as they might conveniently dwell together within, defend themſelves from the incurſions of the enemy, and carry on their traffic with advantage; and ſuch as theſe Cæſar acknowledges to have found here.[d]

THE FIRST MENTION we have of this city, by name, is in Ptolemy's Geography of Britain, who lived in the reigns of the Roman emperors, Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, and wrote it in the Greek language. He ſays, in the moſt eaſtern part of Britain, are the *Cantri*, and among them theſe towns, πολεις Λονδίνιον, Δαροὐενον, Ῥουτέπιαι, that is, *Londinium*, *Daruenum*, and *Rutupiæ*. The ſecond of which is certainly meant for this city of Canterbury.[e] Antoninus, in his Itinerary of Britain, writes it, *Durovernum*, and places it as one of the Roman ſtations or forts,[f] ſituated on one of their grand military roads, from the furtheſt part of Britain, through London hither,[g] and ſo on north-

[b] The words *urbs* and *oppidum*, were promiſcuouſly uſed by Cæſar, Cicero, Varro, and the moſt approved authors.

[c] Cæſar de Bello Gallico, lib. v and vii.

[d] See Battely's Antiq. Rutup. p. 77.

[e] This is a convincing proof how much thoſe conjecturers dream, who place the city of *Rutupiæ* at Canteburry.

[f] Richard of Cirenceſter mentions it as a ſtipendiary town.

[g] The Watling-ſtreet way is ſaid to have gone from Dover by the weſt of London to St. Albans, and thence having croſſed the

north-eaſtward, *ad Portum Ritupis*, or Richborough, xii miles. From this ſtation of *Durovernum* likewiſe ran two other military roads, the greateſt parts of which are ſtill viſible; the one eaſtward from Ridingate over Barham Downs, *ad Portum Dubris*, or Dover, xvi miles, ſtill called the Watling-ſtreet road; and the other from Worthgate, ſouth-ſouth-eaſtward, over the road, called Stone-ſtreet way, *ad Portum Lemanis*, or Limne, xvi miles.[h] In Peutinger's Table, written about the time of Theodoſius the Great, it is called by the ſame name, and the mark of a conſiderable town, as Canterbury was in thoſe times, is ſet to this ſtation; and this is all the geographical notice taken of this city, in the time of the Romans.

It has been the opinion of ſome, that after the defeat of the Britons, on their encounter with the Romans, the very morning after Cæſar's arrival on his ſecond expedition into this country, *Durovernum* or Canterbury, was taken (and might poſſibly be kept till Cæſar's return) by the 7th legion. It might afterwards be converted into a ſtation, as they treated ſeveral other towns of the Britons, as *Camulodunum*, *Verulamium*, *Iſurium*, and others of the capital ones, of the ſeveral ſtates.[i]

The Saxons accuſtomed themſelves to take their chief reſidence, or *villa regia*, on the ſpot where theſe Roman

Foſſe in a crooked line through Shropſhire, by Wraken hill unto Cardigan, by the ſea ſide. See Burton on Anton. p. 95.

[h] See Antoninus, iter ii, iii, and iv.

[i] Dr. Horſley is of opinion, that Cæſar's firſt march on his 2d expedition in the very night after his landing, was about 12 miles in queſt of the enemy, who retiring to a river, ventured there to engage with the Romans, but were defeated. He thinks it probable, that as this river could by no means be the Thames, for that was too diſtant and great, and Cæſar called it by its name when he ſpoke of it; he thinks therefore, that the fight muſt have been on the banks of the river Stour, to the north of

Duro-

Roman ſtations had once been; in conſequence of which, this place, as has been already obſerved, was eſteemed by them the head, or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's reſidence, *villa regia*; hence it is ſtiled by Bede, the chief city of king Ethelbert, and by another writer, the head of the empire; and although that monarch about the year 596, quitted his reſidence in it in favor to St. Auguſtine, and it remained no longer a royal reſidence, yet it ſtill retained its conſequence of being the chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and became ſoon afterwards, in preference of all others, the metropolitical city of Britain, to which, and its two ſuperb monaſteries, munificently endowed, and held in high reputation for their riches as well as ſanctity, it in great meaſure owed the whole of its future eminence and proſperity. But theſe circumſtances, at the ſame time, made it the continued object of rapine and plunder, on every foreign invaſion and domeſtic war; beſides which, from the more than ordinary quantity of timber in the ſeveral buildings, and the cloſeneſs with which they were throughout the whole built together, it was continually ſubject to the calamity of fires.

Being ſituated at no great diſtance from the two iſlands of Thanet and Shepey, the uſual places of landing, as well as the uſual winter abode of thoſe mercileſs pirates, the Danes, this city twice felt the misfortune of ſo near a neighbourhood to them; for in the year 851 they landed with a great army from 350 ſhips, and waſted it, Ceolnoth being then archbiſhop;[k] and again in 1009, in the time of autumn, another army of the Danes, innumerable, came to Sandwich, and thence to Canterbury, which they

Durovernum, or Canterbury, towards Sturry and Fordwich, where, within a mile of it, ſtrong lines of fortification, thrown up for a conſiderable length, are ſtill viſible. See Britannia Romana, p. 14.

[k] Simon Dunelm, col. 120.

had taken immediately, had not the citizens, by giving a large ſum, in time, obtained their peace, which having done, theſe plunderers immediately departed and ſailed for the Iſle of Wight;[l] but in the year 1011, when theſe banditti having over-run and waſted all Kent again, laid ſiege to it, and having entirely ſurrounded it, proviſions in it falling ſhort, and great part of the city being burnt, they took it by aſſault, on the 20th day, when ruſhing impetuouſly over every part of it, they ſet fire to the remainder of the town, and the church and priory of the Holy Trinity, having firſt plundered them of all their valuables, the abbey of St. Auguſtine being alone left ſtanding, and then maſſacred the inhabitants without diſtinction of age, religion, or ſex; for having decimated them, out of the number of near 8000, there remained alive only four monks, and ſcarce eight hundred of the inferior claſs of people. But the archbiſhop Alphege, (whom they afterwards murdered at Greenwich), Godwin, biſhop of Rocheſter, Leofryne, abbeſs of St. Mildred, and Alfward, the king's bailiff, with others both monks and clergy, men as well as women, they carried away priſoners with them. A horrid ſpectacle, ſays the antient hiſtorian in his relation of this event, to the beholder; the face of an antient and moſt beautiful city all brought to aſhes; the dead bodies of the citizens, who had been either murdered by the ſword, caſt into the fire, hung up, or thrown headlong from the walls, ſtrewed thick about the ſtreets and roads, dying both ſoil and river black with blood; to which might be added, the weeping and howling of the captive women and of children, led away with the venerable archbiſhop in fetters,[m]

But

[l] Brompton, col. 887.

[m] Henry Hunt, lib vi. R. Hoveden, p. 431; Matth. Weſtminſter, and Flor. Wigorn. See Simon Dunelm, col. 168; Chron. Brompton, 888; Gervas, col. 1649. Chron. Thorn, col.

Lambarde, whoſe account is ſomewhat different,[n] ſays, that there were left alive here, of the monks four, and of the lay-people 4800; by which it appears, that this city and the adjoining country (the people of which had probably fled hither for ſuccour) was at that time very populous, having to loſe on this account 43,200 perſons; on which account there were ſome, who affirmed it had then more ſtore of buildings than London itſelf; and indeed it ſeems that they muſt have been very rich here, for but two years before they had, by the advice of Siricius, then archbiſhop, bought their peace with the Danes, at the enormous price of 30,000 pounds in ready money.[o] Beſides theſe misfortunes, various have been the times in which this place has ſuffered by the calamity of fires. The firſt of which that I find noticed, is by the author of the additions to the Chronicle of *Aſſerus Menevenſis*, who SAYS, that about the year 754 it was much waſted by fire. In the year 776 it is ſaid to have been burnt down;[p] again in the year 918, Ælfleda, the mighty lady of Mercia, beſieging and burning the city itſelf, ſpoiled, killed and drove out the Danes, who then poſſeſſed it; in revenge for which they afterwards, about the reign of king Ethelred, anno 1011, beſieged and burnt the city,[q] as has been mentioned above; and yet, notwithſtanding theſe misfortunes, Stow ſays, that at the time of the conqueſt, it exceeded London in its buildings.[r]

In the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, who came to the ſee in 1070, the church, then dedicated to the

col. 1781, all of whom tell the ſtory of this calamity ſo much in the ſame words, that they ſeem to have copied it from one another. See Oſbern's account of it in the life of archbiſhop Odo, much more copious, inſerted hereafter.

[n] Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 317.

[o] Gervas, of Canterbury, col. 1290.

[p] Leland's Col. vol. ii. p. 278, ex chron. Mart. Scotti.

[q] Lambarde, ibid. [r] Survey, B. iii. p. 215.

Holy Trinity, was conſumed by fire, as was almoſt the whole of the city in king Henry II.'s reign, anno 1161.[s] Not long after which, in the year 1174, a dreadful fire broke out here, the rapidity of which was increaſed by an amazing great ſtorm of wind, by which great part of this city, with moſt of the churches was deſtroyed, and at laſt the church of the Holy Trinity itſelf was wholly burnt down.[t] Again in 1180, another fire happened, by which the city was much damaged;[u] and in the year 1247, St. Mildred's church, with great part of the city, was again deſtroyed by fire;[w] notwithſtanding all which calamities, through favor of the ſeveral kings of this realm, particularly in having by the ſtatute of the 27th year of king Edward III. the ſtaple of wool appointed at it,[x] and by the patronage of the ſeveral archbiſhops,[y] being in general their moſt frequented reſidence; the advantages ariſing to it from the number of religious houſes in it, eſpecially its cathedral, from the ſhrine of St. Thomas Becket in it, which from its reputation of ſanctity, brought hither multitudes of pilgrims and

[s] Matth. Paris, p. 82.

[t] Hen. Hunt, lib. vi. Chron. Brompton, col. 1100.

[u] Eleventh Cal. June, Gerv. col. 1457.

[w] Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 266.

[x] The Commons prayed the king that the ſtaple might be appointed at Worceſter, Nottingham, Hull, St. Buttolphs, Stamford, Lynn, Ipſwich, and Canterbury; but the king anſwered, "At Canterbury only one, to be in the honor of St. Thomas." Cotton, p. 82.

[y] Camden ſays, Brit. p. 259, that by the bounty of its prelates, eſpecially archbiſhop Sudbury, it did not only recruit, but on a ſudden grew up to ſuch ſplendor, as even for the beauty of its private buildings to be equal to any city in Britain; but for the magnificence of its churches, and their number to exceed the beſt of them. In that reign, viz. of king Richard II. the men of this city ſeem to have become of good ability, for in the 10th year of it, they contributed to the king's neceſſities 50l. and again in the 21ſt year of it, the bailiffs and good men of the city, lent the king 100 marcs. See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 544, vol. viii. p. 9.

devotees

devotees of all ranks, with whom the town was almoſt daily crowded; the frequent meetings of kings, princes, and noble perſonages here, as well of our own as of foreign countries, and from its being the great thoroughfare to the continent, it ſtill recovered from time to time from its misfortunes, with ſtill further improvements. The beauty of its ſituation certainly contributed not a little to this. William of Malmſbury, who wrote in the reign of king Stephen, accordingly deſcribes it as a city, which, though of moderate ſize, was yet famous for its good ſituation, the richneſs of the neighbouring ſoil, the entireneſs of the walls incloſing it, although it had ſo often experienced the miſchances of war, its convenience of water and wood, and its abundance of fiſh, by reaſon of its nearneſs to the ſea.[z]

Beſides the magnificent foundations of the priory of the Holy Trinity, or Chriſt-church, and of St. Auguſtine, here were five priories, nine hoſpitals, and other ſmaller endowments, ſuch as chantries, and the like; all which will be further mentioned in their proper places.

Till king Edward IV.'s reign, this city ſeems to have remained unpaved; but the bad ſtate, it was then in, was ſuch, that it was become a nuiſance, not only to all thoſe who reſorted hither, but to the inhabitants themſelves; which obliged the mayor and commonalty of it to petition the king, for power to pave the principal ſtreets of it; in conſequence of which, an act of parliament paſſed in the 17th year of of that reign[a] to give them a power and authority

[z] W. Malmſbury, Prolog. ad Lib. 1m. de Geſt Pontificat, Angliæ.

[a] See Cotton's Records, p. 703. In the cheſt of the chamber of this city is an exemplification, made anno 18 Edward IV. under the great ſeal, of this act.

to do it, at the expence of the inhabitants reſiding in them.[b]

LELAND, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s reign, gives this deſcription of the city, in his Itinerary, as it remained in his time.

"The town of *Cantorbyri*," *ſays he*, "ys waulled, and hath v gates, thus named, *Weſtgate*, *Northgate*, *Burgate*, now cawlled *Mihelsgate*, *St. George's gate*, *Rider's gate*; the which *John Broker*, mayr of the town, did ſo diminiſch, that now cartes cannot for lownes paſſe thorough yt. *Worthegate*, the which leadeth to a ſtreate cawlled *Stone ſtreet*, and ſo to *Billirca*, now *Curtopſtreat*. In the towne be xiiii paroche chyrches, and the cathedral chyrch of blak monkes. Without the walles ther be iii paroche chyrches. The monaſtery of *S. Auguſtine*, blak monkes: *S. Gregories*, blak chanons: *Monaſterium S. Sepulchri, ubi olim Templarii, poſtea ſacræ virgines.* The hoſpital of *S. John*, of men and women of the fundation of the biſhops of Canterbury. The hoſpital

[b] This petition ſets forth, that the city was one of the eldeſt cities of this realm, and was moſt in ſight of all ſtrangers of the parts beyond the ſea, reſorting into the realm, and departing out of it; and becauſe of the glorious ſaints, that there lay ſhrined, was greatly named throughout Chriſtiandome; to which city was alſo great repair of much of the people of the realme, as well of eſtates, as other, in way of pilgrimage, to viſit thoſe ſaints; and it was ſo, that the ſame city was oftentimes full, fowle, noyous aud uneaſie to all the inhabitants of it, as to all other perſons reſorting thereunto, whereof oftentimes was ſpoken much diſworſhip in divers places, as well beyond the ſea, as on this ſide the ſea, which could not be remedied in any wiſe; but if the city might be paved, to which the moſt part of the inhabitants of the city, having burgeſſes houſes, or tenements in it, were willing and agreeable, ſo that there might be authority had, to compel others of the like ſort to do the ſame. Pleaſe it therefore your wiſdoms, the premiſes conſidered, and that as the mayor and commonaltie had no lands or tenements, or other yearly revenues in common, of which they might make or ſuſtain any ſuch payment, to pray the king that he, by the advice and aſſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, &c. Part of this act is printed from a fragment of it in Batt. Somn. append. No. xxvi.

of

of *S. Laurence*, for women alone of the fundation of the abbates of *S. Auguſtine*. An hoſpital within the town on Kinge's bridge, for poore pylgrems and way faring men. *Zenodochium Pauperum ſacerdotum. Zenodochiolum quoque minorum intra muros fundatoribus urbanis. Cænobia fratrum intra urbem videlicet* dominicanorum, Auguſtinenſium Franciſcanorum.

And a little further,

" *Cantorbiry*,"

" for the moſt part of the towne ſtondeth on the farther ſide of the river *Sture*, the which by a probable conjecture, I ſuppoſe, was cawlled in the *Britans* tyme, *Avona*. For the *Romayn* cawlled *Canterbury*, *Duravernum* corruptely. For of *Dor* and *Avona*, we ſhuld rather ſay, *Doravona*, or *Doravonum*. The river yn one place runneth thorough the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curſe of the ſtreme. *Canterbury* ys v myles fro the ſe flat north agaynſt *Heron*.

Lanfranc and *Sudbury*, the which was hedded by *Jakke Strawe*, were great repayrers of the cite. *Sudbury* builded the *Weſtgate*, and made new and repaired to gither fro thens to the north gate, and wolde have done lykewiſe abowt al the town, yf he had lyved. The mayr of the town and aldermen, ons a yere cum ſolemply to his tumbe, to pray for his ſowle, yn memory of his good deade. The moſt auncyent building of the towne appereth yn the caſtel, and at *Ryder's gate*, wher appere long *Briton* brikes, with out the town at *St. Pancrace's* chapel, and at *St. Martine's*, appere alſo *Briton* brikes. Ther hath bene ſum ſtrong fortres by the caſtel, wher as now the eminent dungen hill riſith. Many yeres ſins men ſoute for treaſor, at a place cauled *the Dungen*, wher *Barnhales* houſe is now, and ther yn digging, thei found a corſe cloſed yn leade.

" The

" The water of *Stur* breketh a lytle above *Cantorbiri*, into ii armes, of the one cummeth be *Weſt gate*, and the other thorough the cyte, under *S. Thomas* hoſpitale, and meteth agayne yn the botom; beneth the cyte, a this ſide . . . . . *ford*, being half a . . . [c].

THUS FAR LELAND—who makes no mention of any appearance of decay or poverty in this city, in his time; and indeed I have been induced to believe from every hiſtorian I have met with, that, till the ſuppreſſion of its religious foundations,[d] and the removal of Becket's ſhrine from hence, Canterbury continued in wealth and proſperity; and I know of but one authority to the contrary, which perhaps might have been exaggerated to forward the purpoſe of it: this is the preamble to the act of parliament, paſſed in the 6th year of the above reign,[e] for the improvement of the river Stour, and rendering it navigable up to the city; in which it is recited, that this city was one of the antient cities of the realm, and that through it there had been, and then was great recourſe of ambaſſadors and other ſtrangers from the parts of beyond the ſea; where likewiſe the bodies of the holy confeſſor, and biſhop St. Auſtin, the apoſtle of England, and alſo many other holy ſaints had been honourably humate and ſhrined;[f] was then of late in great ruin and decay, and the inhabitants thereof impoveriſhed, and many great manſions in it deſolate; which ruin, decay and deſolation, could not of like be reformed, or amended, unleſs the ſaid river ſhould be ſo rendered navigable as above-mentioned.

[c] Itin. vol. vii. appendix, p. 144.

[d] Lambarde, p. 319, 321.

[e] Stat. 6 Henry VIII. ch. 17. This being a private act, is not printed in the ſtatute books. See Batt. Somn. p. 21.

[f] It is remarkable that the mention of St. Thomas Becket, the favorite and tutelar ſaint of this place, is wholly omitted, and St. Auſtin is mentioned in preference to him, contrary to the cuſtom of that time.

This

This is the only mention I have ever met with of the deſolation and impoveriſhment of this city, ſo early in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign; for I have, (and I cannot but repeat it) always read, that whilſt the beauty of holineſs remained here, Canterbury continued in the ſmiles of proſperity, forgetting the caſualties it had ſo often felt, both by the fire and the ſword; but that when the ſtorm of reformation burſt on its religious houſes, and brought on their diſſolution, the ſource of its high eſtimation and wealth in great meaſure fell with them, and from great opulence and reputation, multitude of inhabitants and beautiful buildings, this city fell ſuddenly to extreme poverty, nakedneſs and decay, inſomuch that to re-edify its decayed houſes, it required an act of parliament to be paſſed almoſt immediately; but this was not till the 33d year of king Henry VIII.'s reign.[s] However, at whatever time this decay happened, the city remained in this forlorn ſituation for ſome years, apparently without remedy, till about the end of the reign of king Edward VI. when, ſtrange as it might be, the perſecution of the ſame tenets, which had been ſo lately in great meaſure the cauſe of its ruin, began to give ſome hopes of its being raiſed to proſperity again, though by no means equal to its former ſtate. This was occaſioned by the perſecution of the Proteſtants, by the duke of Alva, under Philip II. of Spain, in Brabant and Flanders, which began at about this time, and as it was carried forward from time to time in thoſe countries, as well as afterwards in France, continued to give new life and vigour to the trade of this kingdom, by the communication of the paper, ſilk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures, almoſt

[s] Anno 32 and 33 Henry VIII. it was intitled, an act for repairing Canterbury, Rocheſter, and divers other towns. See Lamb. Per. p. 321.

peculiar

peculiar at that time to thoſe countries,[h] and till then in vain attempted elſewhere. Theſe manufacturers, uſually called Walloons, then at firſt fled to England from the cruelties exerciſed on them on account of their religion in the Spaniſh Netherlands, and on the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth to the crown, and the eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant religion, came in bodies up to London, and being received kindly by the queen, who granted them her protection, they diſperſed and ſettled in different parts of the kingdom.[i] Thoſe who were weavers in ſilks and ſtuffs, made choice of Canterbury for their habitation, where they might have the benefit of the river and an eaſy communication with the metropolis;[k] for this purpoſe they had the queen's letters of licence, in her 3d year, directed to the mayor, for ſuch of them as ſhould be firſt approved of by the archbiſhop, to remain here for the purpoſe of exerciſing their trades, ſo that they did not exceed a certain number therein mentioned, and as many ſervants as were neceſſary to carry on their buſineſs; and this to be without any pay from them, hindrance or moleſtation whatever. Thoſe who were permitted to ſettle in Canterbury, conſiſted of only eighteen houſekeepers, beſides children and ſervants; who on their arrival, joined in a petition to the mayor and aldermen, for the grant of certain privileges for their

[h] The Spaniards were the firſt inventors of knitting ſilk ſtockings. In the year 1547, ſilk knit ſtockings were firſt worn in France, by king Henry II. Queen Elizabeth was in 1561 preſented with a pair of black knit ſilk ſtockings by her ſilk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and afterwards ſhe never wore cloth ones again. William Rider, an apprentice on London bridge, was the firſt who knit worſted ſtockings in England, a pair of which he preſented to William, earl of Pembroke, in 1564.

[i] See Hiſtory of Kent, under Sandwich.

[k] The clearneſs of the air here gives a great advantage over thoſe of Spital-fields, in reſpect of ſuch colours as ſuffer moſt by the thick air and ſmoke of London.

conve-

convenience and protection.[l] And the queen, as a further mark of her favour, in 1561, granted to them the undercroft of the cathedral church, as a place of worſhip for themſelves and their ſucceſſors.[m] After which the perſecution for religion ſtill continuing abroad, the number of theſe refugees multiplied ſo exceedingly,

[l] It conſiſted of only four articles; 1ſt, for the free exerciſe of their religion, with a church and place of burial; 2d, that to keep out ſuch as might give public offence, none might be admitted to ſettle among them without ſufficient teſtimonials of their probity; 3d, that their ſchoolmaſter might be permitted to inſtruct their children, and ſuch others as deſired to learn the French language; 4th, enumerated the different branches of the weaving buſineſs, by which, they propoſed to maintain themſelves.

Their congregation then conſiſted of a miniſter, a ſchoolmaſter, a director of the manufacturers, twelve houſekeepers and three widows, beſides children and ſervants. See Batt. Somn. append. No. xxxi. Goſtling's Walk, p. 216.

[m] In following their particular mode of religious worſhip, being the ſame as was uſed by the Proteſtants abroad, they have remained undiſturbed, excepting in the attempt made by archbiſhop Laud for that purpoſe, as appears by his certificate dated Jan. 2, 1634, on the king's inſtructions to him on his metropolitical viſitation; in which, among other matters, he ſays, that he conceived, under favor that the Dutch churches in Canterbury and Sandwich were great nurſeries of inconformity in theſe parts, and he deſires the king to remember, that he had complained to him and the lords at the council board, and had deſired that both the French, Italian, and Dutch congregations, who were born ſubjects, might not be ſuffered to live any longer in ſuch a ſeparation as they did, both from church and ſtate: and that he had, according to his judgment for the beſt, commanded his vicar general to begin fairly to call them to conform to the Engliſh church, &c.—To which the king wrote in the margin, that he deſired the archbiſhop to put him in mind of this when he was in council, and he would redreſs it. After which, the archbiſhop wrote in his return to the king's inſtructions for the year 1636, among other matters, that he had received information that the Walloons and other ſtrangers in his dioceſe, eſpecially at Canterbury, did come orderly to their pariſh churches, and there received the ſacrament, married, &c. according to his injunctions, with that limitation which the king allowed. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 588, vol. xx. p. 109.

that

that in 1634 the number of communicants in the Walloon church was increaſed to 900; and there was calculated to be of theſe refugees in the whole kingdom 5213, who were employed in inſtructing the Engliſh in weaving ſilk, cotton and woollen goods; in combing, ſpinning, and making different kind of yarns, worſted, crewels, &c. At the beginning of Charles II,'s reign, anno 1665, there were in Canterbury 126 maſter weavers, their whole number here amounting to near 1300, and they employed 759 Engliſh; ſo that the king thought proper to grant them a charter in 1676, by which it appears that their number here was then but little ſhort of 2500. By this charter they were enabled to become a company, by the name and deſcription of the maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and fellowſhip of weavers;[n] not quite ten years after this, Lewis XIV. king of France, having in 1685, revoked the edict of Nants, by which the Proteſtants in France had enjoyed the toleration and free exerciſe of their religion, of which denomination it was ſuppoſed there were near 300,000 in that kingdom, great numbers of them fled from thence into the different Proteſtant countries, and, it is ſaid, that 50,000 of them took refuge in Great Britain and Ireland. Theſe manufacturers improved to a much higher degree of perfection, in the places where they ſettled, the fabricating of the ſilks called alamodes, luſtrings, brocades, ſatins, padua-ſoys, ducapes, watered tabies, and black and coloured velvets.[o]

[n] John Six was the firſt maſter; John Du Bois and James Six, wardens; John Bour, Gideon Deſpaigne, Float Paton, Peter Le Houcq, John Leopine, James Mannake, Paul Des Faruacques, Henry Deſpaigne, and Philip Leper, were the firſt aſſiſtants of this fellowſhip.

[o] Beſides theſe they manufactured watches, cutlery wares, clocks, jacks, locks, ſurgeons' inſtruments, hardware, toys, &c. &c.

Great

Great numbers of these came to Canterbury, and joined themselves to the Walloon church, and by their industry, the wealth of this place increased considerably; it became more populous; the poor, even to their children, found a constant employment, and the owners of houses finding sufficient tenants for them, and their rents increased, were induced to rebuild or to add great improvements to them, much to their own emolument and the public welfare of the city.[p] But of late years, the silk weaving manufactory here has greatly decayed, the most part of it being removed from hence to Spitalfields, in London, there being now not more than ten master weavers, and about eighty communicants remaining;[q] so that there are now only a few looms continued in employment in this city; though there are numbers of the descendants of these first settlers still remaining, most of whose names have been however changed as far as possible to the English pronunciation, and they have for a long time past intermixed with and followed the same promiscuous trades and occupations as the other inhabitants of it; the parishes of St. Alphage and Northgate being still in a great measure inhabited by them.

These descendants of the Walloons maintain their own poor; they still use the undercroft of the cathedral for their place of worship. They have a minister, who is episcopally ordained, but they do not use the liturgy of the church of England, having a prescribed form of prayer and administration of the sa-

[p] In 1695, there was a grant made to the French refugees, who resided in England, of 15,000l. which was continued yearly towards the maintenance of their poor; but in king George I.'s reign, this was reduced to 7000l. which sum is continued to be paid at this time.

[q] The names of the present officers of the Weavers company are, John Callaway, master; Thomas De Lasaux and Samuel Lepine, wardens; Peter Delasaux, John Halbet, James Delasaux, and Peter Gambier, assistants.

craments,

craments, the ſame as is uſed by the Calviniſts in Holland; and they receive the communion ſitting at a long table.

At firſt they maintained their own miniſters, but after the year 1695 they had an allowance from the crown, which continued ſo long as the miniſters were of the French refugee deſcendants, but now they are ſupported wholly by the congregation; beſides which, they have ſome eſtate in land and money, and their people contribute ſomething towards their ſupport.[r]

I cannot quit this ſubject of the Walloon and refugee manufactory of Canterbury, without paying a due tribute in praiſe of an ingenious and public ſpirited manufacturer of this place, John Callaway, the preſent maſter of the weavers company here. The modern invention of ſpinning jenneys and mules for weſt, and the great improvement of ſpinning cotton twiſt for

[r] Abraham Didier, merchant, of Canterbury, by his will in 1688, gave to the elders and deacons of the Walloon congregation, in Canterbury, of which he was a member, one annuity or rent charge of 20s. to be iſſuing and taken out of a piece of meadow land, containing two or three acres in Ickham, purchaſed of one Dixon, widow, and others, and before belonged to one Swinford, to hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, payable yearly, and to be laid out in fuel or burning wood by his ſon Abraham Didier, his heirs or aſſigns, about Chriſtmas-day yearly, and to be diſtributed among ſuch deſerving poor and needy people of the ſaid congregation as they ſhould think fit, with power of diſtreſs, &c. on non-payment; and he gave the ſaid meadow to his ſaid ſon Abraham and his heirs, ſubject to the ſaid annuity. Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, M. D. of the Black Friars, in Canterbury, by his will in 1697, gave 20l. to the poor of this congregation.

Mary Lyzy, of All Saints, Canterbury, widow, by her will in 1725, gave to Mr. James Six, the elder, Mr. Nich. Pilow, Mr. Samuel Six, Mr. John Legrand, Mr. Stephen and Mr. W. Six, and others, the elders of the Walloon congregation, of which ſhe was a member, and to their ſucceſſors and aſſigns for ever, for and towards the maintenance of the poor of the ſaid congregation, all thoſe her two meſſuages or tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances in St. Alphage pariſh.

warps,

warps, by the water machinery of the famous Sir Richard Arkwright, has been the principal means of improving all ſorts of cotton goods whatſoever. The beautiful printed muſlins and chintz have been brought to ſuch great perfection, as to be worn by women of the firſt rank in this kingdom; which, together, have been the principal means of reducing the ſilk manufactory, not only in Canterbury, but in London and in Ireland too, to its preſent decayed ſtate. During the unhappy American war, ſuch was the falling off of the ſilk trade, that many ſkilful workmen were reduced to ſo low a condition, as to apply for relief at the general workhouſe. This diſtreſs of the ſilk trade determined Mr. Callaway to travel into the weſt and north of England, in ſearch of ſomething new for the employment of theſe deſerving diſtreſſed people; and this his ingenuity effected, after a long and expenſive journey; for he found the means of mixing Sir Richard Arkwright's level cotton twiſt to his looms of ſilk warps; by which contrivance he introduced to the public a new manufacture, which afforded employment, and conſequently ſubſiſtence, not only to theſe poor unemployed workmen in Canterbury, but in other parts of England likewiſe. This beautiful new article of fabric, was called Canterbury muſlins, and the manufacture of it ſpread ſo rapidly, and the demand for it became ſo great, that from the time of its invention, which was about the year 1787, it has employed all the weavers in this city, and many hundreds more in London, Manchester and in Scotland, where they ſtill retain their firſt name of Canterbury muſlins.

Nor did his public ſpirit ſtop here; for at the expence of upwards of 3000l. he afterwards erected a cotton mill, on the river, at Shoal-oak, near this city, which gave employment to fifty women and children. This mill likewiſe ſupplied the weavers with the beſt of cotton twiſt; but the flouriſhing hopes of the ſilk, the cotton and the woollen trade of this city, has felt a

ſevere check, though perhaps not leſs than the other manufactures throughout this kingdom, by the preſent unhappy war with France.[s]

The before-mentioned mill was afterwards rented by Mr. Hugh Stirrop, who applied the machinery to the purpoſe of an improved manufactory of woollen yarn for Canterbury worſted, into which article it converts about 1000 pounds of wool weekly, but this new manufacture is not yet compleated.

In the year 1789 I ſaw in Mr. Callaway's ſilk looms, the richeſt and moſt beautiful piece of ſilk furniture for the Prince of Wales's palace of Carlton-houſe, that was ever made in this, or any other kingdom.

Happily for Canterbury, it has felt but little, if any injury from the frequent decays of its manufactures; it has found another, and that a permanent and much greater reſource of wealth, in the cultivation of hops, the plantations of which cover many hundred acres of land contiguous to it.[t] In them, the labouring poor, both men and women, find a conſtant employment throughout the year; as the aged and infirm do in the manufacturing of the bagging, in which the hops are put. The lands are continued in a ſuperior ſtate of cultivation, and their annual value raiſed higher than thoſe for corn or any other produce; the woods of the neighbouring country for many miles round, here find a ſale for their growth of poles, at a very advantageous

[s] At preſent the number of men, women, and children, employed here in ſilk, cotton and wool, ſuch as combers, ſpinners, weavers and windſters, is about a thouſand.

[t] The plantation of hops in the eaſtern diviſion of Kent, pays in general, a 4th part nearly of the produce of the whole kingdom to the hop duty. In the circuit of two miles and an half round Canterbury, it is computed there are between two and three thouſand acres of hop ground. This plantation is called *the city grounds*. The hops growing here are of a very fine rich quality, and if well managed are of a good colour; they are highly eſteemed by the London brewers for their great ſtrength; doing more execution in the copper than thoſe of any other diſtrict.

price,

price, the planters themſelves, which are almoſt every inhabitant of the town and neighbourhood, find reſources from the lucrative produce of theſe grounds; and the return of money from London, at the latter end of the year, upon the ſale of the hops is ſo great, that it is felt by all ranks of people, and diffuſes a univerſal plenty and proſperity, not only to the city itſelf, but to the neighbourhood around it. This traffic of the hop trade is ſo much the predominant purſuit of every individual, that it is no wonder it ſhould have the general preference here to all others; ſo that, except the manufacture above mentioned, a ſmall one of worſted, and the article of brawn, which laſt is not inconſiderable, there is no other trade but what the inhabitants carry forward, for the ſupply of the neceſſaries of life, and the mutual ſupport and accommodation of one another.

THE HEALTHY AIR, and pleaſant ſituation of this city, has been already taken notice of; but the houſes in it, from the length of time ſince they had been rebuilt, were grown antient again, and from want of any improvements being made to them, were become unſightly, and the whole city was perhaps eſteemed the moſt ſo of any in the kingdom. At length, the neceſſity of improvement became obvious to every one, and a general emulation for it took place among the citizens, and under the authority of parliament in 1787, the city was new paved, and all annoyances were removed. It was lighted with upwards of 240 lamps; a watch was appointed for the ſafeguard of the inhabitants, and the houſes throughout it were altered to a chearful, and more modern appearance; and moſt of the ſhops were fitted up in a handſome ſtyle, in imitation of thoſe in London; and the improvements would have been carried ſtill further, had not the ſhort tenure by which moſt of the houſes in it were held under church leaſes, (which is in every place the bane of all induſtry) deterred the leſſees from hazarding more on ſuch

uncertain property; and had not this ſtopped their ardo this city would in all likelihood have been ſecond to few others in the kingdom. However this obſtacle has been in ſome meaſure ſince temoved by the power given in the late act for the redemption of the land tax to corporate and eccleſiaſtical bodies to alienate their property for this purpoſe, the dean and chapter, and corporation of Canterbury, laſt year having diſpoſed of many of their houſes, gardens, and other poſſeſſions within the city, and the ſuburbs of it, to their leſſees and others, a circumſtance which will no doubt add freſh encouragement to future improvements here.

All this was ſcarcely finiſhed, when ſtill further alterations took place, for in 1790, the road to Aſhford, which at the entrance into the city at Wincheap, was both dangerous and inconvenient, was changed, and a new one made in a ſtrait line through the Old Caſtle-yard and the antient Worthgate, and at the ſame time the Dunjeon hill and field[a] were, with much labour, levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the uſe and amuſement of the public, and this at the expence of upwards of fifteen hundred pounds, by James Simmons, eſq. an alderman of this city, to whom the corporation granted it for this purpoſe, for his life, rent free; but the court of guardians of the poor having aſſeſſed his public ſpirited improvement, he has ſince reſigned it back to the corporation, who now appropriate it ſolely for public uſe; but the ſhameful depredations which have ſince been continually committed on the ſhrubs, fences, &c. already advance with the moſt haſty ſtrides towards its ruin. The great high road at another entrance into the city, at St. George's gate from Dover, being narrow, with ſeveral dangerous turns, an act of parliament was obtained that year, entirely to alter the courſe of it, by making a new one, in a ſtrait line from that gate for

[a] See ſome account of the Dunjeon field and hill hereafter.

more

more than a mile and a half through Barton-field; on each ſide of which ſeveral genteel houſes are already built; and the commiſſioners are further impowered, by the aid of a turnpike, to keep in repair and improve the high road from hence to the further end of Barham Downs, where the Dover turnpike ends. To this may be added, that a new bridge for carriages has been built by Mr. Simmons, over the river Stour, near Abbot's mill, at the opening in the city wall, where the three arches were pulled down in 1769, as has been already mentioned before.

THIS CITY *is very populous*, containing with its ſuburbs, by eſtimation, more than nine thouſand inhabitants, which are ſtill increaſing.[w] Its citizens are wealthy and reſpectable; many gentlemen of fortune and genteel families reſide in it, eſpecially within the precincts of the cathedral, where there are many of the clergy of ſuperior rank and fortune belonging to it; and throughout the whole place there is a great deal of courteſy and hoſpitality.

For the amuſement of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry, there is a theatre erected not many years ſince, and a public aſſembly room, in the High-ſtreet, which will be further mentioned hereafter.—There are two elegant public libraries and reading rooms, in the high-ſtreet, which are commodiouſly fitted up for the purpoſe, and where all novel publications, and the public newſpapers from London are daily received, ſo that they are much reſorted to by all the genteel families of the town and neighbouring country; and there are horſe races yearly on Barham Downs, at which the king's plate is run

[w] Mr. Duncombe, in a letter publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1770, p. 565, ſays, from the calculations he makes in it, that the number of inhabitants in this city and ſuburbs may fairly be computed at 9000; the number of houſes appearing by a then late ſurvey, to be 987 within the walls, and 851 without; in all 1838 houſes.

for, and which, from their nearneſs to thiscity, are called Canterbury races; theſe are attended by moſt of the Kentiſh gentry and a great number of people from the neighbouring parts; and this city being their uſual rendezvous, it brings a vaſt concourſe of them to it for the time, when there are aſſemblies, plays and other entertainments, during the whole time of the race week.

There are in this city and its ſuburbs, ſeveral meeting houſes for religious worſhip for the inhabitants, who are of different perſuaſions; ſuch as thoſe of the Methodiſts, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and Preſbyterians, of all which, the followers, of the firſt eſpecially, are not a few; beſides which the Walloons and French refugees have their meeting for worſhip in the undercroft of the cathedral, as has been mentioned before; and in the ſuburb of Weſtgate, there is a ſynagogue for the Jews, who are very numerous, eſpecially in that part and about St. Peter's, the number of them being eſtimated at more than four hundred.[x]

The city is plentifully ſupplied with all kind of proviſions, for which there are two market days weekly, on a Wedneſday and Saturday, both days for poultry, butter and garden ſtuff, much of which is brought from Sandwich hither; and the latter for butcher's meat, cheeſe, corn, hops and all ſorts of cattle; beſides which there is a good fiſh market held daily throughout the year. Beſides the markets above-mentioned, there were antiently others, ſet apart for other commodities, in different parts of this city. Without Burgate, in St. Paul's pariſh, was, of antient time, a wheat market, at or about the corner on the left hand without the gate, as appears by the old rentals of Chriſt-church, relating to their tenements there; and in a deed or charter of

[x] At the further end of this ſuburb, on the right hand, at the entrance of the road to Whitſtaple, is a burial place for the Jews; and another, not far from it, for the Quakers.

lands

lands given to St. Auguſtine's, by one Dunwaldus in 760, mention is made of a vill, then ſituated in the market, at the Quenegate of this city; at the red wall, by the palace back gate, where there was another market, commonly called, and ſtill remembered by the name of the ruſh market; in St. George's ſtreet, about the Auguſtine's Friars gate, there was a cloth market kept; in the High-ſtreet, beſide St. Mary Bredman's church, was antiently kept a fiſh market; this fiſh market ſeems to have been of long continuance at this place; in a deed of Chriſt-church, anno 1187, mention is made of the pariſh of St. Mary's, called the church of the fiſhmongers, in Canterbury, as it is again by the ſame name in a leaſe before that time, made by Odo, prior of Chriſt-church; and Mr. Somner conceived this to be the church intended by theſe deeds, and ſo as it was in his time from the bread market by it, called St. Mary Bredman's church, tho' it was more antiently called St. Mary Fiſhman's church. At Oatenhill, eaſtward, beyond St. George's gate, till of late the city's place of execution,[y] was formerly a market for the ſale of oats; as at the ſame place before ſalt was ſold, whence it was called Salt-hill; it had a market croſs to it; for there is mention made of the croſs at Oat-hill. Not far from hence, that is, by the nunnery, at the meeting of the four vents, or ways there, was another market, or the former continued thither, whence the field over againſt the nunnery ſouthward, now almoſt all over digged for chalk, called the lime kilns, was antiently called Market-field; and laſtly, not far from hence, without St. George's gate,

[y] The corporation having ſold the ſcite of this eſtate to a private individual, it has been converted into a pleaſure ground, and the laſt unfortunate malefactor who was executed, ſuffered on a temporary ſcaffold erected between the gaol and the keeper's houſe, after the plan of the temporary ſcaffold uſed on theſe melancholy occaſions at Newgate.

as formerly, ſo there are now, bought and ſold all ſorts of cattle; whence, as is conjectured, the market took its name of rether cheap, which is in Engliſh, the drove market; and to ſhew the antiquity of it, the reader will obſerve, that the *rederchepe* is mentioned as a boundary in the ſecond charter of king Ethelbert to St. Auguſtine.[z]

There was a fair, granted by the charter of king Henry VI. annually held in this city, on the 4th of Auguſt and the two next following days; but it has been long ſince diſcontinued and laid aſide; but there are ſeveral yearly fairs, for toys and pedlary, held in the ſeveral pariſhes of this city and its ſuburbs, moſtly on the days of the ſaints, to which the reſpective churches are dedicated.

Beſides theſe, there is a principal fair, held yearly on Oct. 10, in the precincts of the ville of Chriſt-church, which is uſually called Jack and Joane fair, from its being eſteemed a ſtatute fair, for the hiring of ſervants of both ſexes, for which purpoſes it continues till the ſecond Saturday or market day of the city has paſſed.[a]

Beſides

[z] See Battely's Somner, p. 80.

[a] Archbiſhop Courtney obtained of king Richard II. the grant of four fairs at the four principal feaſts of peregrination in the year, viz. one on the Innocents day; another on Whitſun eve; another on the feaſt of St. Thomas Becket, being July 7, and the fourth and laſt on Michaelmas eve; to hold for nine days next following every of them, and to be kept within the ſcite of the priory. The fair above-mentioned on July 7, was called Becket's fair, being the day of the ſolemnity of that archbiſhop's tranſlation from his tomb to his ſhrine, and as ſuch, was fixed on for this purpoſe, as the means of gathering together a greater multitude hither, for the celebration of this ſolemn anniverſary. For, as Sir Henry Spelman obſerves, fairs began by the flocking of Chriſtians to the place for ſolemnizing ſome feſtival, ſuch as either the feaſt of the church's dedication, or other like ſolemnity; and ſo it is eaſy to conjecture to what

ſaint

Beſides the intercourſe with London and the ſeveral towns adjacent to this city, daily by land carriage, there are hoys, which ſail from and return weekly to the ports of Whitſtaple and Herne, for the conveyance of paſſengers and the heavier kinds of merchandize of all ſorts; and from both of them, as well as from that of Fordwich, about two miles off, by the navigation of the river Stour from Sandwich, this city is ſupplied with plenty of ſea coal for fuel.

This city and the adjacent country, as to the eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms, is within the port of Faverſham; but there is an eſtabliſhment of the exciſe here, under the management of a collector, ſupervifor, and other inferior officers.

In 1729, an act paſſed for eſtabliſhing A GENERAL WORKHOUSE, for the better relief and employment of the poor within the ſeveral pariſhes of this city, under the management of two guardians choſen yearly from each of them; one of whom is elected their preſident, and under their management the buſineſs of it is conducted. Beſides theſe, there is a deputy preſident, a treaſurer, chaplain, clerk, ſurgeon, maſter, miſtreſs and ſchoolmaſter. The poor maintained in the houſe, and out of it by weekly penſions, are very numerous; but the expence of the whole, which is levied by a tax or aſſeſſments on the rents, owing to law ſuits and other miſmanagement, is become very heavy on the inhabitants.

ſaint the place has been commended, by the fair day; and the fairs were greater or leſs as the church and town were in eſtimation; but however ſmall theſe fairs at Canterbury grew in proceſs of time, ſo as not to be at all conſiderable, yet, moſt certainly, they were once of greater requeſt, and might juſtly boaſt of as great reſort as any elſewhere, the decay of them ariſing from the defacing of the ſhrine of this ſaint, and the demoliſhing of the religious houſes in and about the city, which were the magazines of reputed holy relics, the inducements to all ſorts of people in thoſe times for their frequent viſiting of them. See Battely's Somner, p. 124, 135. Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 613. Pat. 7 H. VI. *pro iv. feriis habendis infra ſcitum prioratus.*

Through

Through the benevolent endeavours of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, A GENERAL HOSPITAL, after the example of other counties, has been erected in the borough of Longport, within the ſuburbs of the city, on part of the precincts of the antient monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, purchaſed of Sir Edward Hales, bart, the expence of which, amounting to upwards of four thouſand pounds, has been defrayed by voluntary ſubſcriptions, on which likewiſe its future annual maintenance muſt in general depend. The firſt ſtone of it was laid on June 9, 1791,[b] when it was named THE KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL; and the building was ſo far finiſhed and furniſhed, that on April 26, 1793, it was opened for the reception of in-patients, and for adminiſtering medicines and advice to out-patients; but this was not for more than what one half of the hoſpital was capable of containing, owing to the general fund not being at the time equal to a further expence,[c] tho' it is hoped the charity and liberality of the public will very ſoon carry this inſtitution to its full extent.

A court of conſcience, for the recovery of ſmall debts under 40s. by an act of parliament paſſed in 1752, is held every Thurſday in the Guildhall of this city, which has cognizance over this city and the liberties of it.

THE APPEARANCE *of the city of Canterbury*, from whatever part you approach it, is beautiful, and equals the moſt ſanguine expectation. The magnificent tower of the cathedral, for ſymmetry and proportion hardly to be paralleled, ſtrikes the eye as the principal object

[b] By Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. George Gipps, eſq. Dr. Wm. Carter, and Mr. William Loftie.

[c] By ſubſcriptions, beneſactions, charity ſermons, legacies, &c. ſince the firſt inſtitution of this hopital to the 31ſt Dec. 1799, there have been received 12,573l. 15s. 2¾d. which has been expended in the purchaſe of land, building the hoſpital, purchaſing 3100l. in the three per cent. conſolidated and reduced annuities, and ſupporting 1881 in patients and out patients.

of

of admiration; after which, it is directed to the tower of king Ethelbert, and the other ſtately ruins of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, the ſteeples and towers of the ſeveral pariſh churches, the towers of St. George's-gate, and of Weſt-gate, the Old Caſtle, the river Stour, meandering through the fertile meads, the rich plantations of hops on every ſide, the fine appearance of Hales-place, the view of St. Martin's hill and church, and the royal cavalry barracks; and laſtly the ſurrounding hills encircling the whole, all together combining to form a proſpect ſo pleaſing, as is hardly to be exceeded any where for the extent of it.

The city of Canterbury is of an oval ſhape. It is within its walls about half a mile from eaſt to weſt, and ſomewhat more from north to ſouth. The circumference of its walls is not quite a mile and three-quarters; it has four large ſuburbs, ſituated at the four cardinal points. The weſtern part of the city may be called an iſland, being incircled by two branches of the river Stour, which divides juſt above it, and unites again at a ſmall diſtance below it, the road through the city paſſing over two bridges, the one at Weſtgate, the other at Kingſbridge. Here are ſeveral corn and other mills on the river. Beſides the ſtreams of the Stour, the city is ſupplied with plenty of excellent water, which flows from two ſprings riſing, the one among the ruins of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and the other on St. Martin's hill; for the diſpenſing of which there are ſeveral public conduits in the principal ſtreets of the city;[d] and there is a ſtrong chalybeat water in the weſtern

[d] As a public reſervoir for the uſe of the inhabitants of this city, archbiſhop Abbot built a handſome conduit or water-houſe of ſtone, and he intended to have left a yearly revenue for the ſupport of it; but ſome diſſentions which he had with the mayor and corporation, in which he thought he had been ill uſed, changed his intention. This conduit, which ſtood in the midſt of the High-ſtreet, proving a great interruption to the free paſſage of carriages, eſpecially ſince the great increaſe of

tern part of it.[e] Within the precinct of the cathedral, the inhabitants there enjoy likewiſe the benefit of moſt excellent water, brought in pipes from two ſprings, which ariſe in the North Holmes, about a quarter of a mile north-eaſt of the city.

From the river the ground riſes with a gentle aſcent towards the eaſt. The pariſh churches and the remains of the ſeveral religious houſes are interſperſed in different parts of the city; at the north-eaſt part of it is the precinct of the cathedral, being in ſize ſomething more than three quarters of a mile in circuit, and nearly of a quadrangular form; adjoining to the north weſt ſide of it is the precinct of the archbiſhop's palace.

There are four principal ſtreets, where, as well as in the other parts of the city, though the houſes are in general antient, yet the fronts of them have been ſo far modernized, as to make a chearful and ſightly appearance. The High-ſtreet, through which the way leads from London to Dover, croſſes the middle of the city eaſtward, and is a fine ſtreet, of conſiderable width, being half a mile in length, in which are the church of Holy Croſs Weſtgate,[f] Kingſbridge hoſpital, All Saints church, two of the principal inns, and the guild or court hall, as it is uſually called, of the city, ſituated in the middle of this ſtreet, as the fitteſt and moſt conve-

of them, was pulled down in 1754, and the reſervoir for the water was placed in the upper part of the two towers of St. George's gate.

[e] This ariſes from two ſprings a little northward of St. Peter's ſtreet; they are of a different quality, though riſing within ſeven feet of each other. Theſe waters have been preſcribed and taken with good ſucceſs from the firſt diſcovery of them.—They were diſcovered in 1693, and deſcribed by Dr. Scipio des Molins, in the Phil. Tranſ. vol. xxv. No. 312, p. 2462. See Kennet's Parochial Antiq. where mention is made of Edburg well, in Canterbury.

[f] St. Peter's church, not far from it, ſtands but a very ſmall diſtance from the north ſide of this ſtreet.

nient

nient place for it. It is a very handſome commodious building, for the ſeveral purpoſes it is intended for. In the hall, on each ſide, there hang ſome match-locks, brown-bills, and other old weapons; and at the upper end, where the court of juſtice is kept, there are ſeveral portraits, moſt of them whole lengths; one of which over the mayor's ſeat, being that of queen Anne; the others being of thoſe who have been benefactors to the city, and underneath each is ſome account of their donations. In the middle of the hall, is a handſome braſs branch for candles, given by Sir Thomas Hales, bart. and Thomas Knight, eſq.[g]

In the ſtreet, cloſe to the court hall, is a public water cock, with an inſcription, commemorating that Sir John Hales, bart. brought the excellent water of it from St. Auſtin's into this city, at his own expence, in 1733; which generous benefaction was continued by his deſcendant Sir Edward Hales, bart. in 1754.

[g] In this hall the court, tribunal, or place of judicature of the city, is ſeated and held, where diſtributive juſtice in both civil and criminal cauſes, of a ſecular nature, proper for the cognizance of that court is adminiſtered. The name of Guild or Gildhall, deriving its etymology from the Saxon or old Engliſh word *gild*, ſignifying a ſociety or corporation. It had not antiently this name, nor does it occur, that I know of, in any record till the 26th year of king Henry VI. who then in his charter of the change of bailiffs to mayor, makes mention of it by this name, granting, among other things, that the mayor ſhould hold pleas in the Guildhall of this city; before this, it was commonly called and known by the name of the Spech-houſe; and the common gaol or priſon of the city, ſince removed to Weſtgate was then kept by it, in that part of it to the ſtreetward, and from its contiguity was called by the ſame name likewiſe; but the town court was not always kept at this place, for both that and the priſon were formerly kept together elſewhere, and that probably at the place where the preſent corn-market is, and were then both called by the name of the Spech houſe. Battely's Somner, p. 66.

Beyond

Beyond this, in the ſame ſtreet, are St. Mary Bredman's church, the public aſſembly-rooms,[h] the corn-market,[i] the meat-market or ſhambles,[k] and St. George's church; nearly oppoſite to the corn-market, is the new-built church of St. Andrew, and on the ſame ſide eaſtward, the manſion of the White Friars.

The middle of the High-ſtreet is croſſed by two ſtreets; along that to the ſouthward, called St. Margaret's, and Caſtle ſtreet beyond it, the high road leads by the caſtle and the ſuburb of Wincheap, to the town of Aſhford; in the former is St. Margaret's church, and not far from it, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, a handſome houſe called the Whitfield-houſe, from its having been for many years the reſidence of the family of Whitfield, a branch of thoſe of Tenterden, in this

[h] Theſe rooms were erected moſtly at the expence of the gentry of the eaſtern part of the county by public ſubſcriptions, and the property of them was veſted in truſtees in order to ſecure the uſe of them to the public; the laſt ſurviving truſtee was Charles Pyott, eſq. late of St. Martin's hill, deceaſed; the uſe of theſe rooms and the reſt of the building, at other times, was veſted in Mr. Whitfield the elder, who paid the reſt of the expence, and had the care of the building and the future management of them.

[i] The corn-market, with a granary over it, is ſituated on the north ſide of the High ſtreet, further eaſtward. It has not been for many years made uſe of as a market, that being held in the open ſtreet, on the ſide oppoſite to it. The lower part of this building is partly incloſed as a night watch houſe, and the reſt or forepart of it, for the ſale of fiſh, toll free; a few huckſters for greens, and ſuch like commodities; on the ſpot where this building now ſtands, was formerly the town houſe, or guildhall of the city, with the priſon adjoining to it, before the preſent one was built, being called at that time the Spech houſe, as has been mentioned before.

[k] This meat-market, or ſhambles, for the butchers, is built on a ſpot of ground on the ſame ſide of the High-ſtreet, but incloſed and apart from it; it was erected in 1740, in the room of ſome antient ſhambles, which ſtood along the middle of the High-ſtreet, to the great inconvenience of paſſengers, and to the diſcredit of the city itſelf.

county;

county; of whom John Whitfield, esq. died possessed of this house in 1691, whose descendants resided here till his great grandson John Whitfield, esq.[1] alienated it

[1] John Whitfield, gent. who died in 1691, was son of Henry and Anne, and grandson of John and Catherine Whitfield; he appears by his will proved in Prerog. off. Canterbury, to have been of the law, and of the society of the Middle Temple; but he seems to have had no great opinion of his profession, which he debarred both his sons from following. He appears to have been an ingenious man, for he mentions in his will, his fire-engine, which he himself had constructed, and the furnace which he had lately built in St. Margaret's, in which he had made some glasses. He was a man of considerable property both in lands and money, and was a good benefactor to this city, of which the reader will find an account hereafter, among the charities left to it. By his will, he gave, among other bequests to his son John, a large medal of Arabian gold, of about 10l. value; a large medal of the king of Sweden; his mother's locket of diamonds in 3 parts; his grandfather's sealed ring; his striking watch; the Estritch cup, and queen Elizabeth's glass, which was his grandfather's, and 40 rings of gold made with the motto of his coat of arms engraven on each of them, to be given to his particular friends and relations; all which are mentioned here to shew his respectability of life. He married Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Robert Jaques, esq. of Elmsted, by whom he had a numerous issue, of whom two sons lived to maturity, and three daughters. Rebecca married to William Henman; Roberta first to Sampson Pierce, and 2dly to David Jones; and Anne to the Rev. Owen Evans. Of the sons, John was of Conterbury, and possessed this house, and Robert was of Chartham deanry, and by his second wife Anne, daughter of Herbert Palmer, esq. left several children. John Whitfield, esq. the eldest son above-mentioned, died in 1705, leaving Anne his wife surviving, (who married 2dly Laurence Bridger) and one son John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, who married Ann Wase, and left by her, who died in 1758, 3 sons, John, of Canterbury, and Henry and Wase, who both married, but died without issue, and two daughters; Anne married to the Rev. John White, of Minchinhampton, and Mary to Wm. Philpott, gent. attorney at law. John Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, the eldest son, resided in this house till he alienated it. He married Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he left issue three sons and four daughters. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a bend, between two cotizes engrailed, sable.* Many of them lie buried in St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, church, in this city.

to

to John Jackſon, eſq.[m] an alderman of the city, who reſided in it till his death in 1795; after which it was ſold by his deviſees to G Gipps, eſq. who again conveyed it to Mrs. Lydia Frend, who occupied it as a boarding-ſchool for young ladies. She is ſince deceaſed, and it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Frend, and ſtill continues to be occupied for the like purpoſe.

At the end of St. Margaret's-ſtreet, where formerly was an iron croſs, are four vents or ſtreets. That ſtrait forward leads to the Old Caſtle and the county ſeſſions houſe, whence the road continues through Wincheap to Aſhford. That to the right leads to Stour-ſtreet, at the end of which is St. Mildred's church; and that to the left or eaſtward leads to the Dunjeon, through the ſcite of the antient Ridingate over the Roman Watling-ſtreet, towards Dover, and by a branch from it ſouthward, to Hythe and Romney Marſh, over the Stone-ſtreet way.

On this road, at a very ſmall diſtance from St. Margaret's ſtreet, before you come to the Dunjeon and Ridingate, is a large capital manſion-houſe, formerly the property and reſidence of the family of Man, who were poſſeſſed of the aldermanry of Weſtgate, held of the crown in king Henry III's reign, from which time they continued reſident in this city. In Henry VIII.'s reign, John Man, gent. was of Canterbury, as appears by his deed dated in the 8th year of it, ſealed with his coat of arms, which was, *Or, a chevron ermine, between three lions rampant-guardant, ſable.* His great-grandſon William Man, eſq. reſided in this pariſh of St.

[m] Mr. Jackſon was formerly of Saliſbury; he had iſſue by Sarah his wife, who died in 1793, an only ſon William Jackſon, eſq. a young man of a moſt amiable character, who being hurt by the viciouſneſs of a horſe, died unmarried in 1789, æt. 31, and was buried, as was his mother and father near him afterwards, in St. Mildred's church. They bear for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, three cinquefoils, pierced of the firſt, between as many falcons heads, erazed, azure.*

Mary

Mary Bredin, (the church of which is ſituated cloſe to the gardens of this houſe northward) whoſe ſon Sir Charles Man, anno 1 Charles I. built this manſion, which has a moſt reſpectable appearance; at length, after it had continued in his deſcendants till the latter end of the laſt century,[n] it was alienated by one of them to the family of Denew, which had reſided at Staplegate in this city for many deſcents; one of whom, Nathaniel Denew, reſided here, and dying in 1720,[o] left it to his widow Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of Sir Abraham Jacob, of Dover, and ſhe alienated it to Capt. Humphry Pudner, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1753,[p] upon

[n] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic viſitation of the co. of Kent, anno 1619, beginning with John Man before-mentioned. T. Hen. VIII. Many of them lie buried in St. Mary Bredin church, in the account of which, their monuments are taken notice of.

[o] Nathaniel Denew was ſon of John Denew, eſq. of Canterbury, by Mary his wife, and lies buried with Dorothy his wife, above-mentioned, who died in 1743, in St. Mary Bredin church. They had iſſue one ſon and three daughters, viz. John, who was of St. Stephen's, eſq. and dying in 1750 without iſſue, lies buried in that church, as does Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Rance, of London. Of the three daughters, Dorothy married 1ſt to the Rev. Dr. Richard Ibbetſon, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and 2dly, to the Rev. Julius Deedes, prebendary of Canterbury. Mary married to the Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Deal, and Elizabeth, to Edward Roberts, eſq. See Hiſtory of Kent, under St. Stephen's. There is a continued ſeries of this family in the regiſter of St. Alphage pariſh, from the year 1654 to 1699.

[p] The family of Pudner came originally out of Normandy, whence Humphry Pudner came and ſettled at St. Ives, in Cornwall, but removed from thence and ſettled at Sandwich, and laſtly at Margate, in the Iſle of Thanet, where he died in 1671, and was buried there; having had by Mary his wife, daughter of Petit, of Sandwich, ſeveral ſons and daughters, of whom his only ſurviving ſon Humphry was of Margate, and in 1689 was commander of a veſſel in government ſervice. He was drowned on the Goodwin Sands in 1703, leaving by Martha his wife, daughter of Lee, of Throwley, one ſon Humphry, of Canterbury, captain of a man of war as above-mentioned, who died in

upon which it paſſed by his will to his daughter Katherine, wife of Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, in this county, whom ſhe ſurvived, and afterwards ſold it to Mrs. Cecilia Scott, of the family of Scott's hall, who reſided in it, and dying unmarried in 1785, deviſed it by her laſt will to her brother William Scott, eſq. of Blendon-hall, in Bexley, in this county, who afterwards removed hither, and now reſides in it.

To return to the High-ſtreet, where, on the northern ſide, oppoſite to St. Margaret's-ſtreet, is a narrow way called Mercery-lane, antiently *le mercerie*, no doubt from that trade having been principally carried forward in it; the houſes of it are the moſt antient of any in the city, each ſtory of them projecting upwards, ſo as almoſt to meet at top; the weſt ſide of it being the ſcite of one of thoſe antient inns, which Chaucer mentions as frequented by the pilgrims in his time.[q]

1753, æt. 83, and was buried at Nackington, as was his wife Frances, ſiſter and coheir of Sir William Willis, bart. who died in 1762, æt. 78; by her he had Humphry, who died unmarried in 1747, æt. 29. Katharine, twin born with Humphry, born 1717, married to Thomas Barrett, eſq. as above-mentioned.—Mary, who died unmarried in 1779, æt. 54; the others died infants, and all except Katherine, lie buried in Nackington church. The Pudners bore for their arms, *Gules, bendy of ſix, or, over all a croſs, argent.*

[q] Before the time of the great rebellion in the middle of the laſt century, there was a colonade on each ſide of Mercery-lane, for the benefit and ſafety of foot paſſengers, in like manner as London bridge had till within memory; but when the dean and chapter was aboliſhed, the occupiers of the houſes in it being moſt of them tenants to that diſſolved body, took the opportunity of incloſing theſe colonades or piazzas in the front of their ſhops, and of converting them to the enlargement of them; which incroachment continuing for ſome years was not conteſted at the reſtoration, but was ſuffered to continue in the ſame manner to the preſent time; by which means it happens that the front ſhops of theſe houſes are become reputed as freeholds; whereas the reſt of the building both behind them and above, remain as before, the leaſehold premiſes of the dean and chapter.

This

This lane leads to the entrance into the precincts of the cathedral, the principal gate of which is oppoſite to it. Hence to the eaſtward, and parallel with the High-ſtreet, is Burgate-ſtreet,[r] through which the high road leads to Deal and Sandwich. In this ſtreet is the market place, recently built by the corporation, in an elegant airy ſtile, for poultry, butter, and garden-ſtuff,[s] and further eaſtward, St. Mary Magdalen's church.

From the end of Mercery-lane, oppoſite to Burgate-ſtreet, the ſtreet leads through that of St. Alphage northward towards Northgate, through which the high road

[r] The houſes on the north ſide of this ſtreet range along the ſouth boundary of the cathedral precincts, and are ſo ſituated, that they have almoſt all of them their front apartments in the city liberty, and the back ones in that of the dean and chapter, in conſequence of which, the children of the freemen, born in theſe dwellings, were to have no right to ſue for their freedom except they were born in ſome one of theſe front apartments, by the agreement made between the prior and chapter of Chriſt-church, and the mayor and citizens in king Henry VIII.'s time, as has been taken notice of before.

[s] At the place where the poultry market is now held, was formerly a market croſs, ſaid to be at the Bull Stake, a name taken from the baiting and chaſing of bulls there, uſed by an antient order and cuſtom of the city by the city butchers before their killing, not for pleaſure, but to make them proper meat and fit to be eaten. This croſs was built by John Coppin, of Whitſtaple, and William Bigg, of Canterbury, in 1446, in the room of a former one decayed, ſtanding in the ſame place, as appears by the ſtory of archbiſhop Stratford's troubles, mentioned in Antiq. Brit. Eccleſ. in which we are told, that the writ of ſummons againſt the archbiſhop was fixed up at the high croſs without the gate of the priory of Canterbury. This croſs, erected in 1446, was pulled down by the mayor in 1645. This place was likewiſe as early as king Edward III.'s reign called the Poultry, but at preſent, and for many years paſt, it has been known by the name of the Butter Market. It continued without a market-place till about the time of the reſtoration, when Mr. John Somner, brother to the antiquary, at the expence of upwards of 400l. built a handſome market-place, with ſeveral rooms over it for public uſe, part of which was as a repoſitory for corn, againſt a time of dearth and ſcarcity, he demiſing it on a

road leads to the iſland of Thanet. On the eaſt ſide of Palace-ſtreet, is the precinct of the Archbiſhop's palace, and oppoſite to it St. Alphage church; a little diſtance behind which is the precinct of the Black Friars; all which will be further mentioned in their proper places; I ſhall only notice further, that not far northward from the latter, ſtood a ſmall houſe, the property of the Templars,[t] and one likewiſe formerly belonging to the chaplains of the chantry of Edward the black prince,[u] the ſcite of which has been for many years known by the name of the Mint, from its being eſteemed a privileged place, under the controul of the board of green cloth.

From

leaſe to the corporation for 99 years for theſe purpoſes; but it ſeems the corporation uſed him with great ingratitude, inſomuch that he publiſhed in 1664 an account of the proceedings between him and them. This leaſe expired in 1764, ſince which, in 1790, the above-mentioned building has been taken down, and a new market-place, on a much more extenſive ſcale, has been erected in its room, at the expence of the corporation.

[t] Somner, p. 70, ſays, this houſe of the Templars was ſituated in Northgate pariſh, in or near Waterlock, now called Church-lane, (the lane, as he conceived, under the town wall, and leading by Northgate church within, down to the river running from Abbot's mill) for that, Thorn, 1921, mentions a meſſuage given in 1273 to St. Auguſtine's abbey, by one Edmund de Cambio, ſituated in Waterlock-lane, in the pariſh of Northgate, near the houſes of the Templars, &c.

Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. appendix 144, ſays, that the monaſterie of St. Sepulchre, was once belonging to the Templars—*Monaſterium S. Sepulchri olim Templarii.*

[u] This houſe ſtood, ſays Somner, p. 70, very near, if not in the place, where ſome part of the Templars habitation was ſituated in St. Alphage pariſh; and there is now, over an antient ſtone porch, opening to the lane leading from the north end of Palace-ſtreet, weſtward, by Staplegate, towards the lane turning to Abbot's mill, yet undefaced, the black prince's arms.

By the return of the king's commiſſioners for the ſurvey of chantrys, &c. anno 2 Edward VI. it appeared that there was a meſſuage appertaining to the late chantry, called Prince Edward's chantry, within the cathedral church of Canterbury, ſituate and being within the pariſh of St. Alphage; the yearly value of the

ſaid

THE SUBURBS *without the walls* of the city are very extenſive; that of *St. Dunſtan's*, weſtward of the city, through which the high road leads to Whitſtaple and London, is in a ſtrait line with the High-ſtreet of the city, being a broad and handſome approach to it, and is within the juriſdiction of the county of Kent. A deſcription of it has already been given in the Hiſtory of the county. *The ſuburb without Northgate*, through which the road leads to the Iſle of Thanet, was till of late but meanly built and inhabited; it is now much improved in buildings, In this ſuburb, near the city wall, is a fine ſpring of water, called St. Radigund's bath, built over and fitted for cold bathing. In the altering of a very antient houſe near the bath ſome time ſince, ſome hollows or pipes were diſcovered, carried along in the thickneſs of an old ſtone wall, which ſeemed a contrivance for heating the room in former times, and making a ſudatory or ſweating-room of it. This eſtate of St. Radigund's is now held under a leaſe from the corporation, by James Simmons, eſq. who has greatly improved it, as well as the cold bath, which he has much enlarged. In this ſuburb are the hoſpitals of St. John, and of Jeſus, uſually called Boys's hoſpital, and the remains of St. Gregories priory. The ſuburb towards the ſouth, called Wincheap, through which the high road leads to Aſhford, is much better built, though not ſo populous; great part of the weſtern ſide is in the pariſh of Thanington, and county of Kent; at the ſouth extremity of it are the remains of the hoſpital of St. Jacob. *The laſt ſuburb* remaining to be mentioned, is, that on the eaſtern ſide of the city, by far the largeſt of them, through which the high road leads to Sandwich, Deal, Dover and Romney Marſh.

ſaid meſſuage being 20s. the outgoings of which were 4d. ſo there remained clear 19s. 8d. This ſurvey is printed at the end of Bately's Somner.

That to Sandwich and Deal, paſſes from Burgate along St. Paul's, where is the church of that name, along the borough of Longport, where the way or ſtreet is remarkably wide and ſpacious, being the higheſt ground and eſteemed the moſt pleaſant and healthy of any part within the city, or without. On the north ſide of it is the wall which bounds the precinct of St. Auguſtine's abbey, on which the Kent and Canterbury hoſpital is built, and on the oppoſite ſide the manſion of Barton. Hence the road continues through the borough of Longport, to St. Martin's pariſh; on the ſouth ſide at the bottom of the hill is a good houſe, which, as appears by the wills in the Prerog-office, has been in the poſſeſſion of the family of Auſten, branched off from thoſe of Adiſham, ever ſince queen Elizabeth's reign, and continued ſo down to Mr. John Auſten, lately deceaſed; it is now inhabited by William Hougham, ſen. eſq. who married Mr. Auſten's ſiſter; partly up the hill, on the oppoſite ſide is St. Martin's church, and a little above it a good gentleman's houſe; it was formerly the reſidence of the family of Wylde, who remained owners of it, till Sir John Wylde, then of the precincts of the archbiſhop's palace, conveyed it in 1634 to Cheney Ebourne, merchant, of St. Martin's, who in 1653, alienated it to Sir Henry Palmer, late of Howlets, but then of Covent-garden, in Middleſex, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1659, and gave it to Anne his wife, and ſhe, previous to her re-marriage with Sir Philip Palmer, ſettled it on her three daughters, Eliza, who married James Smith, gent. Mabella, who married William Glover, vicar of Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, and Priſcilla; the two latter of whom conveyed their ſhares in it afterwards to Mr. James Smith, above-mentioned, who then became entitled to the whole of it, which in 1677 he ſold to Thomas Conyers, gent. whoſe daughter Mary carried it in marriage

marriage to John Wilſon, gent. of Canterbury, and they in 1694 joined in the ſale of it to the Rev. Owen Evans, rector of St. Martin's. He died in 1742, having been rector of that church fifty years. He married firſt Anne, daughter of John Whitfield, eſq. of Canterbury, by whom he had no iſſue; and 2dly, Frances, daughter of Dr. Martin Liſter, phyſician to queen Anne, whom he left ſurviving, as well as a daughter Frances by her, and they joined in the ſale of it to Charles Pyott, eſq. of the city of Canterbury, who reſided here and died poſſeſſed of it in 1789,[x] leaving by his firſt wife an only daughter and heir Anne, whoſe huſband Robert-Thomas Pyott, eſq. is now, in her right, in the poſſeſſion of it.

About half a mile further beyond the ſummit of the hill, is Stone-houſe, the property of Mr. William Hammond.[w]

The remaining part of this ſuburb ſouthward lies without St. George's-gate, near which, on the right hand, cloſe under the city wall, where formerly was the city ditch, a market is held on a Saturday weekly, for the ſale of all kinds of cattle. Hence the high road divides that which leads ſtrait forward towards Dover, being newly made through part of Barton-

[w] It was the property of Mr. William Hammond, who died here in 1773, having before ſettled it on his ſon Henry on his marriage, on whoſe death in 1784 it came to his ſon William, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

[x] Charles Pyott, eſq. was bred up in the ſervice of the royal navy; he married firſt, Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Norborne, who died in 1753, leaving an only daughter Anne, above-mentioned, who in 1760 married her firſt couſin Robert-Thomas Pyott, eſq. of Hull, in Yorkſhire, merchant. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. widow of Benjamin Lethieullier, eſq. of Sheen, who died in 1778, without iſſue, and was buried in this church of St. Mar-tin. The arms of Pyott, being, *Azure, on a feſs, or, a lion paſſant, gules, in chief, three bezants*, were firſt granted by Camden, clarencieux, in 1611, to Richard Pyott, ſheriff of London. See Guillim, p. 360.

field; on the ſides of which there have been built ſeveral genteel houſes, now called St. George's-place; and the other which turns ſouth-eaſtward, in a circular rout by Oaten-hill, where was formerly the place of execution for criminals, and St. Sepulchre's priory, falls in with the old road coming from the antient Riding-gate, on the Watling-ſtreet way, leading towards Dover, and likewiſe to Hythe and Romney Marſh. On the ſouth ſide of this road, about half a mile from the city, is a ſeat, formerly the hoſpital of St. Laurence, now the property and reſidence of Mrs. Graham.

Since the commencement of the preſent war, there have been erected for the military ſeveral ranges of barracks in and near the city. Near the northern ſuburbs, on the Margate road, oppoſite Barton mill, there were erected in 1794 the royal cavalry barracks, for a compleat regiment, on land purchaſed of Sir Edward Hales, by the board of ordnance. They are ſubſtantially built of brick, elegant and ſpacious, forming three ſides of a quadrangle, and are ſaid to have coſt about 40,000l. The barracks for the infantry are private property, and were built in 1798 and 1799, by Meſſrs. Baldock and Delafaux, to contain near 2000 men. The ſituation of both is pleaſant and healthy, the ſoil being dry, though well ſupplied with excellent water.

There are beſides theſe, temporary barracks in different parts of the city, for detachments of the royal artillery, for two regiments of cavalry, and a proportionate number of infantry. The ſouthern diſtrict comprizes Kent, Suſſex, and Surry. The depoſitory for the cannon, ammunition, and ordnance ſtores of the royal artillery, is in a field adjoining to the old Dover road, at the corner of Nackington-lane.

THE DUNGEON is a place ſo remarkable here, that it cannot be paſſed by unnoticed in the deſcription of this

this city. *The Dungeon*, or *Danejohn-field*, for it is at preſent known by both theſe names, lies near the ſcite of old Riding-gate, adjoining but within the walls of the city, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of it, and on the weſt ſide almoſt to the ditch and wall of the caſtle bayle. In antient deeds the name is variouſly written *Dangon*, *Daungeon*, and *Dungen*; names all much alike and of the ſame import.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of this field, cloſe to the city wall, there is thrown up a vaſt artificial mount, or hill, now to all appearance circular, having a deep ditch, from which no doubt the earth was taken round the other part of it; it is a great deal higher than the wall ever was, when entire; inſomuch, that from the top of it there is a clear view over the whole city below it, as well as a great extent of the adjacent country;[y] the field itſelf, before the late alterations, conſiſted of very uneven ground, and whatever had occaſioned it, had never been levelled. On the outward, or oppoſite ſide of the wall to the above mount, the city ditch and a high road only ſeparating the two, is another artificial mount, of a much ſmaller ſize and not half ſo high.[z]

This place was eſteemed of ſuch conſequence, that it gave name to the adjoining manor of *the Dungeon*.

[y] On the top of this hill, ſome time ſince, there ſtood a windmill, which has been removed many years ago. Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, ſays, in his Itin. vol. vii. p. 145, "Many yeres ſins men ſoute for treaſor at a place cauſed the Dungen where Barnhales houſe is now and ther yn digging thei found a corſe cloſed in leade."

[z] The field or meadow, at the north weſt corner of which this ſmall mount ſtands, is of like uneven ſurface as the other.—It is uſually called the Martyr-field, from ſeveral perſons having been burnt in a large hollow or pit at the ſouth end of it in queen Mary's reign, on account of their religion. See Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii.

The

The original of its name is conjectured to have ariſen from its having been the Danes work, and to have been from thence corruptly called *Dangeon* and *Daungeon*, for *Danien* or *Danes hill*;[a] and that, becauſe it was either their work againſt the city, or of the city againſt them; but the former appears, by what follows, to be much more probable. Indeed, it ſeems to have been the proper work of the Danes, the great and frequent moleſters, invaders, and waſters of this city, and moſt likely at the time when in king Ethelred's days they beſieged the city, and after twenty days reſiſtance, took it by ſtorm, and then deſtroyed both city and inhabitants.

Whoever well obſerves the whole of this ſpot, will plainly ſee, that the works above-mentioned, both within and without the preſent wall of the city, were not counterworks one againſt the other, as the common opinion is, but were once all one entire plot, containing about three acres of ground; the outwork of a triangular form, with a mount or hill (what appears to be now two, having been but one of a pear-like ſhape, till cut through, as will be noticed hereafter) intrenched round within it, and that, when firſt made and caſt up, it lay wholly without the city wall, and that part of the mount which now forms the larger one and moſt part of the outwork likewiſe, to-

[a] Dugdale, in his Warwickſhire, ſays that dungeon meant a ſtrong tower, or platform, upon a large or high mount of earth artificially raiſed, ſuch being uſually placed towards the ſide of a caſtle or fort, which is leaſt defenſible; and he gives an example of a like mount having been raiſed at Warwick for the purpoſe of defence. He ſays, that when that place had been deſtroyed by the Danes, it reſted ſo till Ethelfleda, daughter of king Alfred, repaired its ruins, and in 915 made a ſtrong fortification there called the Doungeon, for reſiſtance of the enemy, upon a hill of earth artificially raiſed, near the river ſide, as is yet to be ſeen on the weſt part of the caſtle; and a fort ſo conſiderable in reſpect of its natural ſituation, was no doubt of great importance for ſecuring the peace of all thoſe parts. See Ibid. p. 298, 341.

wards

wards the north of it, for the greater ſecurity of the city, has been taken and walled in, ſince that ſide of the trench was formed, which encompaſſes the ſmaller mount now lying without and under the wall, (fitly meeting with the reſt of the city ditch) after both ſides of the outwork were cut through to make way for it, at the time of the city's being walled and inditched; a conjecture that muſt ſeem probable to any one who marks and examines the place with attention.[b]

THERE WAS formerly in this city AN EXCHANGE, *a royal exchange*, called in Latin *Cambium Regis*, mention of which often occurs in the old rentals and other records of the priory of Chriſt church. It appears to have been granted by king John in his 6th year, by the name of the King's Change, to the archbiſhop for one hundred marcs per annum,[c] and I find an order of his ſucceſſor king Henry III, that none ſhould make change of plate or other maſs of ſilver, but in his exchange of London or Canterbury.[d] It was ſtanding it ſeems, till king Edward III.'s reign, and in all probability received its final period from him, for that prince gave the ſcite and building of it, called *le chaunge*, then almoſt wholly in ruins, ſituated in the High-ſtreet, and in the pariſh of All Saints, to the maſter of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, in this city, in augmentation of the endowment of it.[e] Of the antiquity and continuance of this exchange here, I have not found much, further than that king Henry III, in the 6th year of

[b] The field in which the larger mount ſtands, has lately been levelled and converted into public walks, as has been already mentioned before.

[c] *Pat. 6 John, m. 5. Ibid. m. 7.*

[d] Stow's Survey, B. ii, 52.

[e] Liber Hoſpitalis.—The maſter of the hoſpital made two demiſes of the premiſes into tenements, one anno 43, the other anno 47 Edward III. the antient boundaries of which are particularized by Somner, p. 64. See the inſtruments relating to this grant in ibid. appendix, No. xx*a*. xx

his

his reign, wrote to the Scabines and men of Ipre, that he and his council had given prohibition that none, Engliſhmen or others, ſhould make change of plate, or other maſs of ſilver, but only at his exchange at London or at Canterbury;[f] and that in the iter of H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant here, in the 7th year of king Edward II, Hugh Pykard, clerk, was indicted within the liberties of the priory of Chriſt church, for ſtealing 32lb. of ſilver, which was in the change of Canterbury.

An exchange relates of courſe to A MINT or place of mintage and coinage of money; but antiently, as appears by the ſtatute of the 1ſt year of king Henry VI, cap. 4, they were not allowed to be together, but were to be kept apart, and accordingly there was a place formerly neighbouring to the above-mentioned exchange, on the other ſide of the ſame ſtreet,[g] where the mint was kept. The officers and miniſters belonging to it, had their dwellings cloſe by it in ſome tenements belonging to the priory of Chriſt church; from which circumſtance, in their old rentals, there is frequent mention of the mints or offices belonging to the mint, in the pariſh of St. Mary Bredman. This mint was moſt probably aboliſhed at the ſame time with the exchange, for there is no mention of it of latter years. How long it had been kept at this place, or of what antiquity it was, I know not; but among the places in England, which king John in his letters mentions as having mints kept in them, this city is

[f] Stow's Survey, p. 351. Battely's Somner, p. 64.

[g] Where, ſays Mr. Somner, the Crown inn, or ſome part of it then ſtood, this exchange was kept in a corner of the mint towards the eaſt, and was part of the boundary, he continues, to that, which was then the dwelling of Iſaac Clark; in Battely's time, anno 1703, Mr. Alderman Webb's. Mr. Battely ſays he had ſeen a charter, in which mention is made of another of theſe mint offices in the pariſh of St. George, over againſt the pillory of the city. Ibid. p. 64.

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one,[h] and it had been ſo, I ſuppoſe, for many ages, for king Æthelſtane appointing the places for mints and the number of minters throughout the kingdom,[i] began with Canterbury, to which he allowed ſeven mints; a greater number than to any other place, except London, which was allowed to have eight.

Of theſe ſeven mints at Canterbury, four were the king's,[k] two were the archbiſhop's, and the ſeventh was the abbot of St. Auguſtine's,[l] of theſe the three latter will be mentioned in their proper places.[m]

Theſe mints, as well as all others throughout the realm, were anſwerable to the king, and the officers belonging to them were amenable to him for all offences committed by them in the coinage of money; that is to ſay, theſe mints were under the direction of the exchequer at London.[n] Thus we read, that in 1126, anno 26 Henry I. the principal moneyers of all England, being diſcovered to have made pennies adulterated, and not of pure ſilver, and being by the king's command aſſembled together at Wincheſter, had all on the ſame day their right hands cut off.[o]

In the 3d year of king Edward III. I find that William de Latimer, having purchaſed the office of coinage

[h] Stow's Survey, p. 46. [i] Lambarde.

[k] Mr. Somner, p. 65, ſays, among other pieces of antique (Roman, Britiſh, Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman) coin which he had met with and reſerved, ſome were ſtamped in this mint, as he took it, in this city, for certain the reverſe of the coin ſaid ſo.

[l] Leges Adelſtani Regis. Brompton, col. 843. Theſe mints were become ſo numerous in King Ethelred's time, that he made a law to diminiſh their number; decreeing, that there ſhould be three in each principal port, and in every other one; and at the ſame time he made proper regulations for the money's being made pure and of its right weight. See Leges Ethelredi Regis. Ibid. col. 899.

[m] See cart. 1 John. p. 1, m. 6, n. 46 25; Edward III. n. 10, *pro. iii. Cuneo et tribus monetariis habendis in civitate Cantuar.* Ib. pat. 5 Henry VI. p. 1, m. 9.

[n] Madox's Exchcq. p. 198, 603, 604, 605, 632, 678.

[o] Simon Durham, col. 254.

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in the tower of London and city of Canterbury, from Maud, the widow of John de Botetourt, who held it by inheritance of the king *in capite*, obtained his pardon for that tranſgreſſion.[p]

AT A SMALL DISTANCE from this place, on the ſame or ſouth ſide of the High ſtreet, is another, where once *the Jews*, who antiently for a long time together were ſuffered to dwell in moſt of our chief cities, kept their reſidence, having their dwellings in this ſtreet and in the lane by it, from thence till very lately called Jury-lane, and at this time Croſs-lane,[q] their dwellings, amounting in the whole to almoſt twenty; all which, together with their ſynagogue, or as it was more frequently called, their ſchool, upon their general baniſhment out of this city and all other parts of the kingdom, in king Edward II.'s reign, chiefly on account of their immoderate uſury, and their barbarous practice of crucifying Chriſtian children, about the feaſt of Eaſter, (at which time their whole number, according to Matt. Weſtminſter, amounted to 16,511)[r] as confiſcate, eſcheated to the king, and were ſoon afterwards by him given or alienated to different perſons; but the moſt part to the number of twelve tenements at the leaſt, and a void piece of ground which belonged to the community of the Jews, or in common, was granted to the monks of Chriſt church.[s] By all that can be collected from antient rentals and boundaries, it is conceived that the preſent ſtone parlour of the King's-Head inn, in the High-ſtreet, which is mounted upon a vault, and

[p] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 31.

[q] King Henry II in the 23d year of his reign, gave leave to the Jews in England to have a burying place in any city, but without the walls of it, where they could find a fit place to bury their dead. Stow'e Survey, B. i. p. 20.

[r] In the year 1290.

[s] In the year 1290, being the 19th of Edw. I. there were ſundry lands of the Jews, granted to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church. Madox's Excheq. p. 178.

aſcended

aſcended by many ſtone ſteps, as the Jewiſh ſynagogues and ſchools were always built aloft, is the remains of a good part of that which was the Jews ſynagogue or ſchool, in this city.[t] At preſent the habitations of the Jews, who are very numerous in this city and its ſuburbs, are moſtly in the pariſh and ſtreet of St. Peter's, and in the ſuburb of Weſtgate; in which latter they have a ſynagogue, and at ſome diſtance farther weſtward, a burying-ground, as has been already mentioned more at large in the Hiſtory of the County.

AMONG THE REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES which have happened here, in the year 1129, king Henry I. kept his court with much ſolemnity at Canterbury.[u]

It is ſaid by ſome, that king Stephen died here in 1154.[w]

In the 1ſt year of king Richard I. anno 1189, William, king of Scotland, came to Canterbury, being conducted thither by the archbiſhop elect of York, and the biſhop of Lincoln, and made his homage here to the king, who received him into his favor.[x]

[t] Mr. Somner, p 65, ſays, their ſynagogue or ſchool ſtood about where then ſome part of the Saracen's Head, now the King's Head inn, ſtands, as appeared by the record of Chriſt-church, in which is this bound to certain fee of the late monks hard by it. The land in the pariſh of All Saints between the great ſtreet, which is toward the north, and the ſchool of the Jews, which is towards the ſouth, nigh a lane which leads from the above ſtreet towards St. Mildred's, being that ground, as he took it, upon which the forepart to the ſtreetward of that which was then the Saracen's Head tavern, being in ſhew newer than the back part, was afterwards built, to which ground the very next houſe above (the Mitre) was bounded weſtward, and called the houſe nigh the ſchool of the Jews. Thus explained in the rental: The ſtone houſe which is over againſt the land where the ſchool of the Jews is ſituated towards the weſt.

[u] Rapin, vol. i. p. 199.

[w] Ibid. vol. i. p. 210; others ſay, he died at Dover.

[x] R. de Diceto, col. 649. Fox, vol. i. p. 388.

King

King John, in the year 1204, kept the feſtival of Chriſtmas with much ſolemnity at Canterbury.[y]

King Henry III. in his 47th year, anno 1263, kept his Chriſtmas with great ſolemnity at Canterbury, and ſummoned the prelates and nobility of the realm, to attend him here to the celebration of it, and to proceed with him afterwards to Dover.[z]

In king Edward I.'s reign, anno 1272, there happened at Canterbury a great ſtorm of thunder and lightning, and a ſudden inundation; the waters breaking forth ſeemingly from the caverns of the earth, overflowed the greateſt part of the city where they were never before known to come, inſomuch that the violence of the current by its impetuoſity overturned and laid level many houſes and buildings in it, and drowned many men, women and children.[a]

In the ſame reign, anno 1299, there was an earthquake, which, though not very violent here, was felt as far as Hampton, in Middleſex.[b]

In king Edward II.'s reign, the inhabitants of this city were thrown into great conſternation by the coming hither of Bartholomew, lord Badleſmere, that great and powerful baron, contrary to the king's inhibition to him, with nineteen knights, having their armour concealed under their ſurcoats, and his eſquires carrying their ſwords openly, in which manner they viſited St. Thomas's ſhrine; of which proceedings, ſome citizens were immediately diſpatched to inform the king. But the lord Badleſmere, being afterwards taken priſoner elſewhere, was conveyed to this city

[y] Madox's Exchequer, p. 17.

[z] Ex Bund. Literatum de an. 47 Hen. III. in Turri London. Prynne, vol. iii. p. 121.

[a] Leland's Col. vol. iii. p. 419. Ex Annal. T. Wike. Thorn. col. 1920. Knighton, col. 2460, ſays it happened anno 1271, xiv. Cal. Octob. and that a great famine followed throughout the country.

[b] Camden's Ann. of Ireland.

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in 1322, and was drawn from thence to the gallows at Blean, and was there hung, and his head being cut off, was fixed on a pole on Burgate, and then his body was hung up.[c]

In the 22d year of king Edward III. anno 1347, there was a great and famous tournament and juſts held at Canterbury, in relation to which Dugdale ſays, that Thomas de Grey, of Codnore, being a very active perſon, had ſuch great eſteem with the king, that he received at his hands a hood of white cloth, embroidered with blue men, dancing, buttoned before with great pearls; and being to perform divers military exerciſes, in a tournament at Canterbury, had certain accoutrements of India ſilk, whereon the arms of Sir Stephen de Coſinton were painted, beſtowed on him by the king.[d]

In 1361, there was ſo great a tempeſt of wind here, that the trees were overturned, and the roofs and ſteeples were thrown down, and ſo vaſt was the fury of it, that it ſeemed as if the whole frame of the univerſe was involved in ruin.[e]

In 1382, on May 21, at mid-day, there was an earthquake throughout all England. Thorn tells us, it terribly ſhook and ſhattered the eaſtern window of the chapter-houſe, and the weſtern window of the church, as well as other edifices of note, both within the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, and without.[f]

It appears by an antient chronicle, that Edward IV. anno 1469, came to Canterbury, and there was Nicholas Faunte the mayor, and many others executed, for the aiding the baſtard Falconbridge; king Edward went thence to Sandwich, and took Falconbridge there with him; and the lord Denham and Sir J. Fog and others, were left in Kent to ſit on judg-

[c] Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 274.
[d] Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 231, 711.
[e] Thorn, col. 2122. [f] Ibid. col. 2158.

ment of the rebels, of whom there was a great number puniſhed by the purſe. Upon this offence the king ſeized the liberties of the city, and appointed John Bromton *cuſtos* of it, from the feaſt of Penticoſt to the 20th of January following, when he reſtored them.[g]

In the year 1520, being the 12th year of king Henry VIII. Charles V. then newly elected emperor, came to Dover, where the king met him, and on Whitſunday accompanied him to Canterbury, and were received together, riding under one canopy, at St. George's-gate, cardinal Wolſey riding next before them, with the chiefeſt of the nobility of England and Spain. On both ſides of the ſtreets ſtood all the clerks and prieſts, that were within twenty miles of Canterbury, with long cenſers, croſſes, ſurplices, and copes of the richeſt ſort, and thus they rode under the canopy till they came to the weſt door of the cathedral, where they alighted from their horſes, and were waited on by archbiſhop Warham, and having there paid their devotions, they went into the archbiſhop's palace adjoining, where, within a day or two afterwards the archbiſhop entertained them with a ball, and a royal and ſumptuous banquet after it; of which further mention will be made in its proper place.[h]

In the year 1573, queen Elizabeth, in her royal progreſs, came to this city, and kept her court during her ſtay here, in her palace of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery; at which time ſhe was magnificently entertained by archbiſhop Parker, at his palace of Canterbury.

In the year 1593, Thomas Long being then mayor, a great plague raged in this city;[i] and it appears by the pariſh regiſters, that the plague raged in it

[g] Leland's Col. vol. ii. p. 507.
[h] Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. X[e]. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 742.
[i] Battely's Somner, p. 184.

in

in the years 1544, 1564 and 1595, and in 1635 again with great violence, from the beginning of Auguſt to the end of October.

On June 12, 1625, king Charles I. with his queen Henrietta Maria, of France, came to Canterbury to his palace of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and there conſummated his marriage with her.

On Chriſtmas day, in the year 1648,[k] there were great tumults raiſed in this city by the means of Michael Page, the puritanical mayor, who encouraged the people to inſult and moleſt thoſe who were going to obſerve the feſtival at church, which were with much difficulty appeaſed by Sir William Man, alderman Sabine, and Mr. Lovelace, a lawyer; but upon this the committee of the county ſent forces in form to attack the city; who, though they heard by the way that all was quiet, choſe to march in as conquerors, and finding the gates open, took them down and burnt them, threw down ſeveral parts of the wall, and committed many to priſon upon ſuſpicion, among whom were the three peace-makers.[l]

King Charles II. at his reſtoration in 1660, in his way to London, lay three nights at the late palace of lady Wotton, in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, as did his two brothers the dukes of York and Glouceſter.

In the autumn of the year 1798, his royal highneſs George, prince of Wales, honoured this city with his preſence, paſſing through it on Sept. 17, in the evening, towards his temporary reſidence at Charlton-place, near Barham Downs, in the neighbourhood of it, where he was waited on next day by the mayor and corporation, and preſented with the freedom of the city, which he moſt graciouſly accepted, and afterwards attended by ſeveral of the general officers,

[k] A great riot happened at Canterbury on Chriſtmas-day, 1648. See Ruſhworth, vol. viii. p. 948, 957, 976.

[l] Hiſtory of Independency, 4to. 1648.

and others, rode to Canterbury, where he was received with every demonſtration of loyalty and reſpect, being welcomed by the diſcharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, &c. as he paſſed through the city, both to and from the royal barracks, where his own regiment, and the reſt of the military were drawn up in readineſs to receive him; and having condeſcended to accept of an invitation to dine with the mayor, (M. W. Sankey, eſq.) on the 29th, being the day of his being ſworn into office, his royal highneſs on that day arrived in the city, where the three companies of Canterbury volunteers were drawn up ready to receive him, and paſſed on to the aſſembly rooms, where the mayor and aldermen, the lord-lieutenant, the members of the city and county, many of the nobility, general officers, and principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, were in attendance, ready to receive him, with whom, in number about 220, he afterwards partook of a moſt elegant and ſumptuous entertainment, which had been prepared for him by the mayor,[m] and departed in the evening, expreſſing the higheſt ſatisfaction at the reception he had met with, and having gained the love and admiration of every one preſent by his gracious condeſcenſion and affability. After which his royal highneſs patronized a public ball, for raiſing a ſubſcription for the relief of the wives and children of thoſe brave men, who fell, and thoſe who were wounded in the glorious naval victory gained in the Mediterranean by admiral Nelſon, over the French fleet. It was attended on Oct. 15, by a numerous and brilliant company of nobility, gentry, military officers, and principal families, and inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. His royal high-

[m] At the expiration of his office, the corporation, impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the liberality of their late chief magiſtrate, in the handſomeſt manner voted him their thanks in the court burghmote, for the credit he had done their body, and the honor he had rendered to the city.

neſs

neſs and prince William of Glouceſter, condeſcending to be preſent at it, and to promote, by their liberal examples, the intention of the meeting; and they afterwards partook, with the company, of a moſt elegant ſupper, provided for the purpoſe, the whole entertainment of the evening being conducted with ſuch taſte and regularity, as to give them the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction. The prince of Wales during his continuance in the neighbourhood, alſo viſited the cathedral, at which he expreſſed much admiration, and before his departure ſent a contribution of fifty guineas to the Kent and Canterbury hoſpital.

On September 8, 1692, a great ſhake of the earth was felt in this city.

In 1663 and 1698, the aſſizes were held in Canterbury; and in 1737, there was a ſpecial commiſſion granted to try John Bell and his wife, the maſter and miſtreſs of the city workhouſe, for embezzling the property intruſted to their care, which was opened in this city before Sir Edward Probyn, one of the judges, being appointed by it, to try the cauſe. When the judge was received in form by the mayor and corporation, and the expence attending it was fifty-four pounds, and they have been held once ſince, in the year 1741.

In the year 1776, on January 8, there happened a great inundation in Canterbury, inſomuch that ſome perſons were drowned by the vaſt impetuoſity of the current, which overflowed acroſs the road at the weſt end of Weſtgate-bridge, and directed its courſe down North-lane, with great force; and in the autumn 1785, there was a moſt tremendous ſtorm of wind, which overthrew houſes and barns in the environs of this city, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of the hop plantations near it.

IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, vol. xxi. p. 26, for 1699, is an obſervation of ſome *parhelia*, or mock ſuns, ſeen by Mr. Stephen Gray, at

Canterbury, on Feb. 26, 1699; and in vol. xxii. No. 261, p. 507, is another letter from the ſame, dated May 4, following, giving an account of another phænomenon, ſtill more rare and curious, which happened here on April 7, that year, between four and five o'clock. He ſays, that there appeared on each ſide the ſun a parhelion connected by a halo of the uſual diameter; they had each of them a tail of a whitiſh colour, extended oppoſite to the ſun, of about fifteen or twenty degrees in length; the upper part of the halo was touched by the arch of a circle, which had the colours of the iris with greater vivacity than the former.

On the 19th of December, 1741, another *parhelion*, or halo was ſeen here, being two mock ſuns and an inverted rainbow, of the moſt lively colours; the former were at times almoſt too bright to look on, and then they ſeemed round, but were often fringed with priſmatic colours; the appearance ended about noon. See an account of it, ſent to the ſecretary of the royal ſociety, by the Rev. Mr. H. Miles, in Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. xlii. No. 462, p. 46.[n]

On December 11, 1741, a fire-ball appeared ſoon after noon-day, and the ſun ſhining, but few people ſaw it, and they could only gueſs at its courſe; which, however, was obſerved to be from north-weſt by north, to ſouth and by ſouth, and right over Littleborne from Weſtbere, and towards Ratling, near which place lord Cowper, who was hunting, heard but one exploſion (for there were two); the other moſt probably happened at ſuch a diſtance, as to be in one with that ſo near him. Mr. Goſtling, of the Mint-

[n] Deſcartes, in his book of Meteors, calls ſuch phænomena, *parhelia*, or mock ſuns, and gives us the hiſtory of five ſeen at Rome in the year 1629, March 20, and demonſtrates that there may ſometimes, according to the rules of refraction and reflection, appear ſix at one time, viz. five mock ſuns and the true one.

yard,

yard, who gave the account of it to the ſecretary of the royal ſociety, ſays, that he found his houſe violently ſhaken for ſome ſeconds of time, as if ſeveral loaded carriages had been driving againſt the walls of it, and heard a noiſe at the ſame time, which he took for thunder, yet of an uncommon ſound; though he thought thunder, which could ſhake at that rate, would have been much louder, therefore he concluded it to be an earthquake; the ſky, he found, was cloudy, but nothing like a thunder cloud in view, and there was a ſhower of rain from the eaſtward preſently after, the coldeſt that he ever felt.

The noiſe, he afterwards found, proceeded from the above fire-ball, which paſſed with great rapidity over our county; how far he could not tell. It began with two great blows, like the reports of cannon, and then rolled away till it was heard no more; and he afterwards heard, the appearance was like that of a very large ſhooting ſtar, and the train of light it left ſoon diſappeared, from its being noon day.

This fire-ball was ſeen and the exploſion heard in Suſſex, and it appeared about three miles from Newport in the iſle of Wight, which ſeems to be the firſt land it touched; at the ſame time its courſe was ſouth-weſt by ſouth, to north-eaſt by north; and its motion nearly parallel to the horizon. It appeared different in ſhape to people at different places. See Philoſoph. Tranſact. vol. xli. No. 461, p. 872; vol. xlii. No. 462, p. 60.

As to the river Stour, which runs through this city, the Britons are ſaid, in general, to have called their rivers by the name of *dour*, which, in their language ſignified water; whence this city was called by the Romans, *Durovernum*; though it is written by Bede and others, *Dorovernia*, and *Doroberniа*; all names, however, of the ſame import. Leland has a ſingular conjecture, that this river was in the Britons time, named *Avona*, and that the Romans

from thence, though corruptly, called the city *Duravennum*, for that of *Dor* and *Avona*, it ſhould rather have been called *Doranona* or *Doravonum*.[o]

In the early time of the Saxons, it was frequently both called and written *Æſtura*, *Æſtur*, &c.[p] no doubt from the Latin word *æſtuarium*, an æſtuary, or arm of the ſea, having, as is conjectured, flowed up, where the courſe of this river is, over the level on which part of Canterbury now ſtands, and as high up as Aſhford beyond it.[q] A circumſtance rendered probable, by the ſituation of the place, the hiſtory of former times, and the ſeveral *criteria* and tokens which have corroborated it.[r] When this æſtuary ceaſed to flow, leaving the lands dry, and this river to its preſent courſe, is not, however to the purpoſe for me to enquire into here; but to return to the name of the river. It was

[o] Itin. vol. vii. p. 144.

[p] Thus in Domeſday, the hundred of Weſtgate, and the manor of Weſtgate-court, a principal one, belonging to the archbiſhop, are called the hundred and manor of Eſture, and *Sturſæte*, from their ſituation near this river; and the manor of Eſture, or Eſteward, as it is vulgarly called, lying on this river likewiſe, about nine miles from Canterbury higher up, certainly took its name from it.

[q] See Somner's Chartham News, in Battely, p. 188.

[r] Mr. Somner, a^e corroborating proofs, mentions the parcel of ſtrange teeth and bones found by him almoſt cloſe to this river at Chartham, about 17 feet deep, ſuppoſed by ſome to have belonged to an *hippopotamus*, or river-horſe; and as theſe are an inſtance on that ſide of the valley for the probability of the ſea's *quondam* occupation of it, ſo there is one, not leſs remarkable from the other or oppoſite ſide of it; for at Weſtbere, about 3 miles below Canterbury, north eaſtward, lying under the brow of the hill, ſtretching out by Upſtreet as far as by the weſt end of Sarre wall, there were found in his time, as was related by credible aſſurance, on the ſame occaſion as at Chartham, (the ſinking of a well) at a very great depth, ſtore of oyſters and other like ſhells, together with an iron anchor, ſound and unimpaired; and the ſame was told of another anchor dug up likewiſe in his days at Broomdown, on the ſame ſide of the level ſomewhat above Canterbury, weſtward. See Battely's Somner, Chartham News, p. 188.

afterwards

afterwards written by the Saxons, *Stur*, as appears by one of their codicils, ſo early as the year 686; and by another in 814, it is written by its preſent name of Stour. It was afterwards written both *Stur* and *Stura*, and ſo Leland has it in his Itinerary, a name not ſingular to this river only, as there are others in different parts of England called ſo likewiſe.[s]

The riſe and courſe of this river has been already ſo fully deſcribed in the former parts of the Hiſtory of Kent, that there can be no occaſion to repeat them here; I ſhall therefore continue my diſcourſe of it, by obſerving, that the advantage this city derived from it was not attended without inconvenience, for it was ſubject, from its nearneſs, to frequent inundations; an inconvenience hardly worth mentioning, and of little conſequence, as it has happened but rarely for a long time paſt, nor indeed can it happen, but upon very extraordinary floods, and then only in the very loweſt or weſtern part of it, as the city ſtands now ſo much higher than it formerly did, having been from time to time much raiſed, as well by the devaſtations made of it in the time of the Danes, as the ſeveral fires that have happened in it.[t]

Leland

[s] Battely's Somner, p. 20.

[t] That the ſcite of a great part of this city was in very antient time made on raiſed ground, appears by the remains of foundations on foundations to a very conſiderable depth, and the ground for ſupporting ſuperſtructures in ſeveral places often ſtuck and ſtuffed with piles of wood, or long poles and ſtakes forced into the ground, as has been frequently experienced by thoſe who have dug wells, vaults, cellars, and the like. Many inſtances of ſubterraneous works occur. A ſtrong piece of ſtone-work, about five feet under ground, was met with in digging a cellar in St. Margaret's pariſh; it was indented, and ſo firm, that it reſiſted the very ſtrong blows of the workmens' tools. In ſinking a well in Lamb-lane, within about two rods and an half of the current of the river, the labourers were ſtopt at about 15 feet deep, by a piece of timber that lay acroſs the place, until it was ſawn aſunder; it appeared by the mortices in it to have been the groundſel of

Leland *writes thus* of the Stour, in his time. "The river of Cantorbury now cawled Sture, ſpringeth at Kingges Snode, the which ſtandeth ſouthe, and a lytle be weſt fro Canterbury, and ys diſtant of Cant. a xiiii or xv myles. Fro Kinges Snode to Aſsheford, a market towne ii myles of on the farther ſyde of Sture. Fro Aſsheford to Wye, a market towne iiii myels of on the farther ſyde of Sture; to Chartham, a villag iiii myles; to Cantorbiry iii myles; to Fordwic, on the farther ſide, wher as yet ys a poore mayr; to Sturemuthe, a faire village iiii myles be water; to Richeboro, on the farther ſide ii myles or more; to Sandwic, *ſuper Ripa* a myle and ſo withyn a dim myle yn to the mayne ſe.

"The water of Stur breaketh a lytle above Cantorbiri into ii armes, of the which one cummeth be Weſtgate, and the other thorough the cyte under S. Thomas hoſpitale, and meteth agayne yn one botom beneth the cyte, a this ſide . . . ford, being half a . .

of ſome old building, and on their continuing to dig deeper, they came to a ſpring ariſing from a gravelly or ſtony ſoil, the water of which ſeemed mineral, ſo far as gall or oak leaves could give a proof of it. Upon the digging of a cellar on the weſt ſide of the gate going into Chriſt-church, near the market-place, about 10 feet under ground, a well was diſcovered about twelve feet deep, with a kirb to it; a little within St. George's gate, in digging a cellar for a new houſe, the workmen came to an arch firm and ſolid, which they broke to pieces; and in a garden near adjoining, there was found a pavement of broad free ſtone, ſeveral feet under ground; in Mercery-lane, in digging a cellar, an oven, with wood coals in it, and wood by it, was found about ſeven feet under ground, with two large ſtones not far from it, lying one upon another, and in the middle of the upper ſtone, a mortice-hole; in Lamb-lane above-mentioned, in a well juſt by the river ſide, there were two ſtones, laid there in former ages by art, ſo firm and heavy, that they could not be removed; many other inſtances beſides theſe, no doubt, could be produced, and to theſe I may add, that at the back of Kingſbridge hoſpital, which adjoins the river, the ground has been in courſe of time ſo raiſed, that the capitals of ſome pillars cloſe to it, are now nearly even with the ſurface of the ground.

"The

"The river yn one place runneth thorough the cite walle, the which is made there with ii or iii arches for the curſe of the ſtreme."[u]

This ſtream continues the preſent courſe of the Stour, which, owing to the mills built on it, and other obſtructions, is not navigable in any ſhape, higher than the town of Fordwich; but from thence, paſſing on the inſide of the Iſle of Thanet, by the haven of Sandwich, to the ſea it is navigable for lighters, moſt of which are employed in the conveyance of heavy merchandiſe, ſuch as coals, wood, ſtone, lime, bricks, fir timber, &c. between thoſe places, though the ſtream is in different parts ſo ſhallow, and ſwerved up, eſpecially about Sandwich haven, owing to want of proper management and attention, that the lighters find frequent obſtructions in paſſing along it.

It ſhould ſeem, that in very early times, the chief of the two branches of this river which runs through Canterbury, was that by King's mill, through the midſt of the city; but the archbiſhops, to promote the advantage of their mill at Weſtgate, cauſed much of the ſtream to be diverted that way, ſo that the branches at this time are nearly equal.[w]

The improvement of the river for the general benefit and advantage of the city, by enlarging and ſcouring it has been ſeveral times attempted, but without ſucceſs. In the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, a deſign was formed to make that part of the river between Fordwich and Canterbury anſwerable to that below the former; that is to cleanſe, deepen,

[u] Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 145.

[w] This cauſed many diſſentions between the archbiſhop and the citizens. Archbiſhop Peckham was charged by the citizens with the diverting of the river by certain cuts or trenches, for the bettering of his mill at Weſtgate, which the jury found to have been done before, partly in the archbiſhop Kilwarby's time, and partly in that of archbiſhop Boniface. Battely's Somner, p. 21.

and

and enlarge it, and to remove all mills and other annoyances on it, inſomuch that lighters and boats might be brought to both alike; this proceeded ſo far, and with ſuch probability of ſucceſs, that it was allowed and authoriſed by an act of parliament paſſed in the 6th year of that reign;[x] but the event proved, that execution, which is the life of all laws, was wanting here; for notwithſtanding this progreſs made towards it, nothing was done to any purpoſe at that time; moſt likely the differences between the city and the archbiſhop, as it diverted him from building here, and induced him inſtead of it to lay out great ſums in erecting a ſtately palace at Otford, in this county, ſo it had the miſchievous effect to nip this project in the bud, and it came to nothing; and although it was afterwards revived and in part put in practice, with ſome hopes of ſucceſs, through the endeavours of Mr. alderman Roſe, ſometime mayor of the city, in queen Elizabeth's time, who was a good benefactor to the work while he lived, yet dying before it was compleated, and wiſhing well to it, gave by his will 300l. towards it, but not being looked into as it ought, the deſign ſucceeded no better than before.[y] And there were other attempts made afterwards, one of which was at the latter end of king James I.'s reign, by Mr. John Gaſon, who covenanted with the mayor and commonalty, within two years to make the river navigable for boats and other veſſels of the burthen of twelve tons, from Sandwich to Canterbury; another in 1638, by Arnold Spencer, with the corporation, for the like purpoſe; and a third by Thomas Rogers, in 1695, who engaged with the mayor and commonalty to make the river navi-

[x] Anno 6 Henry VIII. ch. 17. This act is not printed in the ſtatute books, being eſteemed a private act; it is printed in Battely's Somner, p. 21, and a copy of it is in the city cheſt.

[y] Battely's Somner, p. 21 & ſeq.

gable

gable from Sandwich to Browning's mill ;[z] all which ſeem to have failed in their attempts for this purpoſe, though Mr. Battely, who publiſhed a new edition of Somner's Canterbury, with additions in 1703, ſays, that of late this river had been ſo cleanſed and deepened, that lighters and boats came up then to the city, laden with coals, ſtones or any other wares from Sandwich.[a]

How this might be, I know not, as I can gain no kind of knowledge of the fact; but for a number of years paſt this river, between Canterbury and Fordwich, has been in no ſuch ſtate; and by the appearance of the ſeveral mills on it, there does not ſeem any probability of ſuch a circumſtance having ever taken place.[b]

In the rage for the improvements of this city which took riſe in the year 1787, a grand ſcheme was projected to make this river navigable from Aſhford to the ſea, and 60,000l. was propoſed to be raiſed by ſubſcription for the expence of it; different methods were propoſed for this purpoſe; one of which was to continue it by the preſent ſtream, and another by an

[z] Theſe indentures are all in the city's cheſts.

[a] Mr. John Roſe, by his will, in Prerog. office, Canterbury, proved in 1591, gave to the mayor and commonalty 300l. to be paid to them within four years after his deceaſe, upon condition that they within half a year after his deceaſe, ſhould enter into a bond of 500l. that if the river from Fordwich to Canterbury was not made navigable for carriage by water in it by boats of ten tons at the leaſt, within ſix years after his deceaſe, that then they ſhould repay it to his executors.

[b] Mr. Goſtling, p. 31, ſays, that about the beginning of this century, an attempt was made to render this river navigable from Fordwich; and he continues, but upon what authority does not appear, that it ſucceeding ſo far that lighters brought coals up to that part of Canterbury, being the ſuburbs of it, near Duck-lane; but that when the undertaker had run out his fortune in making the experiment, he found that the coals could be brought as cheap or cheaper from Fordwich to the city, by land carriage, ſo that the deſign came to nothing.

entire

entire new canal to go out by the Nethergong, at Northmouth, one of the antient mouths of the river Wantſume, whilſt the ſea flowed round the Iſle of Thanet; and for this purpoſe alderman Simmons undertook, at his own expence, to employ that very able and ſkilful engineer Mr. Robert Whitworth, of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, to take the levels and ſurvey of the country, from the city of Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, and to make an eſtimate of a canal, on which veſſels of one hundred tons burthen ſhould be navigated from the ſea to the ſaid city; which ſurvey, levels and eſtimate this ingenious ſurveyor completed in a moſt maſterly manner;[c] and the drawings, plans, eſtimates, names of the land owners, and quantity of acres to be cut through, are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Simmons. An oppoſition from Sandwich retarded the operation of this intended canal, which had ſcarcely been given up, when that moſt calamitous war, occaſioned by the revolution in France, unfortunately broke out, and put a total ſtop to this and many other great works of public utility.

[c] The following is an extract from Mr. Whitworth's report, "I have taken the levels and ſurvey of the country from the city of Canterbury to the ſea, by which I find there will be no great difficulty to make a canal from Canterbury to St. Nicholas bay, which is about ten miles and a half.—I have drawn the profile and made the eſtimate accordingly, ſo as to navigate veſſels drawing eight feet water, having nineteen or twenty feet beam; the harbour at the mouth of the canal will have the advantage of moſt that I have ſeen, for though there is apparently no back water, yet it may be made to have a powerful one, for it fortunately falls out, that the level of the ground is ſuch, that two feet water may be let into the canal on a high ſpring tide for three miles and a half, which is about 60,000 tons of water; one half of that quantity let down at low water, would be ſufficient to ſcower out the harbour. The quantity of water neceſſary for this canal, might be ſupplied, as far as I can ſee, without injury to any one, and would take twenty-one veſſels up, and twenty-one veſſels down in the ſpace of a week, and much more might be had, either on Sundays or at night, when the mills do not work."

THERE

THERE IS NOTHING to ſay further of this river, excepting as to THE MILLS ſituated on it in and about this city, which are now but few, in number only five; whereas about king Stephen's time, I find that, beſides theſe mills, there were ſix others ſtanding upon this river, in or not far from this city, which belonged to the monks of Chriſt-church; all which are long ſince down and quite gone.[d]

The five mills above-mentioned ſtill remaining, are King's-mill, ſo called, becauſe it formerly belonged to the king, and was otherwiſe called both Eaſtbridge mill, and Kingſbridge mill, from the near ſituation to that bridge. Thorn, in his chronicle, ſays, that king Stephen gave to the abbot of St. Auguſtine, the mill which he had within the city near Eaſtbridge, with the courſe of water belonging to it, in recompence for one hundred marcs, which he received from that church in his neceſſity;[e] from which time the abbots enjoyed the mill, until abbot Clarembald made it over to king Henry II. who in lieu of it granted many liberties to the monaſtery.[f] Afterwards, when the city was granted to the citizens in fee farm, by Henry III. this mill of Eaſtbridge, otherwiſe called King's-mill, as parcel, was expreſsly included in the grant and given to the citizens, together with the borough,[g] and they

[d] In the Surrenden library, is a deed of the time of king Henry II. in which John de Dover confirms to his brethren the monks of Chriſt church, in Canterbury, in free and perpetual alms, the mill near St. Mildred's church, in Canterbury, which Hugh de Dover, his uncle, gave them, with his conſent, at his death; witneſs Ralph de Eſlinges, Robert de Luci, Elias de Silonghelde, &c.

[e] See the charter printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. vii[a]. Thorn, col. 1807.

[f] This charter is printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. vii[b]. Thorn, col. 1827.

[g] See ibid. appendix, No. vii[c]. Thorn, col. 1881.

poſſeſs

poſſeſs it at this time.[h] *Abbot's mill*, the next upon the ſame ſtream, below King's-mill, was ſo called becauſe it once belonged to the abbot of St. Auguſtine, and that as early as king Stephen's reign, being then purchaſed by the abbot Hugh, the ſecond of that name, at his own coſt, for the uſe of the ſacriſty of his monaſtery.[i] At the ſuppreſſion of the monaſtery, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. this mill came into the king's hands.[k] It now belongs to the mayor and citizens of Canterbury.[l]

For

[h] In a cauſe of tithes in 1366, by the parſon of All Saints, againſt the miller of this mill; the latter depoſed, that he was not farmer of it, but ſervant of the mayors of the city, by them there deputed; and further, that all the bakers of the town ought to grind at it all ſorts of grain for white bread, toll free.

It is worthy obſervation, that the mayors of the city are mentioned in the above depoſition, which office did not begin until almoſt 100 years after; ſince the above times the caſe is altered, the bakers of the city having no ſuch privilege of grinding at this mill toll free, as then, for white bread.

One William Bennet, citizen and alderman of Canterbury, about the year 1462, by his will, appointed his executors to buy 300 feet of aſhlar or Folkeſtone ſtone, to make a wharf about the King's-mill. See Battely's Somner, p. 24, append. No. viii[d].

[i] On the condition that all proviſion of corn for the uſe of all the monaſtery, ſhould be there ground toll free; that the tithe of the mill ſhould be paid to the almonry of the monaſtery, and the reſidue of the profits ariſing from the mill ſhould go to the uſe of the ſacriſty. See Batt. Somn. appendix, No. viii[e]. Thorn, col. 1799.

[k] See the grant of the mill, anno 34 Henry VIII. 3 ps. orig. R. 17; the year before which the king demiſed to Walter Trotte, of Canterbury, yeoman, this water-mill, called Abbot's mill, with its appurtenances, in the pariſh of St. Alphage, within the city of Canterbury, with all courſes and ſtreams belonging to it, and all that fiſhery in thoſe waters and ſtreams with ſundry premiſes in St. Peter's and St. Croſs pariſhes, and late belonging to this abbey, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 7l. Augtn. office, leaſes and inrolments.

[l] In 1358, an agreement was entered into between the abbot and the citizens, that when the latter ſhould have occaſion to repair

For many years this mill, from the occupier of it, was known by the name of Brown's mill; but Meſſ. Simmons and Royle having in 1791 obtained the leaſe of it from the corporation, reſtored its antient name of Abbot's mill. They have ſince erected, at the expence of near 8000l. a capital building and corn mill, on the antient ſcite, from plans furniſhed by the late ingenious Mr. John Smeaton, which is of ſuch curious and ſtrong mechanical powers, as to be able to grind and dreſs from 500 to 700 quarters of corn weekly.[m] Mr. Simmons is now the ſole leſſee of it.

Weſtgate,

repair their mill called Kyngeſmell, and the prior of Chriſt-church his mill, called Mildredemell, and the cleanſing of the courſe of water between them and from the city's mill to the abbot's mill, called Abboteſmell, the reparations of which mills, and the cleanſing of which ſtream, could not be effected unleſs the courſe of water was turned during ſuch time; therefore, at the requeſt of the citizens, the abbot granted licence that the ſaid courſe of water might be diverted for the above purpoſes during the ſpace of one month, on condition, that whenever the abbot's mill, called Abboteſmell, ſhould want reparation, a like leave ſhould be granted to the abbot and his ſucceſſors by the citizens and their heirs; and in caſe the reparation and cleanſing aforeſaid could not be effected within the month, that then the citizens ſhould agree to pay to the abbot after the rate of a month, for the time the courſe of water ſhould remain out of its proper channel 40s. and that this agreement ſhould not be drawn into precedent, to the prejudice of either party, on account of the premiſes. Thorn, col. 2121.

[m] The form of this new building is quadrangular, of the meaſure of 72 by 52 feet 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane, 100 feet; it contains ſix working floors, beſides the obſervatory on the centre of the roof. To the grinding floor the walls are ſubſtantially built of brick and ſtone, and continued from thence to the eaves of the building with maſſy timber, covered with weather-boarding, terminated on the four ſides, which are handſomely and uniformly faſhed, with a block cornice, and the roof covered with ſlate.

Theſe premiſes, with thoſe of King's-mill, are held under the mayor and corporation for the term of thirty years, at the yearly rent of forty pounds, and a premium of 2450l. for the benefit of the leaſe.

Weſtgate mill, the firſt upon the other ſtream, is a very antient one; in the ſurvey of Domeſday, it is mentioned as being the archbiſhop's mill, but then in the hands of the canons of St. Gregories. The tithe of it was by archbiſhop Hubert, in king John's time granted, among other things, to the hoſpital of Eaſt-bridge, and that grant was confirmed by the prior and convent of Chriſt-church. This mill ſtill continues parcel of the demeſnes of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Shafford's mill, now called Dean's mill, from the late poſſeſſor of it; is ſituated on the ſame ſtream, at no long diſtance below Weſtgate itſelf. Mr. Somner thinks it is the ſame, which about king Richard I.'s time, was called *Scepeſhoteſmelne*;[n] in the 20th year of king Edward III. it was called by the name of Shafford's mill. It is now the property of Mr. Deane John Parker.

Barton mill is ſituated ſtill further down the river, and appears by ſome of the buildings belonging to it, made of flint with aſhlar windows and quoins, to be of good antiquity. It formerly belonged to the priory of Chriſt-church, being appropriated to the grinding of the corn uſed by them for their own ſpending within the court. At the diſſolution in king Henry VIII.'s time, it came to the crown.[o]

In digging for the foundation of the preſent edifice, at the depth of ſeveral feet under ground, were diſcovered many piles, and the frame of a mill apron, of oak timber, the whole as black as ebony; a great quantity of braſs wire, and other pieces of metal; undoubtedly part of a water-mill in very early times.

[n] The compoſition between the prior and canons of St. Gregories, parſons of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, and the then vicar, in the year 1347, calls it Shafford's mill, and in expreſs words reſerves the tithes thereof from the vicar to themſelves; which clearly ſhews it to be a titheable mill, and not within the exemption of the ſtat. of 9 Edw. II. ch. 5. See Battely's Somn. p. 25. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374, mentions a mill called Crienemelne, which was given to the canons of St. Gregories.

[o] Battely's Somner, p. 25.

Chriſtopher

Chriſtopher Hales, eſq. afterwards knighted, and attorney-general to king Henry VIII. was poſſeſſed of this mill, then called Barton mill, with a meadow belonging to it, then in the tenure of George Robinſon, holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and then being of the value of ten pounds.[p] He died in the 33d year of that reign, and it was afterwards ſold by his daughters and coheirs to Thomas Culpeper, on whoſe deceaſe, Alexander, his ſon, had livery of it in the 3d and 4th year of Philip and Mary.[q]

It lately belonged to Mr. Allen Grebell, who erected cloſe to it a handſome houſe, in which he afterwards reſided. But the mill and ſome land adjoining to it, has been lately ſold to Meſſrs. Sampſon and William Kingsford, the latter of whom has long reſided on the premiſes.

THE MANOR OF THE DUNGEON, the manſion of which, ſituated juſt without the city walls, at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from the leſſer hill of the Dungeon, in the pariſh of St. Mary Bredin, has been pulled down for ſome years, and only part of the out-offices are remaining, with part of the garden walls.

This manor, now known by the name of Deanjohn farm, was formerly the property of an antient family called Chiche, one of whom, Ernaldus de Chich, was a perſon of principal note in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and king John, and the aldermanries of Burgate and Northgate, in this city, being then held as an eſtate in fee, did then belong to him and his heirs, and had continued for ſome time in his family. Thomas Chiche, who was one of the bailiffs of Canterbury in 1259, and again in 1271, was a principal benefactor to the above church of St. Mary Bre-

[p] Rot. Eſch. His lands were diſgavelled by the act of 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3. [q] Rot. Eſch.

din.[r] John Chich was likewiſe one of the bailiffs of it in the 23d and 26th years of king Edward III.

In the year 1320, being the 13th of king Edw. II. a definitive ſentence was pronounced by Robert Malling, then commiſſary of Canterbury, on the evidence as well of antient deeds and writings as otherwiſe, that the hoſpital of St. Laurence, in Canterbury, was entitled to receive not only the tithes of this manor, but of three hundred acres of land likewiſe adjacent to it; in conſideration of which, John Chiche, who was then lord of this manor, was to receive in autumn for his ſervants, five loaves of bread, two pitchers and a half of beer, and half a cheeſe of four-pence; and he himſelf was entitled to receive *unum par Chirothecarum ferinarum*, one pair of leather gloves, and one pound of wax in candles; and for his ſervants three pair of gloves. Thomas Chich, ſon of the above-mentioned John, was ſheriff of this county in the 15th year of king Richard II.'s reign, and kept his ſhrievalty at the Dungeon; and his great-grandſon Valentine Chich, dying without male iſſue,[s] this manor was alienated by him about the beginning of Edward IV.'s reign, to Roger Brent, gent. who was of the pariſh of All Saints, in Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by his will in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, in the year 1486, anno 2 Henry VII. and ordered it to be ſold for the payment of his debts and legacies;[t] after which it appears by an old court-roll, that in the beginning of the next reign of Henry VIII. John Boteler, or Butler, of Heronden, in Eaſtry, was

[r] His name, in antient characters, together with his effigies, were once in the weſt window of this church, as his coat of arms was carved in the ſtone-work of the chancel of it. See Philipott, p. 94.

[s] The Chiches bore for their arms, *Azure, three lions rampant, within a bordure, argent.*

[t] He ordered to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary of All Saints, in Canterbury, and mentions Lettice his wife.

become

become proprietor of it, and he paſſed it away by ſale to Sir John Hales, chief baron of the exchequer;[u] and when Leland viſited this part of Kent in the 30th year of that reign, he then reſided at this manſion, which afterwards deſcended down to Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, who died in 1665,[w] leaving one

[u] Philipott, p. 94. By the act of 31 Henry VIII. c. 3, the lands of James Hales, eſq. were diſgavelled; as were thoſe of Sir James Hales, by that of 2 and 3 Edward VI.

[w] A full account of the family of Hales, excepting of this branch, has already been given in the Hiſtory of Kent.—Sir John Hales, who purchaſed this manor, was ſon of John, the eldeſt ſon of Henry, of Hales-place, in Tenterden, and died about the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. leaving iſſue four ſons by Iſabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Stephen Harvey, by Iſabel, daughter and heir of William Brooker. Of the ſons, James the eldeſt was of the Dungeon; Thomas the ſecond ſon, was of Thanington, anceſtor of the Hales's, baronets, of that place and Bekeſborne; Edward the third ſon, was of Tenterden, and anceſtor of the Hales's, baronets, of Tenterden, Woodchurch, Tonſtall, and now of St. Stephen's; and William the fourth ſon, was of Reculver and Nackington; all of whom have been fully mentioned under thoſe ſeveral pariſhes. James, the eldeſt ſon, was of the Dungeon; he was knighted, and anno 1 Edward VI. made one of the juſtices of the common pleas; he married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Oliver Wood, one of the juſtices of the common pleas, T. Hen. VIII. who had been twice married before, firſt to Sir Walter Mantell, of Heytford, in Northamptonſhire, and ſecondly to Sir William Haut, and lies buried in the ſouth chancel, uſually called the Wood's chancel, now cloſed up, in St. Mildred's church, where there is a monument remaining to her memory; ſhe died in 1677. By Sir James Hales ſhe had iſſue an only ſon Humphry Hales, and two daughters, Elizabeth married to William Auſten, of Tenterden, and ſecondly to —— Barber; aud Jane, married firſt to Walter Mantell, and ſecondly to Chriſtopher Carliſle; Humphry Hales, eſq the ſon, died poſſeſſed of the Dungeon in 1567, and was buried in the above church; by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Atwater, eſq. of Lenham, who died in 1544; he had ſeveral children, of whom ſurvived to maturity two ſons, James, of whom hereafter, and Humphry, who was York herald, and two daughters; Abigal married to Anthony Sampſon, eſq. of Nutts, and Mary, wife of Sir Iſaac Sidly, of Great Chart; which Sir James Hales, the eldeſt ſon, was of

one only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who carried it in marriage firſt to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Warwickſhire, and ſecondly to George, third ſon of William Sheldon, eſq. of Beoly, in Worceſterſhire, by neither of whom ſhe had iſſue. They reſided at the Dungeon, where ſhe died in 1678, and as he did a few months afterwards, poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat, which his heirs alienated in 1680, to Henry Lee, eſq. whoſe deſcendant Thomas Lee Warner, eſq. in 1752, pulled down to the ground this manſion, then known by the name of Donjon, alias the Coventry-houſe (ſo called from the lady Coventry's reſiding in it)[x] leaving only a few of the offices in the front, and the

the Dungeon, and being treaſurer to the expedition made to Portugal, he died at ſea in 1589; he married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, afterwards remarried to Richard Lee, eſq. ſhe died in 1592, and was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in Canterbury cathedral, where there is a monument erected as well to her memory, as that of her two huſbands, and of her only ſon Cheney Hales, eſq. of the Dungeon, who died early in life in 1594, and was buried in St. Mary Bredin church. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Hardres, of Hardres, who afterwards remarried William Aſhenden, and laſtly George Walter, eſq. By her firſt huſband ſhe had an only ſon Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, who dying in 1665, was buried by his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Norton, who died in 1659, in St. Mary Bredin church. They left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, married firſt to Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Snetterfield, in Warwickſhire, who died in 1668 without iſſue; on which ſhe married ſecondly, George, third ſon of William Sheldon, eſq. of Beoly, in Worceſterſhire, as above-mentioned; they both lie buried in St. Mary Bredin church.

This branch of the Hales's bore for their arms the ſame as thoſe of St. Stephen's. There are pedigrees of them in the two heraldic viſitations of the co. Kent, of 1574, 1619, and in MSS. No. 2230, to the year 1664, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

[x] She reſided here, as appears by the pariſh regiſter in 1688, and dying in 1710, was buried on May 3, in St. Mary Bredin church. Thus the regiſter.—By her will proved in Prerog. off. Canterbury, May 5, that year, ſtiling herſelf Margaret, lady Dowager Coventry, widow of George, lord Coventry, deceaſed, ſhe directed to be buried in the vault in Rainham church, among her

the garden walls ſtanding, and near them the farm-houſe, with the buildings belonging to it. He died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1768, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Henry Lee Warner, eſq. of Walſingham abbey, in Norfolk, the preſent owner of it.[y]

THE MANOR OF MORTON, alias DODINGDALE, lies in the ſame pariſh of St. Mary Bredin, about two miles ſouth-eaſtward from the walls of Canterbury. It was originally called Dodingdale, from a family who were poſſeſſors of it, one of which name, Hamo, the ſon of Guido de Dodingdale, as appears by the re-

her anceſtors. The Hon. Heneage Finch, of Wye, her executor; her ſiſter, the lady Ann Grimſtone. She gives the moiety of the produce of her goods and chattels to Thomas Kene, late biſhop of Bath and Wells, and the Rev. Nathaniel Spinckes, in truſt, that they diſpoſe of it among the deprived biſhops and miniſters of Scotland, according to the form of the church of England, and ſuch deprived miniſters of the church of England, whoſe ſeveral circumſtances by reaſon of their not having taken the oaths, ſhould be found moſt preſſing and neceſſitous, and among ſuch widows and children of them as ſhould be left expoſed to want; but in a codicil ſhe excepted Dr. Hicks, late dean of Worceſter, and the Rev. Ralph Tayler, from receiving any benefit from the ſame.

[y] He is deſcended from the Lees, of Hartwell, in Buckinghamſhire, of whom Thomas Lee married Anne, ſiſter of Dr. John Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter; their ſon Dr. John Lee was archdeacon of Rocheſter, the biſhop's heir and executor, and purſuant to his will and act of parliament, took the name of Warner. He died in 1670, and was buried in that cathedral, leaving two ſons; the eldeſt, Lee Warner, eſq. married Catharine, daughter of Henry Hampſon, and died in 1698, and was buried near his father; and the youngeſt, Col. Henry Lee, purchaſed the above manor, and was M. P. for Canterbury; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Grubham Howe, bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, bart. and left iſſue Henry Lee Warner, eſq. who pulled down the manſion of the Dungeon, as above-mentioned, and died in 1760, having married Mary, daughter of Samuel Milles, eſq. M. P. for this city, who died in 1770, by whom he had two ſons; of whom the eldeſt, Henry Lee Warner, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor. He bears for his arms, *Quarterly of four coats*; firſt, *Lee, gules, a feſs chequy, or, and azure, between eight billets of the ſecond*; 2, *Warner*; 3, *Whetenall*; and 4, *Howe*.

cords of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, gave the tithes of his manor of Dodingdale to that abbot and convent;[z] but it ſeems it was but for a certain term of years, for in king Henry II.'s reign, according to the ſame records, Richard de Marci, who was then the poſſeſſor of this manor, granted the tithes of his lands of Dodingdale, to the hoſpital of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, in perpetual alms, to the intent, that the brothers and ſiſters of it ſhould have theſe tithes in particular, to buy linen cloth on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt; truſting that they would remember him and his in their prayers.

When the family of Dodingdale was become extinct here, this manor came into the poſſeſſion of another family of the name of Morton. By a deed without date, Elias de Morton, who implanted his name on it, by which it has ever ſince been called, demiſed the fee ſimple of it to Hugh Fitzvinon, a family which had large poſſeſſions at Sellinge, near Monk's-Horton; and his daughter Eugenia Fitzvinon paſſed it away by deed in the 20th year of king Henry III. to Nicholas de Twitham, and he immediately afterwards, by a deed not having any date, ſettled it on Robert de Polre, but whether his ſucceſſor ſold it or not to John Chich, is uncertain, as there is a chaſm of this time in the private evidences of it,[a] though the records of St. Auguſtine make him to have ſome intereſt in this manor in the 3d year of king Edward III. anno 1330. The next that I find to have had poſſeſſion of it, are Hardres and Iſaac, who by joint conveyance in the 22d year of king Henry VI. conveyed it to William Say, for the uſe of Robert Rigden, in whom the title did not remain long, for he in the 33d year

[z] Battely's Somner, p. 40.

[a] The heirs of John de Polre, in the 8th year of the reign of king Henry II held the 4th part of a knight's fee in Dodingdale, of the honor of Clare. Roi. Eſch. ejus an.

of

of that reign conveyed all his concern in it by ſale to William Barton and John White, and they by joint conſent alienated it in the reign of king Henry VI. to Richard Pargate, citizen of Canterbury, who died in the 35th year of that reign, and by his will[b] gave it, after his wife Iſabel's death, to his ſon Edward, who was ſucceeded in it by his ſon and heir John Pargate, whoſe deſcendant Edward, in the 25th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign paſſed it away to Peter Bruin; and after it had remained many years united to this family, Henry Bruin dying without iſſue, gave it to his ſiſter Jane Bugge, who in the 1ſt year of king James I.'s reign ſold it to her kinſman John Bruin, and he in the 5th year of it alienated it to William Denne, who dying without iſſue male, Margaret his only daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Mr. Edward Hougham, after whoſe death it devolved to his two ſurviving daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Edward Roſe, of Chiſtlet, and Anne to Mr. John Bettenham, of Canterbury, who jointly poſſeſſed it in 1656,[c] at which time and perhaps for ſome time before, it was known by the name of Morton only. It afterwards became the property of Sawkins, from one of which name it was paſſed away to Mr. Wm. Hammond, of Stone-houſe, near Canterbury, who on his ſon's marriage ſettled it on him, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1773, was ſucceeded by his ſon Mr. Henry Hammond, who died here on July 20, 1784, and his ſon Mr. William Hammond, now of Stone-houſe, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

It APPEARS by the *Regiſtrum Roffenſe*, that Gerard de Dudingdale, gave A PORTION OF TITHES in Dudingdale, near Canterbury, to the prior and convent of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter; which gift was

[b] In Prerog. off. Canterbury. His father William appears to have been then living, and that he left a daughter Agnes.

[c] See Philipott, p. 93.

confirmed

confirmed by archbiſhops Richard, Baldwin and Hubert.[a]

This portion of tithes, on the ſuppreſſion of the priory, came into the hands of king Henry VIII. and was ſoon afterwards ſettled by him on his new-founded dean and chapter of that church, and continued with them till the abolition of biſhops, deans and chapters, &c. at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign; ſoon after whoſe death in 1649, it was ſurveyed, by order of the ſtate, in order to its being ſold; in which ſurvey it was returned, that the portion of tithes called Dodingdale portion, and the portion of caſtle lands belonging to the above late dean and chapter, in or near Canterbury, in Thanington and Nackington, and in the pariſh of St. Mary Bredin, in Canterbury, conſiſted of all manner of tithes ariſing from ſeveral parcels of land in thoſe pariſhes, amounted in the whole to 101 acres and three roods of land.

Alſo *the portion of tithes* called CASTLE LAND TITHES, in or near this city, all which were let by the dean and chapter, anno 6 Charles I. to Joſhua Colſe, alderman of Canterbury, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 46s. 8d. and two fat capons; but are worth, over and above that rent, 17l. 9s. 4d. per annum. Parliamentary ſurveys, vol. xiv. Lambeth library. Theſe premiſes returned to the dean and chapter at the reſtoration, part of whoſe inheritance they now remain. Mr. John Toker was lately leſſee of them.

STUPPINGTON is a manor in St. Mary Bredin's pariſh, which had antiently the ſame owners as the adjoining one of the Dungeon, having been the property of the Chiches, and afterwards of the Hales's, one of whom, Sir James Hales, in the 15th year of king James I. appears to have ſuffered a recovery of

[a] Reg. Roff. p. 116. See alſo p. 44, 46, 48, 410, 506.

this

this manor, with thoſe of Nackington, Staplegate, and the Dungeon, all within the liberties of the city of Canterbury.

After this and ſome intermediate owners, it became veſted in later times in the family of Toker, of whom Mr. Stephen Toker reſided here, and at his death was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John, who married Bennet Blaxland, by whom he had five ſons and one daughter; of the former, Mr. Stephen Toker, the eldeſt, poſſeſſed this eſtate, but dying unmarried, he deviſed it by his laſt will to his nephew Edward, eldeſt ſon of his fourth brother, by Margaret Ford his wife.[e] He afterwards reſided here, and in 1795, conveyed this eſtate, conſiſting of the manſion with outbuildings, gardens, and part of the lands, to Mr. Allen Grebell, who now poſſeſſes them; but the other part of the lands to the weſtward of the houſe, called Wellcloſe and Stuppington hill, were ſold in 1798 to Mr. Joſeph Royle, who is the preſent owner of them.

THE MANOR OF CALDICOT, lying within the borough of St. Martin, eaſtward from Longport, was part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury; as ſuch it appears to be deſcribed as follows in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, under the title of the lands of the archbiſhop.

Ipſe Archieps ten villa quæ vocat. S. Martin & ptin ad Eſturſete. & jacet in ipſo hund. & defd. ꝑ p. uno ſolin & dim. Tra. e .... In dnio ſunt. 2 car. & 36. bord.

Ad hanc tra ptin. 7. burgenſes in Cantuaria. reddtes 8. ſol. & 4. den. Ibi 5. mold. de 20. ſol. & parva ſilva.

In hac villa ten Radulf. dim. ſolin de Archiepo. & ibi ht 2. car. in dnio & 5. villos cu. 3. bord. hntes 2. car.

[e] See more of the Tokers, under Oſpringe, in the Hiſtory of Kent.

& dimid.

& dimid. T. R. E. valeb. 7. lib. dim ſolin. S. Mart. & aliud dim ſolin val. ſemp. 4. lib.

Which is: *The archbiſhop himſelf holds the ville, which is called St. Martin, and it belongs to Eſturſete, and lies in that hundred, and was taxed at one ſuling and an half. The arable land is .... In demeſne there are two carucates and thirty-ſix borderers.*

To this land there belong ſeven burgeſſes in Canterbury, paying eight ſhillings and four pence. There are five mills of twenty ſhillings and a ſmall wood.

In this ville Ralph holds half a ſuling of the archbiſhop, and there he has two carucates in demeſne and five villeins, with three borderers having two carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſeven pounds; half a ſuling of St. Martin and another half ſuling, were always worth four pounds.

Soon after which this manor appears to have been appropriated to the uſe of the archbiſhop's table, in which ſtate it continued till the time of archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, who, in the year 1326, at the earneſt deſire of the monks, with both the king's and pope's conſent, gave it, together with the wood of Thorholt adjoining, then of the value of ten pounds, to the prior and convent, to be for ever appropriated to their uſe, inaſmuch as it was a convenient place for them to retire to, and recreate themſelves when they were wearied out and tired, it being at no great diſtance from their monaſtery.[f] After which there were continued diſputes between the prior and convent, and the mayor and citizens, concerning their reſpective rights and juriſdictions within this manor, all which were compromiſed and ſettled, among other matters of diſpute of the like ſort between them in and about the city, by an indenture in the 7th year of king Henry VII. in which, as to this manor, there

[f] Battely's Somner, p. 131. Tanner's Mon. p. 200. See Rot. Eſch. 19 Edward III. n. 81.

was

was a clauſe, ſaving to the prior and convent all liberties, privileges and franchiſes, which they had or ought to have within the borowe of St. Martyn's and the manor of Calcott, not hurting the mayor and commonalty of a fine or rent of xii pence yearly of the ſaid borowe, nor of any liberty, franchiſe or privilege they had or ought to have in it, or any parcel of the ſame, to which the prior and convent had title. To explain which, a ſchedule was annexed to the indenture, for the clauſe being ſo general, and not rehearſing what the manor was in quantity, nor the privileges and liberties ſpecially, there might ariſe in time to come, for want of ſuch plain declaration, great variance between them again; therefore it was agreed, that the manor of Calcott contained in demeſne land 318 acres, within the following metes and boundes, that is to ſay, from the hed of the conduyt of the prior and convent toward the north, between the pond of the cundyt towards the eaſt, and the bank and dyke of the Barton felde on the weſt, unto a lane which extended weſtward from the ſecond pond there, unto the waye leading unto Fordwich, the which waye ſo extended north-eaſt directly unto a croft, called Gallowhell croft, dividing Biſhopsfyld, Shepecroft, and two crofts, pertaining unto the monaſtery of St. Auſtin's, on the north-weſt, and the lands pertaining unto the manor of Calcot, called Hedgecroft, Bryan's croft, and Turrolt downe on the ſouth-eaſt part, and ſo from the ſaid way to the hed of Gallowhill croft towards the ſouth eaſt, unto the end of the hedges of Gallowhill croft, and ſo by the ſide of that croft eaſtward unto a croft called Hentye, and ſo from the ſouth ſide of Gallowhill croft, ſouthward, unto the ſtreet called Fordwyche waye, and ſo over that ſtreet ſouthward, and ſo down by the hedge of a croft of the prior and convent, called Toult croft, eaſtward, by the ſaid ſtreet unto a croft called Borſtall, and ſo from the ſtreet by the ſaid croft ſouthward to Toult wood,

and

and the wood of the heirs of Thomas Southland, and ſo including Toult wood as marks and bounds appeared, by the lands of the manor called the Mote, and of the pryor and convent on the eaſt part and Toult leaze on the weſt part and ſo ſouthward by the lands of Richard Luckyn, ſometime John Barlowe, unto the hyghte ſtreete leading from Canterbury to Sandwyche, and ſo there weſtward by the ſaid ſtreet leading from Sandwyche unto Mellefylde, and ſo northward along by Mellefylde unto the north corner of it, ſometyme leading from Fordwyche to Canterbury, and unto Toulte downe and ſo ſouthward by the oulde ſtreet to the hedd of Culverhouſe croft, and ſo from oulde ſtreete weſtward, by the hedd of Culverhouſe croft unto Caponlongate, and ſo from thence unto the Oulde ſole adjoining unto the fylde of the monaſtery of St. Auſtin, called Pauverage and unto St. Martyn's peices, and ſo from St. Martyn's peice weſtward under the hedge of Pauverage aforeſaid, unto the end of that land, and ſo directly from thence by a right line unto the aforeſaid cundyt of Chriſtchurch—but the ſaid manor extended further more in three pieces of land lying at St. Martyn's, not being within the boundes aforeſaid, whereof the limits and boundes follow hereafter; firſt, one of the ſaid three pieces of land is called Bromedowne, and unto ſeventeen acres of land lying between the lands of the monaſtery of St. Auſtin's, called North home, towards the weſte, and the ſaid lands called Paveredge towards the north and eaſt, and the ſecond peice was called Printkelham, and contained three acres and lay adjoining unto the lands of Bromedowne towards the eaſt, and the land called North-home towards the ſouth, and to the lands of the prior and convent called Barton felde towards the weſt and north; and the third peice contained three yards and lay between the church-yard of St. Martyn's and the parſonage of the ſame church towards the weſt, and the lands called Brome-

Bromedowne toward the north, and the lands of Thomas Gylbert toward the eaſt and ſouth; within which limits and boundes and burrowe before rehearſed, the ſaid pryor and convent and their ſucceſſors without interruption or let of the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhould have the view of frank pledge with all the articles and things thereto pertaining, weiffe and ſtrayes, and alſo the ſaid pryor and convent and their ſucceſſors, ſhould have of their men and tenants, and in all their fee within the ſaid limits and burrowe infangtheff, outfangtheff, warren, goods, weyfed goods of condemned men for felony, and fugitives for felony, goods of outlawed men and goods of felons themſelves, the year and day and waſte, deodands ..... and all manner of amerceaments of their men and tenants in all the kynges court, the yſſues and fines before the mayor and commonaltie in the court of the ſaid cytie excepted; and it was furthermore agreed between the ſaid parties, that the pryor and convent ſhould have unto them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the like libertie, privilege and franchiſe in a parcel of land of the ſaid pryor and convent, called Polder's leaze, lying within the pariſh of St. Martyn, and in all ſuch lands and tenements as be holden of the ſaid pryor and convent, as by reaſon of the ſaid manor as they by this agreement ſhould have within the limits, boundes and burrowe aforeſaid; and the pryor and convent and their ſucceſſors ſhould not let, ne interrupt the mayor and commonaltie, their heirs ne ſucceſſors, of any libertie, franchyſe or privilege, within the lymits and boundes of the ſaid manor and burrowe, ne in the ſaid other lands and tenements, other than be conteined in the articles before rehearſed; and to this indenture both parties interchangeably ſet their reſpective ſeals.

After this the manor of Caldicot, or Calcot as it was more uſually called, continued in the poſſeſſion of the prior and convent till the final diſſolution of that

that monaſtery in Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, who ſettled it, among other premiſes, by his dotation charter in his 33d year, on his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it ſtill continues. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF THE MOAT, *alias* WYKE, is ſituated likewiſe within the bounds of the city's liberty, in the pariſh of St. Martin, at the eaſtern extremity of it. The manſion of it ſtood almoſt cloſe to the north ſide of the road leading to Littleborne, in the midſt of a park, the wall of which bounded to it, but the houſe has been pulled down ſome few years ago.

This manor was formerly poſſeſſed by a family which gave name to it, one of whom, Stephen de Wyke, poſſeſſed it in the 20th year of Henry III. as appears by *Teſta de Nevill*, and he paid reſpective aid for it at the marriage of Iſabel, that prince's ſiſter;[g] but it appears by the book of aid, anno 20 king Edward III. for making the black prince a knight, that this family had then but a ſmall intereſt in it, for it is there entered, that the heirs of John Tancrey, Stephen de Wyke,[h] and Richard Betts, for the heirs of John Taylor, paid reſpective aid for it, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, which the heirs of John Taylor before held at Wike of the archbiſhop. But before

[g] Anno 1353, being the 6th year of king Edward III. Richard Oxenden, then prior of Chriſt-church, the ſee of Canterbury being vacant, granted a licence to Stephen de Wyke's chaplain, to celebrate divine ſervice in his chapel at Wyke, within the pariſh of St. Martin; the inſtrument of which is printed in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. ix[*].

[h] I find this name of Wyke appropriated to other premiſes likewiſe hereabouts, for in one of the regiſters of St. Auguſtine's abbey, cart. 387, Sir William de Breus is ſaid to give his meſſuage called Wike, in St. Paul's, Canterbury, to Walter de Sepely, his chaplain, to ſerve in his chapel of Lokedale, T. Edw. I. See further in the Hiſt. of Kent.

the

the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, their concern here was no more, for by the court rolls of it of that time, Sir Richard de Hoo[i] and Richard Skippe were become poſſeſſed of it, and they about the latter end of that reign conveyed it by deed to Simon Spencer, who a few years afterwards alienated it to John Standford, gent. and he ſuddenly afterwards paſſed it away to Richard Smith, with whom it had not long continued before it was conveyed to John Eaſtfield, eſq. ſon of Sir William Eaſtfield, K. B. and lord mayor of London in the year 1438, anno 16 Henry VI. from whom it paſſed by ſale to William Rogers, and he by fine levied in the 33d year of that reign conveyed it to Philip Belknap, eſq. of Canterbury, mayor of that city in the year 1458, and ſheriff of the county of Kent in the 34th year of Henry VI.'s reign, at which time he reſided and kept his ſhrievalty here, at his manſion called the Moat. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodhouſe, eſq. by whom he had iſſue Alice, his only daughter and heir, who married Henry Finch, eſq. of Netherfield, the father of Sir William Finch, banneret, who in his mother's right was inveſted in the poſſeſſion of this manor of the Moat, and from him it devolved by ſucceſſive right to the right hon. John, lord Finch, created baron of Fordwich by king Charles I [k] when he was lord keeper of the great ſeal of England.[l] He reſided

[i] Richard de Hoo, of Canterbury, otherwiſe called Richard de Hoo, chivalier, of the co. of Kent, attended with many others, John of Gaunt, king of Caſtile, &c. in his voyage to Spain, anno 9 Richard II. Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 490.

[k] See Philipott, p. 94.

[l] From Henry Finch, of Netherfield above-mentioned, and Alice Belknap his wife, deſcended Sir Thomas Finch, who married Katherine, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Tho. Moyle, of Eaſtwell, by whom he had three ſons and a daughter, of whom the eldeſt was Sir Moyle Finch, knight and baronet, of Eaſtwell;

reſided at this ſeat, of which he died poſſeſſed, with the Heath or Hoath farm adjoining, in 1661, without male iſſue, and the title became extinct.[m] He deviſed this manor and eſtate to his kinſman Heneage, earl of Winchelſea,[n] whoſe grandſon Charles, earl of Winchelſea, alienated it to William, lord Cowper, afterwards created earl Cowper and viſcount Fordwich,[o] whoſe grandſon George, earl Cowper, pulled down the antient manſion of the Wike, for many years paſt known by the name of the Moat-houſe. He died in Italy in 1789, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George-Auguſtus, earl Cowper, on whoſe death unmarried in 1799, it came to his brother the preſent right hon. Peter Lewis Francis Clavering Cowper, earl Cowper, who is the preſent owner of this eſtate, but

Eaſtwell; and the ſecond ſon was Sir Henry Finch, knt. and ſerjeant at law to king James I. whoſe ſon and heir was John Finch, the poſſeſſor of this manor as above-mentioned, who was knighted on Jan. 23, 1639, being then chief juſtice of the common pleas, and keeper of the great ſeal, and the year after was created lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, in Kent, anno 16 king Charles I. He left an only daughter, married to Sir George Radcliffe, of the privy council of Ireland. See more of the anceſtors of this family, under Eaſtwell, in the Hiſtory of Kent.

[m] See an account of him in the Hiſt. of Kent, and in Wood's Ath. vol. i. p. 499.

[n] His will, proved May 29, 1661, is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

[o] His ſon William, earl Cowper, reſided much at this ſeat, and intended to have rebuilt it for his conſtant reſidence; but the corporation of Canterbury, within the bounds of which it was ſituated, inſiſting that he ſhould employ no other workmen in it, but ſuch as were freemen of the city, his lordſhip, who ſaw the abſurdity of this reſtraint, was ſo offended at it, that he gave over the deſign, and made Hertfordſhire the object of his future improvements, and never reſided here for any time afterwards. The park, in which the houſe ſtood, has been ſince converted into a farm; it is walled entirely round. See an account of this family in the Hiſt. of Kent.

it

it has long ſince loſt even the name of having been a manor.[p]

On Thurſday evening, Dec. 27, 1770, by the moon light, was ſhot by Mr. John Auſten, of St. Martin's hill, in the Mote copſe, near Trendley, within the park wall, a large yellow eagle, of the ſame kind as that in the tower. It meaſured from wing to wing when expanded, ſeven feet and two inches, and from the head to the tail three feet and one inch.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE BARTON, called in the ſurvey of Domeſday, NORTHWOOD, lies about a quarter of a mile northward from the ſuburbs of Northgate, on the north ſide of the public highway leading to the Iſle of Thanet, and almoſt adjoining the river Stour.

It formerly was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, to which it was given by the name of Barton, in the year 832, and it continued part of them at the taking of the ſurvey of Domeſday, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands.

In Cantuarie hund.

Ipſe Archieps ten Nordeude. p uno ſolin ſe defd. Tra. e. .... In dnio 1. car & dim. & 7. villi cu 26. bord. hnt. 2. Car. Huic m ptinent in civitate Cantuaria. 100. burgſes. 3. min'. reddentes 8. lib. & 4. ſol. Ibi. 8. mold de. 71. ſol. & 24. ac pti. ſilva 30. porc. In tot val & valuit. 17. lib.

Which is: *The archbiſhop himſelf holds Nordeude. It was taxed at one ſuling, the arable land is .... In demeſne there is one carucate and an half and ſeven villeins, with twenty ſix borderers, having two caruates.*

[p] In 1735 an act paſſed for ſettling the eſtate of William, late earl Cowper, deceaſed; among which was this farm called the Mote farm, with lands, &c. in the pariſhes of St. Martin in Canterbury, Littleborne and Wickham, to the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned. See Swaycliff, in the Hiſt. of Kent.

To this manor belong in the city of Canterbury one hundred burgeſſes, three leſs, paying eight pounds and four ſhillings. There are eight mills of ſeventy one ſhillings, and twenty-four acres of meadow; wood for the pannage of thirty hogs. In the whole it is worth and was worth ſeventeen pounds.

It was known by the name of the manor of Barton, in the 10th year of king Edward II. for in that year the prior of Chriſt-church obtained a grant of the liberty of *free-warren*, for this their manor of Berton, near Canterbury, among others belonging to them.[q]

The manor of Little Barton, of which mention has already been made before, was late the property of Mr. Allen Grebell, who ſome years ago built here, almoſt adjoining the eaſt ſide of the mills, a handſome houſe, in which he reſides. This eſtate pays a yearly fee farm rent of 2l. 13s. 4½d.

OF THE MANY RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, HOSPITALS, AND ALMS-HOUSES *which were within the circuit of this city and its ſuburbs*, moſt of them were *exempt* from the liberty of it; theſe therefore will be treated of hereafter, among thoſe diſtricts which are eſteemed to be exempt from it, and to lie within the county at large. THOSE NOW HELD to be *within the juriſdiction of the city*, are as follows:

THE GREY FRIARS, which was a convent here, ſtood at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from St. Peter's-ſtreet, of which there are remaining only ſome walls and ruined arches; the ſcite of it is very low and damp, among the meads and garden-grounds,[r] having two entrances or alleys leading to it, where formerly

[q] Cart. 10 Ed. II. n. 60. See Tan. Mon. p. 201.

[r] This diſtrict is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt ſide by the eaſtern branch of the river Stour. On the ſouth and weſt by a large dike adjoining to Griffin-lane; and on the north by a dike, that ſeparates it from the gardens belonging to the houſes on the ſouth ſide of St. Peter's-ſtreet.

ſtood

ſtood two gates; one called Northgate, in St. Peter's-ſtreet, facing that of the Black Friars; the other was called Eaſtgate, to which the entrance was by a bridge at the end of Lamb-lane, in Stour-ſtreet.

Theſe friars, called at firſt Franciſcans, from the name of their founder St. Francis;[s] the head of whom was called the guardian, were afterwards likewiſe called Grey Friars, from their habit, which, in imitation of their founder, was a long grey coat down to their heels, with a cowl or hood,[t] and a cord or rope about their loins, inſtead of a girdle. They were likewiſe called Minorites, from their being the loweſt and moſt humble of all orders; and ſometimes Obſervants, from their being more obſervant and ſtrict to the rules of their order, than a more negligent and looſe ſort of them. They were ſtiled Mendicants, from their profeſſing wilful poverty, ſubſiſting chiefly upon alms, which they uſed to aſk and receive from door to door; by which friars were diſtinguiſhed from monks, who kept at home within their convents, and lived in common upon their own ſubſtance. Theſe Franciſcans came firſt into England in king Henry III.'s reign, about the year 1224.[u] How they were afterwards entertained,

[s] St. Francis was of Apiſum, in the duchy of Spoleto, in Italy, where he founded this order of friars, as ſome ſay in 1206, and as others in 1209, and it was afterwards confirmed from time to time by the popes, and by ſome of them in general councils. King Henry III. was ſo great a favourer of their order that the convents, as well as the numbers of theſe friars, increaſed to a wonderful degree throughout the whole kingdom. See Collect. Anglo-Minorit. paſſim.

[t] The friars cowl was in ſhape of a bag, narrowing to a point at the end. It was faſtened to the upper part of the coat behind, and hung down on the back at hand ready to pull over their head, or to fill with victuals, or what elſe they received in alms, as they begged from houſe to houſe.

[u] Thus, according to our Engliſh hiſtorians, the writers of this order place their coming as early as the year 1219, or in the ſeveral years following to 1224. See Tan. Mon. p. 221. Fox,

tertained, or accommodated with a home, is told by the author of the Antiquities of the Engliſh Franciſcans, entitled *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica*; by this we learn, that theſe friars, viz. Aghellus de Piſa and his companions, on their coming to Canterbury in the year 1220, were charitably harboured and entertained for two days by the Benedictine monks, in the priory of the Holy Trinity, after which they were taken in at the Poor Prieſts hoſpital, where however they continued no longer than whilſt a part of the ſchool belonging to it was fitted up for their reception. Here ſome of them ſtaid to build their firſt convent; for which purpoſe Alexander, the provoſt or maſter of the hoſpital, gave them a ſpot of ground ſet out with a convenient houſe, and a decent chapel or oratory, which by his care and charitable endeavours were there built for them, and here he placed theſe friars, and this was their firſt convent for this order in England, and was held in the name of the corporation or community of Canterbury, for their uſe, they being by their profeſſion incapable of poſſeſſing it as their own right.

Here they lived for ſome time, increaſing in numbers and popularity, having gained the eſteem of many perſons of dignity and conſequence; among whom were archbiſhop Stephen Langton, his brother the archdeacon, and Henry de Sandwich, who became their firſt great benefactors and patrons. Among others who admired them for their ſanctity, was a devout and worthy citizen, of a flouriſhing family then in this city,

vol. i. p. 224. Aghellus de Piſa, friar of this order, with his companions (nine in number) arriving at Dover, whither they were tranſported at the charge of the monks of Feſchamp, in Normandy, were afterwards graciouſly received by the king, principally on account of a letter, which they brought with them from pope Honorius III. and were placed by the king at Canterbury. See Col. Anglo-Minorit. Stow ſays the ſame, and that five of them being prieſts, remained at Canterbury.—Survey, B. iii. p. 129.

as

as they were afterwards in the county, one John Digg or Diggs, then an alderman of it,[w] into whoſe favour they had ſo far inſinuated themſelves, that he purchaſed for them a piece of ground, lying between the two ſtreams of the river Stour here, then called the iſland of Binnewyth,[x] and ſhortly afterwards tranſlated them thither.[y]

The friars being ſeated here, and there being many houſes and much ground belonging to the priory of Chriſt-church, within the precinct of their convent, they laid claim to them, and they made themſelves abſolute poſſeſſors of the whole of this iſland; and the monks ſeeing the common people much inclined to favour them, and not willing to incur theirs, leſt it might bring with it the people's diſpleaſure too, made a virtue of a neceſſity, and after the friars had been no ſmall time in poſſeſſion, without payment of any of the accuſtomed rents and ſervices, which the former tenants of the monks were bound to pay; they, by a compoſition made, as they phraſed it, through pure motives of charity, not only remitted to them all arrears paſt and for the future, an abatement of the one half of the rent; on condition of their paying in full of all ſervices and demands, for the time to come, iii ſhillings yearly

[w] Twelve years before this, anno 1258, and five years after, anno 1273, he was one of the bailiffs of this city. A deſcendant of his, John Diggys, poſſeſſed lands in Weſtgate ſo late afterwards as the 4th year of king Henry VII. as did James Diggis, eſq. anno 18 Henry VIII. Apograph, Surrenden library.

[x] This iſland gave name to a family of citizens who ſometime reſided here, and were from thence called the With's, or more frequently the Binniwith's, of whom one John Binnewith, about the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, was a benefactor to Harbledowne hoſpital; the legend round his ſeal to the deed of his gift to it, being SIGILL. IOHANNIS. DE. WITH. and one Arnold Binniwith was anno 1221 and again in 1227, one of the baliffs of this city; but the friars having gotten poſſeſſion, both the iſland and her former inhabitants ſoon loſt their former names. Batt. Somn. p. 55.

[y] See Wood's Antiq. Oxon. l. i. p. 68. Weever, p. 134.

rent.[z] How this might ſtand with their founder's rule, and their own vow, appears ſtrange; for by their rule ſet forth articulately in Matthew Paris, they were clearly debarred, not only by their vow of poverty, but by expreſs precept beſides, from all property, either houſe or ground, or any kind of ſubſtance, but as pilgrims and ſtrangers in this world, ſerving the Lord in poverty and humility, by going and begging alms with confidence, &c.

Theſe Franciſcans, or Minorite friars, had granted to them by ſeveral popes, many privileges, immunities, and indulgencies;[a] beſides their exemption and immunities from epiſcopal and other ordinary juriſdiction; in the matter of tithes they were privileged from the payment of any, either of their houſe, orchard, or garden; and the nutriment, i. e. the herbage or agiſtment of their cattle, as in the decretals; in matters of burial, they had *liberam ſepulturam*, i. e. might chuſe whereſoever any of them would his place of burial, paying the fourth part of the obventions to the pariſh church; and as a thing of which multitudes were ambitious, numbers of perſons of high degree and eſtimation were deſirous of living, dying, and being interred in the habit of theſe Franciſcans, believing that whoſoever was buried among them, eſpecially if in the holy and virtuous habit of a poor friar, he ſhould not be only happily ſecured from evil ſpirits, which might otherwiſe diſturb the quiet of his grave, but aſſure to himſelf an entrance into the kingdom of heaven.[b]

There

[z] This compoſition is dated anno 1294, the 22d of Edward I. It is printed in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. xvi.

[a] See Rotul. 48 Henry III. in Turri London.

[b] Gregory the IXth coming to the papacy, was the firſt pope that put this habit on, who frequently wore it, and willed to be buried in it. Pope Martin the IVth was likewiſe buried in it, as were ſeveral kings, and among them, James and Alphonſus, kings of Arragon, and many other eminent men beſide, whoſe names

There is but little further to be mentioned concerning theſe friars and their houſe, only that in king Henry VII.'s reign, this convent became one of thoſe which were called Obſervants, being thoſe who put themſelves under the more ſtrict diſcipline of this order, in oppoſition to whom, the others gained the name of Conventuals, who continued under the former relaxed ſtate of the rules of their primitive inſtitution, though ſtill in general they were called Franciſcan friars.[c]

This houſe was diſſolved in the 25th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1534, thoſe of this order being the firſt that were ſuppreſſed by him.[d] Hugh Rich was the laſt principal of this houſe.

As to the beneſactions to this convent, it ſhould be obſerved, that whoever died of any worth always remembered theſe friars in their wills, and in general gave liberally both to their church and convent; among others, it appears by the wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury, that William Woodland, of Holy Croſs pariſh, anno 1450, by his will gave five pounds towards the reparation of their church, and five marcs beſides to the repairing of their dormitory or dortor; and Hamon Beale, a citizen, and in his time mayor of Canterbury, chuſing this church for his place of burial, as Iſabel his firſt wife had done before, gave forty ſhillings in money to this convent.

names the reader may ſee in *Landmeter, de Veteri Clericorum & Monachorum Habitu*, pt. ii. c. 7, p. 123; and in the Beehive of the Romiſh church, lib. i. c. ii. John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury in king Edward I.'s time, is ſaid to have been before a friar of this order and the provincial of it.

[c] See Rapin, vol. i. p. 691.

[d] Hugh Rich, the guardian, or which is all one, the warden, as the ſtatute anno 25 Henry VIII. ch. 12, ſtiles him, of this convent, was one of thoſe who conſpired and ſuffered with Eliz. Barton, the holy maid of Kent. Batt. Somn. p. 57.

There

There were ſeveral perſons of worth and eſtimation, as well of the clergy as laity, buried in the church of this convent, which is ſo entirely deſtroyed, that the ſcite of it can only be conjectured. Weever, however, has preſerved ſome few of them. Theſe were, Bartholomew, lord Badleſmere, ſteward to king Edward II.'s houſhold, who was hanged for rebellion in 1321, at the gallows at the Blean, near this city; Sir Giles Badleſmere, his ſon; Elizabeth Domina de Chilham; Sir William Manſton, Sir Roger Manſton, his brother; Sir Thomas Brockhull, and the lady Joan, his wife; Sir Thomas Brockhull, their ſon, and lady Editha, his wife; Sir Fulk Peyforer, Sir Thomas Drayner, lady Alice de Marinis; lady Candlin; Sir Alan Pennington, of Lancaſhire; who died in this city; lady Audry de Valence; Sir William Truſſell; Sir William Balyol; Sir Bartholomew Aſhburnham, and Sir John Mottenden, a friar of this houſe;[e] and by the regiſter in the Prerog. office above-mentioned, it appears, that Hamon Beal, who is mentioned above as a benefactor to this convent, and who was mayor of this city in 1464, by his will anno 1492, appointed to be buried in the middle of the nave of the church of theſe Friars Minors, and to have a tomb three feet high, at his executors charges, ſet over him and Elizabeth his wife;[f] that Thomas Barton, of Northgate, in Canterbury, by his will in 1476, ordered to be buried in the church of this houſe, and that a little ſquare ſtone of marble ſet in the wall over the place where he ſhould be buried, with images and figures of braſs of his father, mother, himſelf, wives and children, &c. Margaret Cherche, of St. Alphage, in the nave of the church before the high croſs in 1486—John Forde, of St. George's, in the north part of the church, near the altar of St. Cle-

[e] Weever, p. 239, by miſtake, ſays they were buried in the White Friars; but that is plainly an error.

[f] Somner, p. 182.

ment

ment there, in 1487—and that Richard Martyn, biſhop in the univerſal church, by his will in 1502, ordered to be buried in the church of theſe Grey Friars, to whom he deviſed his cryſmatory of ſilver, and parcel thereof gilt, and the caſe thereto belonging, and mentions the chapel of St. Saviour, in this church.—Elizabeth Maſter was buried in the church of theſe Friars in 1522; Anne Culpeper, widow of Harry Agar, eſq. by her will anno 1532, ordered to be buried, if ſhe died at Canterbury, at the Friars Obſervants there.

Weever ſays, that this priory was valued at that time at 39l. 12s. 8½d. per annum, but there is no valuation of it either in Dugdale or Speed.[g]

The ſcite of this priory was granted anno 31 king Henry VIII. to Thomas Spilman,[h] who levied a fine of it in the 35th year of that reign, and then alienated it to Eraſmus Finch and his wife,[i] after which, I find it next in the name of Lovelace, for it appears by the eſcheat rolls, that William Lovelace died poſſeſſed of it in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, holding it *in capite*, in which year his ſon, of the ſame name, had livery of it;[k] Sir William Lovelace reſided here and died poſſeſſed of it in 1629;[l] ſince which it has been

[g] The above valuation muſt be merely the ſcite, buildings and ground within the incloſure belonging to it; for theſe friars had no temporal eſtates.

[h] Prima, ps. orig. rot. 139.

[i] Viz. the ſcite of the late houſe of the Friar's Minors within the city of Canterbury, and two meſſuages, two orchards, two gardens, three acres of land, five acres of meadow and four acres of paſture, with its appurtenances in the pariſhes of St. Peter, St. Mildred, and St. Margaret, in the ſaid city, held *in capite*. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[k] Viz. of the ſcite of le Graye Friars, in the city of Canterbury, and ſix acres of meadow in the pariſh of St. Peter, in the ſame city. Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[l] He was buried at Bethersden. His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

for

for many years in the poſſeſſion of the family of Hartcup; the preſent poſſeſſor of it being Thomas Hartcup, eſq.

A fee-farm rent of four ſhillings is yearly paid to the crown for this eſtate, by the name of the Little Friars, in Canterbury.

THE CONVENT, or PRIORY OF THE BLACK FRIARS, for the principal member of it was ſtiled prior, was ſituated on the oppoſite or north ſide of St. Peter's-ſtreet, at a ſmall diſtance from it; great part of it is ſtill remaining, being two ſides of the quadrangle, together with the church on the other or weſtern ſide of the river, the whole being now formed into houſes and tenements, the property of different perſons.[m] This convent had an approach to it by three gates; one, and that the moſt private, opening before the ſtreet by St. Alphage church; a ſecond by the Waterlock, and the third in St. Peter's-ſtreet, being the principal one, built not long before the 30th year of king Edward III. it was beatifully built of ſquared flint, ornamented with carved ſtone works, and over the middle was a nitch, in which ſtood the figure of their patron ſaint; but this gate has been pulled down within theſe few years. Theſe black friars, ſo called on account of their habit, which was a black cope and cowl, over a white coat, were likewiſe called Dominicans and black preaching friars; the former, from their order having been founded by St. Dominick, the latter, becauſe they were the only preachers of all the friars. They came hither and ſettled in this

[m] This diſtrict is bounded on the eaſt by King's-ſtreet, from the corner of Browning's lane, to the Waterlock, near Orange-ſtreet; on the ſouth eaſt, by the paſſage which leads from the ſaid Waterlock, acroſs the river towards St. Peter's-ſtreet; on the weſt, by St. Peter's church-yard; and on the north-weſt, by the garden of S. E. Brydges, eſq. and the lower end of St. Peter's-lane, to Abbot's Mill. It contains about five acres and ſeven perches.

city

city in the year 1217, being the 1ſt of Henry III.'s reign, ſeven years before the Franciſcans.[n] It is ſaid, that the king at their firſt coming, received them kindly, as did Stephen Langton, then archbiſhop, and placed them at Canterbury, where it ſeems he built this convent for them, which was the firſt in the kingdom of that kind.[o] Like the Franciſcans, they and the monks of Chriſt-church, in the ſame year with the other, anno 1294, came to a compoſition about ſeveral houſes and lands lying within their precinct.[p]

In the year 1394, the friars preachers celebrated their principal chapter at Canterbury, on the day of the Aſſumption, in their church here.[q] There were from time to time numbers of perſons of note buried in the church of this priory. Weever[r] has preſerved the memories of only theſe few of them, viz. Robert and Bennet Browne, eſqrs. Bennet, daughter of John Shelving, and wife of Sir Edmund Haute, (afterwards remarried to Sir William Wendall) with her firſt huſband here, in king Edward III.'s reign.

The following burials are from the wills in the Prerogative-office, in Canterbury; Thomas Peny, of St. Alphage, by his will anno 1481, ordered to be buried in the cloiſter of this houſe, near to William his ſon; John Sloden, brother of the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, by his will, the ſame year, ordered to be buried in the cemetery of theſe friars. John Naſhe, of St. Alphage, by his will anno 1486, was buried in the church. Anne Baker, of St. Alphage, in the church here, in 1464. Thomas Baker, of the ſame, in 1473.

[n] Knyghton's Col. 2422. See Rotul. Pat. anno 28 Edw. I. 12 Edw. II m. 3.

[o] Thus Mr. Somner. Others write, that they came into England in the year 1221, and had their firſt houſe at Oxford that year. See Præf. Tanner's Monaſticon.

[p] Battely's Somner, p. 57 et ſeq.

[q] See the particulars of it in Thorn, col. 2197.

[r] Page 238.

John

John Whittill, in the cemetery, in 1749. Alice Elleryngton, in 1512, in the church-yard.

John Whytlok, of St. Alphage, gave by his will in 1503, to the brodered of Seynt Nicholas, holden in the Blake Frerys, yn Canterbury, the pich clarkys to bere him to church, viz. St. Alphage, and that he be ſet yn their bed-roll ten ſhillings.

This houſe of the Black Friars was diſſolved in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.[s] and the ſcite of it ſeems to have remained in the crown for ſome years.[t] But in 1557 it appears that the ſcite and adjoining appurtenances belonging to it, were ſold by the crown to John Anthony.[u] It was afterwards granted to Thomas Wiſeman, and then, anno 2 Elizabeth to

[s] The coat of arms belonging to this priory, was *Azure, on a plain croſs, argent, the letters* $\overset{i}{x}$ *in old Engliſh character*, (being the arms of the priory of Chriſt church) *between four mitres, labelled, or.*

Mr. Burton, in his Leiceſterſhire, p. 153, ſays, that the arms of monaſteries were generally the ſame with thoſe of their founders, or very near them, of which the above is in ſome meaſure an inſtance. The prior and convent of Chriſt-church, at the firſt ſettlement of theſe friars in Canterbury, were the patrons and protectors of them, But it may be neceſſary to obſerve that, as the religious acknowledged ſometimes a ſecond or a third founder, ſo they ſeem to have often changed their arms accordingly, and ſometimes have put the arms of both founders upon their ſeals, and to have impaled them for their arms. The latter arms of ſome of theſe houſes being manifeſtly different from thoſe which they firſt uſed.

[t] King Edward VI. in his 1ſt year demiſed to John Bathurſt, the ſcite of this priory, with all houſes, buildings, lands, gardens, orchards and hereditaments belonging to it, then in his occupation, with two gardens belonging to the priory, to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40s. for the former premiſes, and of 4s. 8d. for the latter; and again in his 5th year, he demiſed the ſame for the like term and rent, to Thomas Bathurſt. Inrolments, Augmentation-office.

[u] Harleian MSS. No. 606 86—No. 607. 272.

John

John Harrington,[w] after which it appears that this precinct and ſcite, with the gardens and land belonging to it, came into the poſſeſſion of William Hovenden, of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, who died in 1587, and by his will gave this eſtate to Robert Hovenden, his eldeſt ſon, in tail male, remainder to Chriſtopher and George, his ſons.[x] It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Peter de la Pierre, alias Peters, who was originally of Flanders, and coming to ſettle in England, had purchaſed it in 1658, and was, with his eldeſt ſon John, naturalized by act of parliament after the reſtoration. He was by profeſſion a ſurgeon, and reſided here till his death, which happened in 1668; by his will he gave this eſtate among his five children;[y] but the principal part, being the houſe in which

[w] Tan. Mon. p. 221. [x] Wills, Prerog. office, Cant.

[y] He left three ſons and two daughters; to the eldeſt ſon John, he gave his houſe, in which he reſided, with its appurtenances as above-mentioned. To Peter, ſecond ſon, two houſes in the ſame Friars; and to Michael, third ſon, a houſe of the Black Friars, and all the houſes, with their appurtenances in the iſle, and a piece of ground called the Whiting-ground, parcel of the ſame. To his daughter Suſan, afterwards married to Edward Crayford, the upper and lower part of the houſe, or great hall, with its appurtenances, and a houſe and garden, parcel of the ſame; and to his daughter Mary, in like manner, certain houſes in the Black Friars, with their gardens and appurtenances, and the houſe and garden formerly called the church-yard of the ſaid friars. Peter the ſecond ſon above-mentioned, was of Dover, ſurgeon, and by Margaret his wife, left an only daughter Margaret, to whom he gave his four meſſuages or tenements, with their ground and appurtenances, in the Black Friars, one of which was called Weaver's-hall. Margaret, the daughter, married Alexander Kenton, by whom he had a daughter Anne, who married Iſaac Warner.—Michael, the third ſon, left his ſhare of the Friars in 1708, to his two ſons, Peter and Michael. Edward Crayford abovementioned, who married Suſan de la Pierre, or Peters, died in 1713, and gave to his daughter Suſan, the meſſuage in which Humphry Brailesford lived, with the ſtable, garden and appurtenances, and alſo the great hall, then uſed for a meeting-houſe by

which he reſided, with the orchard, garden and incloſed ſlips of ground on each ſide of his houſe porch, being a part likewiſe of the Black Friars; he gave to his eldeſt ſon John de la Pierre, alias Peter, who after his father's death reſided here, and being a phyſician, practiſed with much reputation. He died in 1689,[z] and by his will gave this his manſion here with its appurtenances to his eldeſt ſon Peter de la Pierre, alias Peters, who reſided here, and practiſed likewiſe as a phyſician; he uſed the name of Peters only, and died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1697, as did his widow in 1722, and were both buried in St. Alphage church, in this city.[a] They left iſſue only two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; to the former of whom he deviſed this manſion, but ſhe dying unmarried, and before the age of twenty-one, her ſurviving ſiſter Elizabeth Peters became her heir, and in 1722 carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, whoſe ſecond wife ſhe was, and he died poſſeſſed of it in 1757; upon which it deſcended to his only daughter and heir, by her, Elizabeth, who entitled her huſband, the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, to the poſſeſſion of it; he died at his houſe in the Black Friars, æt. 62, on March 7, 1792,[b] leaving Elizabeth his wife ſurviving,

by the Anabaptiſts, and three other meſſuages, with the gardens and appurtenances; all which are ſituated in the Black Friars.

[z] He left iſſue four ſons and two daughters, viz. Peter, of the Black Friars, M. D. John-Charles, of Birchington, ſurgeon, who died in 1712; and Lewis, of Canterbury, gent.—Suſan, the eldeſt daughter, married Gilbert Jones; and Jane, the youngeſt, married Peter Gleane.

[a] See more of the Peters's in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Kingſton and Grove, in Woodneſborough. Their ſeveral wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant. They bore for their arms, *Or, three roſes, gules.*

[b] He lies buried in Kingſton church, where there is a ſmall monument erected to his memory. He left an only daughter Elizabeth ſurviving, who married in 1786, Samuel Egerton Brydges, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter-at-law, but now of Denton, near Barham.

who

who then again in her own right poſſeſſed this eſtate, and reſided on it.[c] She died in 1798, and this houſe came by ſettlement to Samuel Egerton Brydges, eſq. of Denton, who had married her only daughter, then deceaſed, and he now owns the ſcite of it. The manſion has been lately pulled down, and a new ſtreet is intended on the ſcite of the old garden.

In 1685, a ſuit for ſubſtraction of tithes, againſt the proprietor of theſe precincts was inſtituted in the court of exchequer, by John Stocker, rector of St. Alphage; but after a full hearing, the exemption was allowed.*

In the eaſtern ſuburb of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the antient Riding-gate, almoſt adjoining to the Watling-ſtreet way, ſtood

THE NUNNERY OF ST. SEPULCHRE, of which ſome ruins are ſtill viſible, it was founded by archbiſhop Anſelm, about the year 1100,[d] and although ſituated within the boundaries of the fee of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, and on the ſoil belonging to the archbiſhopric, yet it is held to be within the liberties of the city and county of Canterbury.[e]

The diſtrict of it was once a pariſh, having its own parochial church within it, but it has been for a long time eſteemed extraparochial. This nunnery was founded for a convent of black benedictine nuns,

[c] See more of the Byrches, and their arms, in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Kingſton.

* The Black Friars, though now reputed within the liberties of the city, appears by the numerous depoſitions in the above tithe-cauſe, to have been formerly held to lye within the juriſdiction of the county.

[d] See Dugd. Mon. tom. i. p. 545.

[e] This precinct is bounded on the eaſt by the Brick-kyln-field, and the manor of Barton; on the ſouth by the old Watling-ſtreet road; on the weſt by the road which leads from Oatenhill towards that road, and on the north by the lands belonging to the late Doge's chantry.

and was under the immediate protection and patronage of the archbiſhop, being built contiguous to the church dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, from whence this houſe aſſumed its name.

Among other benefactors, who out of their charity endowed this houſe with revenues, was William Calvel, a citizen of Canterbury, of whoſe name there was antiently a flouriſhing family in this city, of which he had the reputation of being the chief;[f] and after king Richard I. had given the wood of Blean to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, Walter, the prior of it, and his convent, granted to this nunnery, as much wood as one horſe, going twice a day, could fetch thence, where the church wood reeves ſhould appoint; but there being much uncertainty in this grant, the nuns in 1270 releaſing it, procured in lieu and by way of exchange for it, a certain portion of the above-mentioned wood to be aſſigned and made over to them;[g] which wood retains from theſe nuns the name of Minchen wood at this time.[h]

In 1184, the church or parſonage of St. Edmund, of Ridingate, was appropriated to this nunnery, by the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, as will be further mentioned hereafter; which church was afterwards in 1349, with the conſent of the nuns, being patrons, united by the then commiſſary of Canterbury to the church of St. Mary Bredin; as will be further noticed under that church.

In the year 1227, Julian, then prioreſs of this convent, granted to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, one-fourth part of an acre of land,[i] and in 1224 the nuns engaged not to appropriate to themſelves any lands or rents in any of the poſſeſſions of the abbot of St. Auguſtine, without the ſpecial licence of the convent;[k]

[f] Leland's Col. vol. i. p. 89. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 545.
[g] Libr. in Archiv. Chriſti, Cant. [h] Bat. Somn. p. 36, 37.
[i] Lib. Hoſp. de Eaſtbridge. [k] Thorn, in Dec. Script.

and

and king Henry III. in his 40th year, made a grant of divers liberties to the prioreſs of this convent.[l]

Time and the indulgence of ſuperiors bringing their corruptions, nuns became in proceſs of time, not ſuch recluſes as their order required. Whence, as well upon the command of pope Boniface VIIIth. by his letters to archbiſhop Winchelſea, and his ſuffragans, as by his decretal, concerning the confining of nuns to their cloyſters, the archbiſhop, in the year 1305, incloſed theſe nuns of St. Sepulchre, according to that conſtitution.[m] In 1365, Cicily Thornford, prioreſs, reſigned her office into the hands of the archbiſhop, who upon this ſent his letters to the prior of Chriſt-church, to conſtitute another in her room; the prior accordingly proceeded to the nunnery, where calling the nuns together, he elected, confirmed and inſtalled Joan Cheriton, a ſiſter of the houſe, prioreſs.

Archbiſhop Morton, by his laſt will, dated in 1500, ſettled and aſſigned for ever, lands lying within the park at Maidſtone, called the Mote, and a mill near it, for the yearly payment of eight marcs to this nunnery, to find a prieſt to celebrate maſs in it, in the chantry founded by John Bourn, rector of Frakenham, in the time of archbiſhop Witteſley.[n]

The temporalities of this nunnery, in the taxation made in 1292, were thus rated, in Canterbury, Thanington, Hackington, Biſhopſborne, and Little Hardres, at 12l. 10s. 5d. and in an old cuſtumal of the manor of Northfleet, theſe nuns had a penſion from it of 13s. 4d. yearly, and the like from that of Bixley, of five ſhillings.[o]

[l] Pat. in Turri London.

[m] See Walſingham Hiſt. Ang. de anno 28 Edward I. 1301. Lib. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant. Batt. Somn. p. 36.

[n] Liber *olim* penes. Sir Thomas Hales, bart. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 174. [o] Archiv. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant.

In king Henry VIII.'s reign, this nunnery was eſteemed a corporation, conſiſting of a prioreſs and five black veiled nuns, whoſe habit was a black coat, cloak, coul, and veil; and it had a ſeal and all other requiſites of a compleat nunnery; in which ſtate it remained till it at length taſted of the common calamity and ruin, which befel the other religious foundations of the like ſort throughout the kingdom, being ſuppreſſed in the 27th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, by the act of that year, which gave to the king all ſuch religious houſes as had not 200l. a year clear yearly income;[p] at which time its revenues were eſtimated at 38l. 19s. 7½d. per annum, according to Speed; and according to Dugdale, 29l. 12s. 5½d. the latter being probably the clear value.[q] It ſeems, ſays Somner, that the pariſh church of St. Sepulchre was torn down in the ſame fall with the nunnery; for however mention may be found both of the pariſh church and church-yard before, yet, ſince the ſuppreſſion, the place of the two latter is unknown.

There is very little remaining of the ruins of this nunnery; a high arched gateway of ſtone,[r] ſufficient for a carriage to paſs, this being the common uſual entrance to it, with a building of flint, containing

[p] The laſt prioreſs of this houſe, dame Philippa Johanna, ſurrendered this nunnery in the 29th year of Henry VIII. and had on Dec. 2, that year, by the name of Philippa John, an annuity of 100s. granted to her for life. She lies buried in the north iſle of St. George's church, which in her will, ſhe calls the chapel of the Bleſſed Mary.

[q] See Tan. Mon. p. 211.

[r] Mr. Somner, p. 38, thinks that this ſtone gate-way might have been the weſtern door of the church, as he collected from this boundary.—Of the land which lieth over againſt the church of the Holy Sepulchre, nigh a ſtreet by which they go towards Dudendale, on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid church. But this boundary by no means points this out, nor is either the gate-way at all proportionable to the entrance into a church, or the ſpace in the court eaſtward of it of ſufficient ſize to have contained a church, though of the ſmalleſt ſort.

ſome

ſome few ſmall rooms on the north ſide of it, and part of a ſmall court within it, of the ſame appearance, are all that are left of it. Within theſe few years, ſome of the walls of the precincts of it were ſtanding, on the north ſide of the Watling-ſtreet way, which have been lately removed.

In the ground behind, or eaſtward of theſe ruins, ſeveral Roman urns have been dug up; which ſhews it was once uſed as a place of burial.

In this nunnery Elizabeth Barton, more vulgarly known by the name of the holy maid of Kent, the great impoſtor of her time, was a veiled nun and votereſs, in king Henry VIII.'s reign; who being tutored by the monks and other papaliſts, pretended to divine inſpiration, and ſpread her prophecies about, of the deſtruction of thoſe who were going forward with the reformation, and of the king, if he went on in his divorce and ſecond marriage; for this, ſhe and her accomplices were attainted by act of parliament, anno 25 Henry VIII. ſeven of whom ſuffered death with her, being executed at Tyburn for treaſon; and ſix others of them were puniſhed with fine and impriſonment.[s]

After the diſſolution of this priory, in the 29th year of king Henry VIII. the ſcite of it and all ma-

[s] Thoſe executed were, Elizabeth Barton; Edward Bocking, a monk and doctor of divinity; Richard Dering, a monk, and cellarer of Chriſt-church; Richard Maſters, parſon of Aldington; Richard Riſby; Henry Gold, batchelor of divinity; and Hugh Rich, a friar and guardian of the order of Franciſcans. The others were John Adeſtone, and Thomas Abell, prieſts; Edward Thwaites, gent. Thomas Lawrence, regiſter; Hawkhurſt, a monk; and Thomas Gold, together with John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter; who were found guilty of miſpriſion and concealment of treaſon, in aiding and encouraging her in her pretended prophecies.

All our Chroniclers have told this ſtory at large; Hall, Stow, Hollinſhed and Speed, have dwelt long on it, and the ſtatute of king Henry VIII gives many particulars relating to the ſtory of it.

nors, lands, penſions and emoluments thereto belonging (except the advowſons of churches and patronages not particularly mentioned) and ſubject to the payment of forty ſhillings to the archbiſhop, and of three pounds to the vicar of St. Mary Bredin, were granted by the king, ult. Nov. in his 29th year, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in lieu of other lands,[t] who, by deed, dated 7th Dec. anno 37 Henry VIII. confirmed by the chapter, the 22d of that month following, reconveyed to the king the ſcite of this priory, the rectories of St. Sepulchre and St. Maries, and all eſtate there late belonging to the priory.[u]— After which the king, in the 38th year of his reign, granted the ſcite of this late diſſolved priory, and all the poſſeſſions belonging to it, ſpirituals as well as temporals, of whatſoever ſort, and whereſoever ſituated within the realm, to James Hales, eſq. of the

[t] Augtn. office, Deeds of Purchaſe and Exchange, Kent, box A. 21. See Tan. Mon. p. 211. The king had before this, on May 21, in his 29th year, demiſed to Thomas Barkenal, of the city of Canterbury, the ſcite of this priory, with the houſes, edifices, orchards, lands, &c. within the precincts of it, with ſeveral pieces of land, amounting together as therein deſcribed, to 70 acres of land, and the tithes of all the premiſes, and alſo one annual rent of 10ſs. and 8d. iſſuing out of the manor de le Mote, near Maidſtone, and the rectories of the pariſh churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Mary Bredin, to this priory appropriated, together with all tithes, oblations, profits and emoluments belonging to them, and all other manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſaid priory belonging, in the city of Canterbury or its ſuburbs, or in Thanington, Natyndon, Bridge, Blean, Solton, Aſh, Goodneſton, Cockering, Kingſton, Bilſington, Dover, Hougham, Willeſborough, Whitſtaple, Fengleſham, and Marge B. Mariæ; excepting all edifices and buildings within the ſcite and precinct of the priory, which the king had already ordered to be pulled down and removed, and except all wards, marriages, advowſons, and patronages of churches, &c. trees, woods, and underwoods; to hold for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 39l. 3s. 3d. Inrolments, Augmentation office.

[u] Ibid, deeds marked Kent, box 75.

Dungeon,

Dungeon, to hold *in capite*;[w] he was afterwards knighted, and one of the juſtices of the common pleas. He died in 1555, anno 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, poſſeſſed of this eſtate, leaving Humphry Hales, eſq. his ſon and heir.[x] He died in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon,[y] and he ſold it in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Kempe.[z]

In king James I.'s reign, one third part of it was in poſſeſſion of Sir Chriſtopher Mann, of Canterbury, who, by fine levied, conveyed it to Sir James Hales, in exchange for the manor of Bonnington, and other lands.[a]

Sir Edward Maſter, of Canterbury, appears to have died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1690, for he gave by his will,[b] to his grandſon Harcourt, ſon of his ſon Giles Maſter, his meſſuages, with the barns, ſtables, malthouſe, &c. commonly called the Nunnery houſes, alias St. Sepulchre's, and ten acres of land adjoining, in St. Mary Bredin's pariſh.

After the family of Maſter was become extinct here, it paſſed, after ſome intermediate owners, into the name of Francis, one of whom, Mr. Thomas Francis, of the Lime-kilns, near this place, died poſſeſſed of it, leaving his widow ſurviving, and ſeveral

[w] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 5. See Tan Mon. p. 211.

[x] He had livery that year of this eſtate, conſiſting of the ſcite of this diſſolved priory, 350 acres of arable, 12 acres of marſh, and 80 acres of wood, in a number of different pariſhes in this county. See Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[y] Rot. Eſch. ejus an.

[z] Viz. the whole ſcite of the priory of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury, and ten meſſuages, and 100 acres of land in the pariſhes of St. Mary, St. Sepulchre. St. Mildred, St. Mary Northgate, St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Martin, in the city of Canterbury. Rot. Eſch. pt. 2.

[a] This is mentioned in Sir Chriſtopher Mann's will, proved 1630. [b] In Prerog. off. Canterbury.

 children;

children; ſhe afterwards married Mr. Wm. Slodden, gent. of Canterbury, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of this eſtate.[c]

In April 1760, as ſome workmen were digging in the orchard belonging to Mr. Baſil Harriſon, near St. Sepulchre's remains, for brick-earth, at the depth of about five feet, they found a leaden coffin much decayed, containing the ſkull and bones of a woman, as ſuppoſed; the coffin was ſix feet long, the head of it fifteen inches over, twelve deep, and the foot nine inches over. It lay upon ſome ſmall tiles, which had ſome marks on them, though ſo much defaced as not to be underſtood; under the middle of the coffin was a ſtone ſixteen inches by fourteen, with a hole in the centre, four inches ſquare, full of ſmall coal and duſt. Some time before there was found in digging near the ſame place, an urn, fourteen inches deep, and twelve inches over, which was likewiſe full of ſmall coal and aſhes. Many more human bones have at times been dug up in the ſame orchard; which from this, is ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of the nunnery near adjoining to it.

THE HOSPITALS AND ALMS-HOUSES, *within the juriſdiction of the city*, are as follows: COGAN'S HOSPITAL, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of St. Peter's-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite to the late gate of the Black Friars, was founded by Mr John Cogan, of this city, who by his will proved in 1657,[d] gave his manſion, wherein he

[c] Though the ſcite of this nunnery is in the hands of the heirs of Mr. Francis, yet it appears by the fee farm rolls, that the whole of the premiſes are not in their poſſeſſion. The fee farm rents paid at preſent are; Mr. Thomas Francis's heirs for part of St. Sepulchre's priory, in Canterbury, 1s. 6d. The ſame for part of ditto, 1l. 3s. 6d. Lord Dudley and Ward for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. Mr. John Toker for part of ditto, 3s. 6d. Mr. William Hammond for part of ditto, 2s. 2d. Mrs. Cumberland for part of ditto, 2s. 2d.

[d] He was manager under the committee appointed for the ſequeſtration of the eſtates of the Royaliſts in theſe parts of Kent,

he then dwelt in St. Peter's, Canterbury, together with his moiety of the manor of Littleborne, late the archbiſhop's, which he had purchaſed, and ſuch lands and tenements, which ſhould be purchaſed with his aſſets, after his debts and legacies were firſt paid, to his executors, to be ſettled on feoffees; his houſe, for the habitation, and the lands and tenements, for the ſupport and maintenance of ſix poor widows of clergymen, who had lived in Canterbury, in Kent, or in London, to be nominated and approved of by the mayor of Canterbury, and five ſenior aldermen, or the greateſt part of them, according to the regulations mentioned in the will; and he orders in it, that the ſixth woman placed in the houſe, ſhould be ſome poor widow or maid, who ſhould attend on the other five widows, and keep clean the houſe, &c. for them; but his circumſtances being perplexed and involved in difficulties, and the manor of Littleborne, for there ſeems to have been no other lands purchaſed, being again reſumed by the archbiſhop at the king's reſtoration, this houſe was left alone without any endowment whatever for this charitable purpoſe; this was, however, in ſome meaſure compenſated by future benefactors; the firſt of whom, Mr. Barling, by his will proved in 1670, deviſed one annuity or yearly rent of three pounds to be paid to the mayor and chamberlain of this city for ever, on September 1, yearly; one moiety to the ſix poor widows inhabiting this houſe, and the other moiety towards the repair of the houſe and premiſes, as the mayor and ſix widows judged fit, the ſame to be paid out of his lands in Dering Marſh for ever, with power of diſtraint, &c. Another and

Kent, and of courſe benefitted himſelf by ſome part of the plunder; but he ſeems to have died in very perplexed circumſtances, inſomuch that his two executors refuſed acting as ſuch, and at laſt his ſiſter's daughter Thomaſine Harford, alias Amery, had letters of adminiſtration granted to her. He was buried in St. Peter's church.

more

more efficient benefactor was Dr. John Aucher, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral, who veſted an eſtate in truſtees, for the payment of ten pounds each, to ſix clergymens' widows, with a preference to thoſe in Cogan's hoſpital.[e]

After which, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, by her will in 1694, among other charitable legacies, gave out of her perſonal eſtate, four pounds per annum, to be paid to Cogan's hoſpital, to be equally ſhared and divided among ſuch poor as ſhould inhabit and reſide in, and receive the alms of the hoſpital, by equal half-yearly payments, without any deduction, on any pretence whatſoever. For this purpoſe, and to pay her other charitable legacies, ſhe deviſed to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, her leaſehold eſtate, called Callis grange, in Thanet, in truſt, to perform the purpoſes of her will.[f] In addition to theſe gifts, the poor in Cogan's hoſpital are entitled to receive from Mrs. Maſters's legacy, who died in 1716, yearly, the ſixth-part of the intereſt due from one hundred and ſixty-three pounds ſixteen ſhillings and three pence, old South-ſea annuities, being the ſum veſted in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in truſt, for the ſeveral hoſpitals in Canterbury; of which a full account will be given hereafter, among the ſeveral benefactions made to this city. Beſides which, the ſociety eſtabliſhed for the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy, within this dioceſe, uſually add ten guineas more yearly to each of theſe widows; which, with what little matter they have of their own, makes a comfortable retreat for them. But there being no ſufficient fund left for the repair of the houſe, it became ruinous and would ſoon have been uninha-

[e] Dr. Aucher's deed is dated anno 8 W. III. The revenues conſiſt of the rent of a meſſuage or farm-houſe, with 55 acres of land in Worde, and 32 acres of marſh land in Burmarſh and Eaſtchurch, in Romney Marſh.

[f] The will is printed in Lewis's Thanet, col. No. xlvii. p. 93.

bitable,

bitable, had not the benevolence of private perſons, by a handſome ſubſcription, afforded a ſufficient ſum to put it in compleat and ſubſtantial repair.[g]

THE BRIDEWELL, or *Poor Prieſts* HOSPITAL, ſituated not far from the ſouth ſide of the High ſtreet, in Lamb-lane, was antiently founded by Simon Langton, the archbiſhop's brother, archdeacon of Canterbury, about the year 1240, anno 24 Henry III.[h] not, it ſeems, altogether of himſelf, but aſſiſted with the alms and charity of ſeveral devout and pious benefactors. Shortly after the hoſpital's foundation, the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, at the inſtance of the founder above-mentioned, granted to it the rectory or church of St. Mary, of Stodmarſh, of their patronage, with the profits of four acres of land.[i] To this there was afterwards added, in the year 1271, being the laſt of Henry III. another parſonage or rectory, viz. that of the church of St. Margaret, in Canterbury; being given to it in pure and perpetual alms, by the ſame abbot and convent, patrons of it, at the inſtance of Hugh Mortimer, then archdeacon of Canterbury;[k] beſides theſe, they had nothing elſe, excepting the ſmall iſland, behind their houſe, made uſe of by them as a garden, and an old mill belong-

[g] The ſubſcription was made in 1772, and amounted to 343l. 13s. the charge of the repairs amounting within a trifle to that ſum.

[h] Thorn, col. 1892, ſays it was made in the year 1243. See Tan. Mon. p. 223.

[i] In theſe grants the maſter or chief of the hoſpital is called the Syndic.

[k] Thorn, col. 1920. In the interim of this hoſpital's foundation, and the appropriation of St. Margaret's church to it, the rector and maſter of the hoſpital, with the conſent and confirmation of the abbot and the archdeacon, came to a compoſition about the tithes, and other eccleſiaſtical rights and duties of this hoſpital. Batt. Somn. p. 73, appendix xxv[b]. The grants of theſe two churches to the hoſpital, are printed in ibid. appendix, No. xxiii. xxiv.

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ing to and near it, called Medmilne, but long ſince forgotten, which before had been, as well as the houſe itſelf in which they dwelt, the property of one Lambin, a Fleming.[l]

This hoſpital appears to have been founded for a place of ſuccour and relief for poor prieſts, i. e. chaplains, curates, and other like unbeneficed clerks; chiefly thoſe probably, who either by age or other infirmities, were diſabled from the performance any longer of their holy functions abroad in the world, and were therefore here accommodated with a chapel, adjoining their habitation, in which they might perform divine offices, and celebrate for their benefactors; it was, as well as the hoſpital, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, the firſt fabric of which, was not, as now, built of ſtone, one Thomas Wyke, ſyndic or maſter of it, having firſt in 1373 new built it of ſuch materials.

This hoſpital eſcaped the general diſſolution, and remained unſuppreſſed in queen Mary's reign, in the ſecond year of which, anno 1554, Hugh Barret was preſented by the patron, Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, to the maſterſhip of this hoſpital, together with the rectory of St. Margaret's, in this city, appropriated to it, and then vacant by the death of Nicholas Langdon, the laſt incumbent there;[m] in which ſtate this hoſpital remained till the 17th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, in which year it was ſurrendered up to the queen, by Blaze Winter, the maſter of it, Edmund Freake, biſhop of Rocheſter, then

[l] Battely's Somner, p. 71.

[m] He was nominated by the patron, and afterwards preſented to the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, ordinaries, or keepers of the ſpiritualities in the then vacancy of the ſee, who gave the perſon preſented, inſtitution with letters mandatory to the archdeacon or his official, for his induction. See Batt. Somn. p. 73. See the note of the inſtrument of inſtitution and induction, in ibid. appendix, No. xxiv[b].

arch-

archdeacon of Canterbury the patron, and the archbiſhop, Matthew Parker the ordinary, together with all its lands, revenues, tithes, advowſons of churches, and all appurtenances belonging to it ;[n] (which ſurrender was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, under their common ſeal, two days afterwards, and inrolled in chancery) ; upon which the queen, upon the humble petition of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, the ſame having been ſurrendered up to her, upon that intent and confidence, granted this hoſpital, with all its poſſeſſions and appurtenances, as above-mentioned, to them and their ſucceſſors, by letters patent, under her great ſeal, dated July 5, in the above year, to hold, as of her manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in free ſocage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*, for the benefit and uſe of the poor of this city for ever.[o] This grant appears to have been obtained by John Roſe, then mayor, and Richard Gaunt, then ſheriff of this city, at whoſe ſuit and ſolicitation, at the expence of fifty pounds, it was procured ; which ſum was afterwards reimburſed to them by a general tax on the community of the city.[p]

From the above time this hoſpital has belonged to the city ; it was for many years afterwards called the Bridewell hoſpital, from its being made uſe of as the bridewell, or houſe of correction of the city, and from there being kept and maintained in it a number of bridewell, or blue coat boys, poor townſmens' children ; but in the year 1729, an act of parliament having paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of a general workhouſe, for the better relief and employment of the

[n] In the antient taxation of the revenues of this hoſpital, the ſpiritualities of it being the above two churches, were valued at 8l. and the temporals of it at 6l. total 14l. Thorn, col. 2168.

[o] See Battely's Somner, p. 19 & ſeq. The queen's grant is printed in ibid. appendix, No. xxv[a]. The grant is remaining in the cheſt in the city chamber.

[p] This is indorſed on the back of the grant.

poor

poor of this city, this houſe or hoſpital was allotted for this purpoſe; ſince which, it has been uſually known by the name of the City Workhouſe, being likewiſe the city bridewell and houſe of correction, and as ſuch it is uſed at this time. The yearly tenths of this hoſpital, amounting to 1l. 1s. 4½d. are payable to the archbiſhop.

MAYNARD'S HOSPITAL, or *ſpital*, is ſituated in a ſmall lane leading eaſtward out of Stour-ſtreet, being corruptly ſo called, for the founder of it was one Mayner, a citizen of Canterbury, dwelling in St. Mildred's pariſh, in king Henry II.'s days.[q] He was a man, it ſeems, of noted wealth, and was, as ſuch, ſurnamed Mayner le Rich.[r]

It was, together with the ſmall chapel belonging to it, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the endowment or poſſeſſions of it are veſted in the prior, brothers and ſiſters, for the time being, in whoſe names all the leaſes are granted. The mayor and commonalty appoint the maſter, who is generally the ſenior alderman, the preſent maſter being alderman James Simmons. The mayor and aldermen are the viſitors. The former of whom have the appointment from time to time of the brothers and ſiſters, who muſt be upwards of fifty years of age, of good and honeſt converſation,

[q] The inſcription, tranſcribed underneath, ſets forth, that it was founded in the year 1317, in the 12th year of Edward II. Mr. Somner ſays, he had good inducement to avouch, that it was founded in king Henry II.'s reign, and however the inſcription put up in after-times, varies from this, his aſſertion ſeems to be neareſt the truth. See Tan Mon. p. 229.

[r] He was ſo called in antient writings, to diſtinguiſh him from another family of the ſame name here, who were dyers; which addition continued to his poſterity, who were known by it, and ſo called after him, viz. Ethelſtane and Winulphus his ſons, and afterwards Maynerus, probably his grandſon, of which the two former lived in the reigns of king Richard I. and king John; and in the 1ſt of king John, Winulphus was one of the *præpoſiti* of the city; and Maynerus in the 13th year of Henry III. was governor of the city.

unmarried,

unmarried, and have reſided for the preceding ſeven years within the liberties of the city.[s]

William Benet, of Canterbury, by his will in 1464, ordered that his executors ſhould give the place that Roger Goldfinch dwelt in, and the two ſhillings quit-rent of his tenement, held by John White, to the brethren and ſuſtren of Maynard's ſpital, and their ſucceſſors for evermore.

By the ſurvey taken by the commiſſioners in king Henry VIII.'s time, upon the ſtatute of the 37th year of his reign, cap. 4, it appears, that the revenues of it then conſiſted of ſmall tenements, and ſtrips of garden ground in this city, which were of the yearly value of 3l. 7s beſides nine acres of wood, called Brotherhedd's wood, and a cloſe of land adjoining to it, called Brotherhedd's cloſe, in the pariſh of Fordwich.

In the year 1600, the income of theſe eſtates were yearly, 20l. 4s. This houſe and chapel were repaired in 1617, by Joſeph Colf, eſq alderman of this city, and maſter of this hoſpital.[t]

But the buildings of this hoſpital and chapel, having been blown down by the great ſtorm, which happened on Nov. 3, 1703, were all rebuilt from the foundation with brick, by the charitable contribution of the mayor, aldermen, and other worthy benefactors, in the year 1708, John Beaumont, eſq. being

[s] In the year 1666. the records of this hoſpital being ſent to London on account of a law ſuit then depending, were deſtroyed in the great fire, except the old leaſes ſince queen Elizabeth's time.

[t] Though this hoſpital and chapel, as will be further mentioned hereafter, have been ſince rebuilt, yet the old inſcription at the reparation of it in 1617 has been replaced on it, which is as follows: "This houſe and chapel was founded by John Maynard for three brothers and four ſiſters, anno domini 1317, in the 12th year of king Edward II. This work was finiſhed and the chapel was repaired in the year of our Lord 1617, by Joſeph Colf, eſq. alderman of the city of Canterbury, and M. of this hoſpital.

then

then mayor; the work being firſt principally promoted and carried on by the application of alderman Oughton, chamberlain, and alderman Wilſon, maſter of this hoſpital; the contributions amounting to upwards of 300l. and the expences of erecting the buildings to 299l. and upwards, as appears by the chamberlain's accounts.

This hoſpital has a common ſeal, on which is the repreſentation of the Virgin Mary, with a child in her arms,

COTTON'S HOSPITAL adjoins to that laſt mentioned, and indeed is the ſame as part of it, being three ſeveral rooms or lodgings erected by Leonard Cotton, gent. of St. Margaret's, alderman and mayor of this city in 1580, who by his will in 1605, gave three places in Maynard's ſpital, to one poor widower and two poor widows, ſuch as ſhould be inhabiting in the pariſh of St. Margaret, if there ſhould be any dwelling there capable thereof. In default, to ſuch poor of St. Mildred's; in default of which, then to any ſuch as ſhould dwell in the city and county of Canterbury, the perſons to be of good, honeſt behaviour, and of the age of fifty years at leaſt, to be nominated and placed here by the mayor of Canterbury; which poor perſons ſhould receive to their own uſes, from the hands of the mayor for ever, all the profits and revenues of ſuch lands and tenements as he bequeathed for their maintenance and relief; for which purpoſe he gave to certain truſtees therein named, his tenement with its appurtenances, in which ſtrangers then dwelt, in St. Margaret's pariſh, and on the north ſide of his then dwelling-houſe, and another tenement in that pariſh; and another with an orchard and its appurtenances in Winchepe, in St. Mildred's pariſh, in this city; and he willed that the above-mentioned feoffees, the ſurvivors of them, or their heirs, ſhould, within ſix months after his death, enfeoff the mayor and commonalty

monalty of the ſaid city, or ſuch other perſons as they ſhould think fit, moſt agreeable to the laws of the realm in theſe premiſes, for the uſe, maintenance and relief of the ſaid three perſons, to be placed in the ſaid rooms in the hoſpital, or ſpitall, called Maynard's ſpitall as aforeſaid, for ever. And he ordered, that if the mayor or any other perſons who ſhould have any intereſt in the premiſes, ſhould at any time diſpoſe of or convert the ſame, or any part thereof, or the produce thereof, to any other benefit or purpoſe than as aforeſaid, or ſhould at any time put in any other poor perſons than as above deſcribed, or in any ſhape ſhould abuſe this gift, contrary to the meaning of his will, that from thenceforth this his bequeſt concerning the ſaid poor ſhould be void and determine; and that ſuch perſons and their heirs which ſhould be poſſeſſed of the premiſes to the aforeſaid uſes, ſhould from thenceforth ſtand and be poſſeſſed thereof, to the uſe of the prior and brethren and ſiſters of St. John's hoſpital, without Northgate, and their ſucceſſors for ever, for their relief and comfort."

The eſtates given by the teſtator are leaſed out, and produce a clear income of five pounds per quarter, or twenty pounds per annum; which money is paid to the three poor of Cotton's foundation, quarterly."

Though there are here two hoſpitals, having ſeparate endowments, yet being one connected building, and under the ſame patronage of the mayor of this city, for the time being, who with the aldermen are viſitors, and one of the latter always maſter of them, it may be looked upon as one and the ſame hoſpital.

The modern benefactions to it are, the yearly portion it is entitled to receive from Mrs. Maſter's le-

" This will was proved in 1605, in the Prerog. off. Cant. and there was a difinitive ſentence, by which the commiſſary confirmed it in the ſame year.

" The three houſes founded by Cotton, are thoſe next to Caſtle-ſtreet, at the eaſt end of the hoſpital.

gacy, who died in 1716, being the ſixth part of the intereſt due yearly from 163l. 16s. 3d. old ſouth ſea annuities; which ſum is veſted in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in truſt, for this and the other hoſpitals in Canterbury; of which a further account may be ſeen hereafter, among the benefactions made to this city.

Mr. Matthew Browne, in 1717, gave by his will ten ſhillings a year, iſſuing out of two houſes in the borough of Staplegate, to be paid yearly to the brothers and ſiſters of it on the 12th day of March for ever; with power of diſtreſs, &c.

Thomas Hanſon, eſq. of Croſby-ſquare, London, by his will proved in 1770, gave 500l. to this hoſpital; which ſum is now veſted in three per cent. bank annuities, and produces a dividend of 17l. 10s. per annum; and there being no fund for repairs, Mr. William Rigden, brewer, of Canterbury, in 1771, by bargain and ſale inrolled in chancery, veſted in truſtees a meſſuage and ſmith's forge, in Hawk's-lane, in this city, to apply the rents to the reparations of Maynard's and Cotton's hoſpitals, the ſurplus to be divided among the brothers and ſiſters of Maynard's ſeven houſes, reſident conſtantly there, in ſuch manner as the truſtees ſhould think fit. The annual rents of Maynard's hoſpital, including ſeven pounds paid by the city, amounted in 1712 to 36l. 12s. and ſo on nearly the ſame to 1770; and that they were not more, was owing to the abuſes committed in the management of them; but this being looked into by the mayor and commonalty, and a better regulation of them taking place, they amounted in 1785 to 46l. 4s. and are now, in 1796, increaſed to 69l. 10s. beſides which the preſent maſter has received by fines 35l. which, with the annual ſix pounds left by Mr. Rigden, has been expended in a compleat and thorough repair of the chapel and ten houſes; and there is no doubt, but if the mayor and commonalty continue

tinue to patronize and protect the poor of these hospitals, with the same attention, their revenues will be still further improved.

ST. JAMES'S, otherwise ST. JACOB'S HOSPITAL, at the further end of Wincheap, is situated in the parish of Thanington; but being without the bounds of the city, which run close along the walls of it, the reader will find an account of it in the description of that parish, in the History of the County of Kent.

BOYS'S HOSPITAL, named by the founder *Jesus hospital*, is situated in the suburbs of Northgate, at the further end of the street leading to the Isle of Thanet; it was founded and endowed by the will of Sir John Boys, of St. Gregories, proved in the year 1612, whose monument yet remains on the north side of the nave of the cathedral, for eight poor men and four women, at the least, besides the warden or principal of the hospital, who has a house to himself, and the rest of the members have each apartments; which form the three inner sides of a square, a dwarf wall and the gate forming the side next the road. The warden and brothers are [illegible] by the founder's statutes, to attend divine service [illegible] habits, which are long black cloth gowns, every Sunday morning, at the cathedral. The number of brethren and sisters are to be increased to a number not exceeding twenty; of which, one third only are to be women, as the revenues of the hospital should allow. The poor in it to be first such of the parish of Northgate as had lived there seven years, not under fifty-five years of age, and not worth ten pounds; then of St. Dunstan's; then of St. Paul's, and in default of any such there, then of St. Mildred's, or any other part of the city; the warden to have yearly ten pounds, every brother and sister four pounds, and the clavinger forty shillings more, and to have black gowns once in three or four years. The warden or schoolmaster to teach freely to read and write, and cast accounts, twenty

boys, above twelve years old, of the pariſhes of North-gate, St. Paul's, St. Mildred's, St. Alphage, Weſt-gate, or St. Dunſtan's, to be preſented by the church-wardens and overſeers; and in default, by the mayor of Canterbury, to be taught for two years, and then ſix of them to be put out apprentices, or to ſome mechanical art, and afterwards to be accounted out-brothers of the hoſpital, and to have certain cloathing, and yearly payments out of the revenues of it. The founder, in his book of ordinances of this hoſpital, directed, that the warden ſhall be appointed by ſuch of the ſurname of the founder, who ſhould be owners of the ſeat of Betteſhanger, and in default of ſuch, by thoſe of the ſame name, who ſhould be owners of the ſeat of Fredville, both at that time in the poſſeſſion of this name and family; and in default of ſuch, by the dean of Canterbury, for the time being; if no dean, by the mayor of the city; and if any of theſe fail to nominate in the ſpace of two months, then, after proper notification, by the archdeacon of the dioceſe. The above-mentioned two ſeats having for a long time been in the poſſeſſion of other names and families, the deans of Canterbury have for many ſucceſſions been maſters here, and as ſuch, on any vacancy of the brethren or ſiſters places, have nominated two perſons, ſtatutably qualified, to the mayor, who chuſes one of them, to ſupply the vacancy; but of theſe, the pooreſt, moſt impotent, and moſt honeſt and beſt behaved, is, by the founder's order, to have the preference.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow, by her will proved 1694, gave, out of her perſonal eſtate, five pounds a year to Jeſus hoſpital, to be paid and divided among the poor of it, in like manner as her gift to Cogan's hoſpital before mentioned; and this hoſpital receives likewiſe from Mrs. Maſter's legacy, who died in 1716, yearly, the ſixth part of the intereſt due from 163l. 16s. 3d. old ſouth-ſea annuities, being the ſum veſted

veſted in the mayor and commonalty of this city, in truſt, for the ſeveral hoſpitals in Canterbury; of which, a full account may be found hereafter, among the ſeveral charitable benefactions to this city.

The mayor, dean and archdeacon, or the greater part of them, are appointed viſitors, who are to audit and examine the accounts of the hoſpital, on Dec. 12, yearly, and receive ten ſhillings for their pains.

It appears by the account taken of the eſtates of it, at the death of the founder in 1612, that the annual rents were then 96l. 12s. in poſſeſſion, and on his wife's death, 38l. more, and two quarters of wheat. The rents reſerved on the preſent leaſes granted by the hoſpital in 1777, were only 117l. 12s. per annum; 1l. 19s. towards their annual feaſt on St. John's day, at Chriſtmas; an annuity of five pounds out of Aſh marſhes, and another of 6l. 13s. 4d. out of land in Sholden, and the quitrents of the manor of Whitacre, 3l. 17s. nett per annum, making all together 133l. 2s. 4d. being the whole of the then annual income of it, excluſive of the fines on leaſes.[x] But ſince this, the revenues having ſtill conſiderably further increaſed, by the particular attention paid to the letting of the eſtates belonging to the charity, as it appeared in 1787, at the annual viſitation of the mayor and dean of Canterbury, viſitors, attended by ſeveral of the aldermen. They then ordered, in conſequence of this, agreeable to the direction of the founder, that one more brother ſhould be added to the former number, and that ſix more poor boys ſhould be taught to read, write and caſt accounts, and that three of theſe boys ſhould every year be put out apprentices, with a premium of eight pounds, and that forty ſhillings ſhould be laid out in cloathing every ſuch boy, at the time of his being put out; and they increaſed the ſalaries of the former brothers and ſiſters 10s. per quarter each.

[x] See the abſtract of ſtatutes and ſtate of this hoſpital printed by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, in 1777.

Robert Grove, gent. of Hythe, by his will anno 1608, gave to Sir John Boys, twenty pounds for the uſe of Jeſus hoſpital, to be beſtowed in land or ſuch like, for that uſe for ever.[y]

BRIDGER'S ALMSHOUSES are ſituated in the ſuburbs between St. George's-gate and Riding gate, on the road oppoſite the city ditch; they were built in 1778 by the Rev. Mr. Byrch, executor, and in purſuance of the will of Mrs. Sarah Bridger, of this city, for ſix poor women; the nomination of whom is veſted in his heirs.

HARRIS'S ALMSHOUSES, ſo called from the founder of them, are ſituate on the left hand or eaſtern ſide of Wincheap, and were built in the year 1726, for the habitations of five poor families, by Thomas Harris, hop-merchant, of Canterbury; who, in his will proved June 8, that year,[z] mentions, that as to all his five meſſuages and dwellings, with the gardens and appurtenances in Wincheap, in St. Mildred's, which he deſigned for almshouſes, and in which he had placed five old men and their wives, to live there during their lives, rent free; he gave and deviſed the ſame to truſtees, nine in number, viz. Iſaac Terry, Stephen Durant, and John Auſten, gents. of St. Martin's; William Netherſole, gent. of St. Margaret's; Henry Terry, mercer, of St. Mary Magdalen, and his grandſons Edward Charlton, Thomas, John and Richard Barham, to them and their heirs for ever, upon truſt, as ſuch old perſons as were or ſhould be placed therein by him, during his life, ſhould continue therein during their lives, rent free, they reſpectively keeping the dwellings and appurtenances, and the fences of the gardens and backſides thereto belonging, in good repair; and in truſt that as they or any of them ſhould die, the ſaid truſtees, or the ſurvivors of them, or the major part of them, or the heirs of ſuch ſurvivor,

[y] Will, in Prerog. off. Cant. [z] Ibid.

ſhould

ſhould from time to time place in the ſame dwellings as they ſhould become reſpectively vacant, ſuch other poor perſons as they or the major part of them ſhould think proper, there to remain and dwell for their lives, rent free, and ſo from time to time for ever; and he ordered that two of the ſaid tenements or dwellings ſhould be from time to time filled up with two poor perſons of the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, and the other two with two poor perſons of the pariſh of St. Mildred; each to be of the age of fifty years at the leaſt, and who did not receive alms of any of the ſaid pariſhes; and further, for the better ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid poor perſons dwelling therein, he gave and deviſed to the ſaid truſtees and their heirs for ever, all his meſſuage or farm, called Marley, in Kingſton, then let at twenty-one pounds per annum, and all that ſhare of wood, containing about three yards of land belonging to the ſaid farm, for them to diſpoſe and pay the clear yearly rents and profits, all charges being deducted therefrom, among the ſaid poor people dwelling in the ſame, to be divided equally, ſhare and ſhare alike, among them, and ſo to continue among them for ever; and when the ſaid truſtees ſhould be reduced to three, he ordered, that they ſhould convey the ſaid meſſuages or almshouſes, farm, lands and tenements, unto a competent number of new truſtees, and their heirs, and ſo in like manner from time to time, for ever.

CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, gave 1001. to be paid by the chamberlain of the city of Briſtol, at Merchant-Taylor's hall, in London, once in twenty-four years, for the profit of young beginners, freemen and traders in this city, to be lent out to them in parcels of 25l. to each poor freeman, for the ſpace of ten years, without intereſt; they to give their own bond, and ſuch other ſecurity as the court of burghmote ſhould think proper and ſufficient; to repay

the ſame, after that time was expired, into the chamber of the city, to be lent out again for the ſame intent and purpoſe.[a]

Mr. John Whitfield, gent. of this city, by his will in 1687, gave 150l. to be lent out to poor tradeſmen, freemen of this city, in parcels of 25l. each, *gratis*, for five years and no longer, nor twice to any one man; upon ſuch ſecurity as the houſe of burghmote ſhould order, direct and approve of, and ſo to be lent out and taken for ever; and when any ſum of 25l. ſhould be repaid into the chamberlain's hands, he ſhould give notice at the next court of burghmote after the payment, that it might be known for ſome other freeman to petition for it; and the chamberlain or town clerk ſhould give a note to the executors of the teſtator, or inform them how, and to whom the money was lent; and that once in three or four years, ſuch perſons as ſhould have the freehold and inheritance of the meſſuage, wherein he then lived, might have liberty to inſpect the ſecurities given for the ſaid money, and once in five years might preſent two perſons, ſuch as he or they ſhould think fit, to have two of the ſaid 25l. gratis, giving ſecurity as aforeſaid, and to be in like manner approved.[b]

Thomas

[a] There was an indenture made between the mayor, &c. of Briſtol, the preſident and college of St. John, in Oxford, of the ſaid Sir Thomas White's foundation, and the warden of the Merchant Taylor's Company, in London, dated July 1, 1560, for the better performance of this gift, in common with the like to the Merchant Taylor's Company, and other towns, with a forfeiture upon Briſtol, in default of payment, and non-delivery of any of the ſums to any of the cities or towns therein mentioned, contrary to the tenor thereof; all which forfeitures were to be to the uſe of the preſident and ſcholars of St. John's, provided if the rents decayed, ſo that the payments could not be made, the ſame ſhould ceaſe, till that decay ceaſed, and in ſuch caſe the preſident and fellows of St. John's, ſhould pay out of the forfeitures to them happening, ſuch money as the city of Briſtol neglected to pay to the towns to which the default was made—that two perſons ſhould be choſen, one by the mayor of Briſtol, and the other by the preſident and fellows aforeſaid, who ſhould make a ſurvey every twenty years, whether the money was employed in the towns, according to the deviſe; which if neglected, the town which made default, ſhould loſe the benefit of any further receipt, and ſome other town ſhould have the ſame.

There is in the city cheſt, the copy of a deed dated in 1566, relating to Sir Thomas White's gift.

[b] In his will, he deſired that the 150l. as aforeſaid might be mentioned on his monument in St. Mary Magdalen's church, in Canterbury, that the ſame might not be forgotten; and by his will he appointed that the fire engine then in St. Margaret's church, and the buckets there, ſhould remain there for the ſervice of the town, and that there ſhould be paid yearly out of the meſſuage in St. Margaret's wherein he dwelt, the ſum of 20s. half yearly, into the hands of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, to be diſpoſed of as hereafter mentioned; and he ordered that his other fire engine of wood, which he had invented

THOMAS PARAMORE, esq. of Monkton, by his will in 1637, gave his messuage called the Fleur-de-luce, in Canterbury, to his nephew Thomas Paramore, on condition, that he paid to the mayor and aldermen of the same 100l. the same to be lent to five poor shopkeepers of this city, freely; and he willed, that whosoever should borrow the sum of 20l. parcel of the same, should put in good security to the mayor and aldermen, to repay the same at the end of five years, which said poor shopkeepers should, with the consent of the mayor and aldermen, be appointed by his said nephew during his life, and afterwards by the house of burghmote, or the major part of them for ever.[c]

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON, ribbon-weaver, by his last will in 1677, gave 100l. to be disposed of at the discretion of the mayor and chamberlain, for the time being, and the two eldest aldermen, to ten poor tradesmen, freemen of this city; that is to say, to each 10l. a piece, to remain in their hands for the space of ten years, without paying interest, they giving good security for the repayment of it at the end of that term, and so to continue and remain to be disposed of in the same manner, from time to time for ever.

MR. HENRY ROBINSON gave into the hands of the chamberlain of this city, the sum of 100l. to the intent, that as often as the interest of it should amount to the sum of 5l. it might be employed in setting up some honest young man, who was born in the city, and who had served seven years apprenticeship to some trade in it, having been bound thereto by the churchwardens and overseers of some parish within the city, towards the stocking and setting him up in his said trade; the young man to be from time to time chosen and nominated by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city, of which the mayor and recorder always to be one; and that

vented, should remain to the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, if they would accept of it and provide some fit place to set it in; and also 5l. to buy buckets to hang up in that church; and if not accepted there, then to the parish of St. George. And as to the 20s. per annum above-mentioned, he ordered that 2s. 6d. of it should be paid to the respective clerks of the parishes where the engines should stand, for their care in looking after them.—10s. to be given to some poor men of the city, to be chosen by the churchwardens of either parish, five out of each parish to play the engines once a year, or oftener if they pleased, that the use of them might be known; and the other 5s. to lie in stock in the hands of the churchwardens of St. Margaret's for the amending and repairing the said engines and buckets; but if they should not be so exercised, then the 10s. to be put into the stock with the 5s. per annum, and the account of it to be kept in the parish books of St. Margaret's.

[c] This will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

the

the name of ſuch young man at the time of payment of the ſaid 5l ſhould be entered and regiſtered in a book, kept by the chamberlain, and he to account once every year to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen: and whoever ſhould receive the ſaid money, ſhould enter into bond with one or more ſecurities to be approved of by the mayor, recorder and aldermen, in the penalty of 10l, to be paid to the chamberlain, for the repayment of the ſaid money, in caſe that he ſhould give over or leave off his trade within two years after his receiving it. Provided, that no young man anſwering the above deſcription, ſhould apply for the ſaid 5l. then it might be given to any other young man born in the city, who had ſerved his apprenticeſhip to ſome trade in the ſame, he giving the ſame ſecurity.[d]

Mr. John Watson, alderman of this city, by his laſt will in 1633, gave two tenements, once John Winter's, at the iron croſs, being at the four vent way between St. Margaret's and Caſtle ſtreet,[e] which had been given to ſuperſtitious uſes, and had been purchaſed by him of the crown, having eſcheated to it,[f] and likewiſe a ſmall piece of meadow land in St. Mildred's, to the mayor and commonalty and their ſucceſſors for ever, as feoffees in truſt, to the uſe of the poor inhabitants of the city of Canterbury, for them to employ the whole rents and profits of the land and tenements, for the buying and providing yearly for ever, ruſſet cloths, to make cloaths for the aforeſaid poor, aged, decrepid and impotent perſons, inhabiting in the ſeveral pariſhes of the ſaid city; to be delivered to them on the feaſt of St. Andrew yearly, to cloath the poor of three pariſhes every year by turn and courſe; beginning with the pariſhes of St. Margaret, St. Mildred, and St. Mary Bredin, and ſo on through the city, as the will at large directed. The poor perſons to be above the age of fifty years, and to be at the election and nomination of the mayor and four of the eldeſt aldermen for ever; and his will and deſire was, that the chamberlain ſhould have full power to demiſe and let the premiſes by writings under his hand and ſeal for three years, and ſo on for the like term for ever, for the utmoſt value or yearly rent without any fine; and that he ſhould receive the rents, provide the cloaths, and

d In the city cheſt is an indenture dated in 1642, concerning this gift of Mr. Robinſon.

e Late in the occupation of Mr Edward Scudamore, but now let in ſeparate tenements.

f See Battely's Somner, p. 169.

account

account yearly for the ſums received and diſburſed to the mayor and four of the eldeſt aldermen, upon the firſt Thurſday in the month of December yearly for ever; and that 6s. 8d. ſhould be paid to the mayor and aldermen for their pains in it; and 10s. to the chamberlain for his pains about the buſineſs and affairs aforeſaid, and for taking care that the tenements were kept in good repair.

Mr. Avery Sabine, an alderman of this city, by his will in 1649, gave an annuity, or rent charge of 20l. per annum for certain charitable uſes; of which ten marcs were to be paid yearly to the uſe of Kingſbridge hoſpital, and the remainder to cloath ten poor people in the city of Canterbury, on the feaſt of St. Andrew, yearly; the overplus to be laid out in the charges of renewing the feoffment, or to be divided between the poor people of this city, in manner as by the will is more fully expreſſed; and he veſted all his lands in Monkton in Thanet, in feoffees for the diſcharge of this truſt, and ordered that when the major part of them ſhould be deceaſed, the feoffment to be from time to time renewed.

Mr. John Cogan, by his will proved in 1657, among other charities, gave the lands and tenements, which he had lately purchaſed, being in or near the pariſhes of St. Mildred and St. Mary Caſtle, in or near the city of Canterbury, and in or near Thanington, of the yearly value of 35l. which he hoped, within the ſpace of ten years more, would be of an improved value of 10l. more, which he had bought and intended to diſpoſe of, for the encouragement of maid ſervants to ſtay and continue for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven years together; he therefore willed and deviſed to any ſuch three maid ſervants, as ſhould dwell and inhabit freely and without compulſion or reſtraint, with any maſter or miſtreſs, not being their kindred, within the city of Canterbury, for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven years together, without ſhifting them of their ſervice during the ſaid term, upon certificate, by ſuch maſter or miſtreſs, of ſuch ſervice done by any ſuch maid ſervant, to be made to his executors, or the ſurvivor of them, and after their deceaſe, to the mayor and recorder of the city of Canterbury, and three or more of the ſaid aldermen, for the time being, that there has been paid to ſuch maid ſervant or maid ſervants, not exceeding 50s. a year, given by their maſters or miſtreſſes, the ſum of 5l. a piece, of lawful money of England, and the overplus and ſurpluſage, the tenements being kept in good reparations, he willed ſhould be employed and laid out by

by his executors, and the ſurvivor of them during their lives, and after their deceaſe by the mayor, recorder and three of the antient aldermen of the city, for the payment of the cloathing of ſix fatherleſs maiden children, from the age of ſix years to the age of 21 years; each of them to have a petticoat and waiſtcoat of coloured kerſey, garniſhed with two ſtatute laces, and one pair of ſhoes, and one pair of ſtockings, provided for them, to have them againſt the 25th day of December, commonly called Chriſtmas-day, and ſo to go through the city of Canterbury, from pariſh to pariſh, as the ſaid overplus and ſurpluſage would reach and extend unto, for ever; but the rent of this eſtate has been ſo much improved, that the number of children clothed, has, of late years been upwards of ſixty, and extended every year to all the pariſhes throughout the city.[g]

MRS. MARY MASTERS, ſpinſter, of Canterbury, by a codicil to her will in 1716, gave the ſum of 5l. per annum, to all and ſeveral the hoſpitals, but not mentioning where the hoſpitals were; and her perſonal eſtate too being deficient in the payment of her legacies, the payment of them was withheld by her heir and executor, Sir Harcourt Maſters,[h] and this cauſing a ſuit of litigation, the cauſe was heard before Sir Joſeph Jekill, the maſter of the rolls, in Eaſter term 1718: when the court determined, among other matters in the will and codicil, that, as to the 5l. per annum to all and every the hoſpitals, it appearing, that the teſtatrix lived in Canterbury, for many years, and died there, and that ſhe had taken notice by her will, of two Canterbury hoſpitals by name; this charity was held not to be void for the uncertainty, but to have been intended for all the hoſpitals in Canterbury, but not as was expreſſed, to the hoſpital a mile out of Canterbury, viz. at Harbledown, though founded by the ſame archbiſhop of Canterbury, and governed by the ſame ſtatutes; and this the court decreed, notwithſtanding it was objected, that they ought not to go out of the words of the will, and confine the general words all hoſpitals, to thoſe in Canterbury; and the court did this the rather, becauſe theſe charities if they prevailed would be perpetuities of 5l. per annum, and by that means create a deficiency, and conſequently in a great part defeat the reſt of the will, as to plain legacies in favour of thoſe which were doubtful. Sir Harcourt Maſters, the heir

g See his bequeſt of his houſe, &c. called Cogan's hoſpital, before.
h She was the daughter of his father's elder brother.

and

and executor abovementioned, was one of the directors of the South Sea Company, in the fatal year 1720, whoſe eſtates were veſted by act of parliament in truſtees, for the benefit of the ſufferers in that general calamity. In conſequence of which, about the year 1737, the money which had been paid by the truſtees of the director's forfeited eſtates, out of the eſtates of Sir Harcourt Maſters, on account of the above annuities, was laid out in the purchaſe of 163l. 16s. 3d. old ſouth ſea annuities, which in 1740 ſtood in the names of John Lynch, D. D. and John Knowler, eſq. the latter of whom received the intereſt from time to time, and paid one ſixth to the hoſpital of St. John; another ſixth to that of Eaſtbridge; another ſixth to that of Maynard; another ſixth to that of Jeſus; another ſixth to that of Smith; and the remaining ſixth to that of Cogan.

On the deceaſe of Dr. Lynch, John Knowler, eſq. being the ſurviving truſtee, he, upon June 16, 1761, being preſent in burghmote, propoſed to transfer the ſaid 163l. 16s. 3d. to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, as truſtees for the ſaid hoſpitals; which propoſal being accepted by the court, he transferred that ſum to them accordingly, for the above purpoſe.

DIFFERENT GIFTS OF LANDS, TENEMENTS, &c. TO THE CITY.

JOHN BRIGGS, anno 36 Edward III. gave to this city a parcel of land, called Le Gravel Pet, in Winchape-field, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Caſtro, lying between a certain way leading from Winchepe towards Dodingdale, towards the ſouth, as the deed expreſſes it.[i]

WILLIAM BENNET, of St. Andrew's pariſh, mayor of this city in 1450, gave by his will in 1464[k] to this city, two tenements beſide Jury-lane, in St. Mary Bredman's pariſh, to the welfare and common profit of the city for evermore, except 10s. to be paid yearly to the parſon and churchwardens of St. Andrew's; and he ordered his executors to buy 300 feet of aſhler, of Folkeſtone ſtone, to make a wharfe about the King's-mill thereto, and 5s. for the reparation of the ſhamelys for ſtrange bocherys to occupy every market day, and for paving the ſtrete from St. Andrew's to the Pyllorie, that might go cleaner thereto 10s. John Fremingham and Tho-

i Battely's Somner, p. 183, from the archives of the city.
k In the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

mas

mas Lambſyn were his feoffees and executors;[l] beſides the before-mentioned, he gave other benefactions, as will be mentioned elſewhere.

ROGER BRENT, of All Saints pariſh, in this city, and owner of the Dungeon manor, who died in 1486, having been an alderman and thrice mayor of this city, gave to the community of it and their ſucceſſors, his meſſuage called Stonehall, in the pariſh of All Saints, in which church he lies buried, to hold to them and their heirs, upon truſt, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhould build a certain dwelling for honeſt men and women to live in, for which they ſhould take the annual profits ariſing from thence, to the uſe of the ſaid community.[m]

JOHN BROKER, of St. Margaret's, alderman and twice mayor of this city, by his will anno 1521, gave to the mayor and commonalty of this city for ever, two houſes, the one in St. Mary Caſtle pariſh, the other at the Waterlock, in St. Margaret's pariſh.[n]

THOMAS PETTIT, eſq. of St. George's, by his will anno 1626, gave 50l. to the mayor and commonalty, to be employed by them continually for the maintenance of two hoſpital boys at the leaſt, in their new hoſpital.

JOHN WEBB, gave by his will anno 34 Elizabeth, as appears by the burghmote book, 50l. to the mayor and corporation of this city.

THOMAS LUDD, glazier, of this city, by indenture, dated April 28, 1649, out of the good will which he bore to this city, gave and confirmed to the mayor and commonalty of it and their ſucceſſors, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 11s. to be iſſuing and going out of his meſſuage, with its appurtenances in a ſtreet, called the Ruſh-market, in the pariſh of St. Alphage, in this city,[o] and payable on Midſummer day to them, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a lecture or ſermon for ever, to be preached yearly, upon Holy Croſs day, being the day of the election of the mayor, and immediately before the election, by ſuch a preacher as the mayor for the time being ſhould think fit, and at ſuch place as he ſhould appoint for the more ſolemn meeting of the mayor, aldermen, &c. of

l The two ſtone houſes in Somner's time, the one the Tyger, the other the White Horſe, ſituated by the above lane, were, as he conjectured, the two tenements given as above-mentioned. They belong to the city at this time.

m Will, Prerog. off. Cant. n Ibid.

o Bounding to the ſaid ſtreet ſouth; to the houſe called the King's Head, weſt; and to the houſe of Thomas Bullock, eaſt.

the

the city; and he ordered, that the mayor, &c. and their ſucceſſors ſhould pay to every ſuch miniſter for his pains therein, the ſum of ten ſhillings, immediately after the end of the ſaid ſermon; and to the pariſh clerk one ſhilling, for ringing the ſermon bell and for his attendance; with a power of diſtreſs, &c.

HENRY VANNER, of St. George's, in Canterbury, alderman of this city, by his will in 1630, gave to the mayor and commonalty of it and their ſucceſſors for ever, the ſum of 150l. upon condition, that they ſhould for ever thereafter, from time to time, maintain and keep, bring up, and place in a decent and religious manner, within the city, ſix poor children, born within the ſame; whereof two of the ſaid ſix ſhould be kept and maintained in the name of Joanne Vanner, his late ſiſter deceaſed, aud the other four in his own name, until ſuch time as the ſaid children ſhould be fit to be apprentices, or ſhould otherwiſe be provided for; the election, denomination and appointment of them to be in the ſaid mayor and commonalty for ever. And he gave to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, one yearly rent of 10l. to be received from his executor, out of the rents of his leaſes of Barton lands, for ſo long time as they ſhould continue in being; and directed, that the ſaid legacy ſhould be employed towards the raiſing of a ſtock of money for the helping of poor tradeſmen; for which purpoſe his deſire was, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, from ſuch time as they ſhould be poſſeſſed of any competent ſum of money, fit to be let out to poor tradeſmen, which ſhould need to have any ſuch ſum of money as 5l. that then ſuch perſon or perſons, giving ſufficient bond with ſureties, to the mayor and commonalty for the repayment of it, ſhould have the ſame for ſuch term as the mayor and commonalty, and the perſon or perſons ſo requiring the ſaid ſum or ſums, ſhould agree upon; for which money no uſe or intereſt ſhould be required. And he ordered that the ſaid poor tradeſmen, dwelling in the pariſh of St. George, ſhould have the preference before any other.

ROBERT ROSE, gent of the precincts of Chriſt-church, by his will in 1620, gave 100l. to be for the poor children of the hoſpitals of Canterbury, in ſuch ſort to be employed for the beſt uſe and purpoſe, as the like by others had been beſtowed.

HESTER HAMMOND, ſpinſter, of Canterbury, by her will proved 1719, gave the ſum of 20s. per annum, to be paid by

by her executor yearly, towards the charges of maintaining the charity ſchool for boys in the city of Canterbury; the ſame to continue to be paid ſo long as that ſchool ſhould be maintained and kept up; her niece Phebe, wife of Mr. Thomas Lefroy, her executrix.

DOROTHY NIXON, widow, of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, by a codicil to her will proved with it, in Feb. 1730, gave 400l. to her nephews, Herbert, Thomas and George Randolph, upon truſt, that they, the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them and the heirs of ſuch ſurvivor, ſhould lay out the ſame in land of inheritance, and in the mean time to place out the ſame at intereſt, and apply the ſame to the putting out of one boy, and the remainder towards the putting out of one girl; if not enough for both to be apprentices, to be choſen by her ſaid truſtees, or the majority of them, out of ſome or one of the charity ſchools within the city and liberty of Canterbury; and if the ſaid ſchools ſhould all fail, then the ſaid boy and girl ſhould be choſen and elected out of the poorer ſort of the children belonging to, and of the pariſh of St. Margaret, within this city.

THE CITY OF CANTERBURY IS within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of the ſame.

AS TO *the ſeveral pariſh churches* which have been, or now are within this city or its ſuburbs; the firſt of them that is found mentioned, excepting that of St. Martin, is that of the four crowned martyrs, taken notice of upon this occaſion by Bede, who ſays, that a little before the year 624, great part of this city was burnt, and the flames raging vehemently near this church, archbiſhop Mellitus put a ſtop to them by his prayers. The four crowned ſaints gave title to an antient church in Rome, and was probably given to this church by one of our three firſt archbiſhops, who were Romans. The place where this church was ſituated, cannot now be marked out, but as far as can be gueſſed by Bede's ſhort narrative, it was not far from the archbiſhop's palace, and not improbably on the ſame ſpot of ground where St. Alphage's church

now

now ſtands; for the flames were driven by a ſouth wind towards the north ſide of the city, and the archbiſhop was carried near to this church of the four crowned martyrs, where a ſtop was put to the fire; the wind ſuddenly turning to the north, as the venerable hiſtorian relates it.[p] Another church is mentioned in a charter of Cœnulph, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of Kent, anno 804, being a gift to the abbeſs and her nuns of Liminge, of a piece of land, which belonged to the church of St. Mary, ſituated in the weſt part of this city. But as no ſuch church is now, or is read of, to have been ſtanding ſince the conqueſt, it may be ſafely inferred, that from the face and condition of the city having ſuffered an utter change ſince that period, eſpecially when the Danes made ſuch havoc of both place and people in king Ethelred's days, both by fire and ſword; the church above-mentioned, as well as all others within it, were then totally deſtroyed and annihilated; ſo that all that we know of (except St. Martin's) muſt have been erected ſince that time, and the names of the ſaints to which ſeveral of the churches are dedicated, as St. Alphage, St. Dunſtan, and St. Edmund the King and Martyr, ſerve to confirm the truth of it.

There are, within the walls of this city, twelve pariſh churches now remaining, and there were five more, which have been long ſince demoliſhed; and there are three churches now ſituated in the ſuburbs of it, and there has been one demoliſhed—Of thoſe now remaining, there were only two, viz. St. Martin's without, and St. Alphage's within the walls, which were not of the patronage of ſome religious houſe or abbey, in or in the near neighbourhood of the city, and theſe two were in the patronage of the archbiſhop.[q]

It may be thought ſtrange, that the number of churches in this city has decreaſed ſo much, and that

[p] Bede, lib. ii. c. 7. [q] Battely's Somner, p. 163.

ſo many of them have been united to others, and yet together, even at this time, make but a very moderate income to the incumbents; this has been ſuppoſed, in general, to have been occaſioned by the great failure of their former profits, which they enjoyed before the reformation, of private maſſes, *obits*, proceſſions, confeſſions, or the like; all which then fell to the ground, and leſſened the income of moſt of them to a very ſmall pittance. However, as will be ſeen hereafter, ſome of theſe churches were become deſecrated and in ruins, and others were united long before the above time; which ſeems to have been owing, in great meaſure, to many of them having been built by the bounty of well diſpoſed perſons, in hopes of a future ſupport and endowment, which failing, and the repairs and ſupport of the fabric lying too heavy on the pariſhioners, they ſuffered them to run to ruin; and there being no ſufficient maintenance for the prieſts, they became deſecrated, or were united to ſome other neighbouring churches. Indeed it appears plain, that poverty was the ſole cauſe of their decay; for in their moſt flouriſhing ſtate, the benefice of each of theſe churches was ſo low and poor, that they were for that very reaſon excuſed in all taxations, being of leſs value than the ſtipends of poor vicars, which had been advanced above five marcs a year.[r]

The decreaſe of the value of church benefices was equally felt in other cities and towns, as well as this, which occaſioned an act of parliament to be paſſed at Oxford, in the 17th of king Charles II. for uniting churches in cities and towns corporate; in conformity to which, in 1681, a petition was made to the archbiſhop, under the names and ſeals of the major part of the mayor and aldermen, and juſtices of the peace, of this city, who being informed of the archbiſhop's intentions of uniting the pariſh churches of it, according

[r] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 177.

to

to the above act, they did thereby give their free conſent, that thoſe within the city ſhould be united, viz.

St. Paul's and St. Martin's,
St. Mary Bredman's and St. Andrew's,
Holy Croſs Weſtgate, and St. Peter's,
St. Alphage's and St. Mary's Northgate,

leaving all things neceſſary to the perfecting of this union, according to the tenor of the above act; which inſtrument was dated March 6th, that year, and ſigned by Jacob Wraight, mayor, and P. Barrett, recorder, &c. To this was added a petition of the dean and chapter of Canterbury to the archbiſhop, as being perpetual patrons of the pariſh churches of St. George, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul, St. Mary Bredman, and St. Peter, within the city and liberties, for the uniting of thoſe churches with each other and with others adjoining, in manner as above-mentioned in the former petition, which was given under their common ſeal, dated March 13th the ſame year. Upon the receipt of theſe, the archbiſhop iſſued his decree, reciting the two petitions for uniting the ſeveral above-mentioned churches, the particulars of which will be found under the deſcription of each of them; which decree was dated at Lambeth, on March 24, 1681. To which the inhabitants of each pariſh ſigned their conſents, by their ſeveral inſtruments, dated December 19th, 20th, and 21ſt, the ſame year. After which, by a decree of the archbiſhop's in 1684, with the conſent of the mayor, aldermen and juſtices of the peace of this city, and of the king, under his great ſeal as patron, he united the church of All Saints with St. Mary de Caſtro, already united to it, to the pariſh church of St. Mildred; further particulars of which will be found under the latter pariſh. It ſhould ſeem the decree of the archbiſhop in 1681, for the uniting of the churches of Holy Croſs Weſtgate, and St. Peter did not have its full effect, for on April 6, 1692, there were two petitions, one from the mayor and eight others, and another from the dean

and chapter to the archbiſhop, ſimilar to the former ones, for this purpoſe; and the archbiſhop's decree, dated at Lambeth, the 13th of that month, united theſe churches; and with the ſame particulars in every thing elſe as the former decree in 1681.[s]

THE CHURCHES *at preſent within the walls of this city*, are as follows:

ALL SAINTS *church* is ſituated on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet, almoſt adjoining to Kingſbridge. It is a building, which, notwithſtanding the late repair of it, has no very ſightly appearance, being built of rubble ſtone, and covered with plaiſter; ſeemingly of about king Edward III.'s reign. It conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a turret at the weſt end of the ſouth ſide, new built in 1769,[t] in which is a clock and only one bell.

The old ſteeple projected ſo far into the ſtreet, that when Kingſbridge adjoining was widened at the above time, for the accommodation of the public, it was found

[s] Copies of all theſe inſtruments are in the Regiſter's office, Canterbury.

[t] Somner mentions ſome grave ſtones in it remaining in his time, of perſons of good account buried in it; among others, of Roger Brent, an alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, who died in 1486, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, in this church, and as appears by his will, was a good benefactor to the city. On his graveſtone were the arms of *Brent*, impaling *Lee*; on another graveſtone were the arms of *Apulderfield*, impaling *Evering*; and on another, *two chevrons*, impaling *three chevronels*; and in one of the windows were the arms of archbiſhop Morton. All which have been long ſince obliterated.

The following inſcriptions on graveſtones are among others remaining in it: *In the ſouth iſle*, one for Margaret, wife of Daniel Liſter, obt. 1621. *In the north iſle*, a memorial for Shadrack Tyler, B. A. ſon of Robert Tyler, vicar of St. Laurence; and grandſon of Shadrack Cooke, vicar of Faverſham, obt. 1756. Another for Joſeph Royle, alderman, obt. 1788. John Fuller, alderman, obt. 1569. In the regiſter of this pariſh, which begins in 1559, are ſeveral entries among the burials of the Bridges's, Denne's, Six's, and Sawkins's.

neceſſary

neceſſary to take down the ſteeple of this church, and to re-build it as at preſent.

This church has no monuments, and not many inſcriptions in it. It is ſituated ſo very low, cloſe to the river ſide, that it is exceeding damp.

It appears by the ſurvey of the king's commiſſioners, taken anno 2 Edward VI. that there were lands given by Thomas Fryer, by his will for a yearly obit, to be kept within this church for ever, and that there was rent given by John Coleman, by his will, for another obit for the ſpace of twenty years, from 1536.[n]

This church's cemetery or church-yard was acquired and laid to it but in modern times, as it were, ſays Somner, for in king Henry III.'s time, and afterwards in king Edward III.'s time too, it was in private hands, as appears by ſeveral deeds of thoſe times, and did antiently belong, in part at leaſt, to Eaſtbridge hoſpital. It is ſituated on the north ſide of the church, and being on higher ground, has many tomb and head ſtones remaining in it.

The patronage of this church, which is a rectory, was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, with which it continued till the general diſſolution of monaſteries in the reign of Henry VIII. in the 30th year of which, it was, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where it has remained ever ſince, the king being at this time patron of it. This church, with that of St. Mary de Caſtro, before united to it, was in the year 1684, united by archbiſhop Sancroft to that of St. Mildred, in this city, with the conſent of the mayor and aldermen and juſtices of the peace of it, and of the king, patron of it.

In the antient taxation, in king Richard II.'s time, this church was valued at four pounds per annum, but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not

[n] This ſurvey is printed at the end of Somner, by Battely.

charged to the tenth.[w] This rectory is valued in the king's books at ſeven pounds per annum. In 1588 here were one hundred and thirty-five communicants. In 1640 it was valued at thirty pounds, communicants one hundred and five.

There is a terrier of this rectory, but without date, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

John Coleman, of this pariſh, who lies buried in our Lady's chapel, in this church, by his will anno 1535, gave his garden, which lay oppoſite the parſonage of it, to the parſons of it and their ſucceſſors for ever.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Abbot and Convent of St. Auguſtine	*William Byde*, in 1467.[x]
	Alanus Hydmarſh, in 1476.[x]
	Richard Knepe, in 1535.[y]
	William Bloſſom, obt. 1550.[z]
	Roger Squyre, in 1550.[a]
The Queen.	*Henry Fiſher*, Sept. 26, 1579, ... reſigned[b]
	Richard Hayes, March 2, 1590, reſigned 1608.
The King.	*Philemon Pownell*, clerk, Feb. 10, 1608.[c]
	William Watts, in 1634.
	Richard Burney, clerk, Sept. 28, 1661.[d]
	Humphry Bralesford, A.M. Sept. 3, 1684.

w Thorn, col. 2169.

x They are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

y He is mentioned in a will in Prerogative off. Cant.

z His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

a He is mentioned as parſon of Alhaldwyn, in Canterbury, in a will in Prerog off.

b He was alſo vicar of St. Dunſtan's.

c A diſpenſation paſſed in 1626, for his holding this rectory, with the hoſpital of poor prieſts, and the pariſh church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 878.

d In 1673 preſented to the rectory of St. Peter's. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 886.

On the 29th of which month, this church was united to that of St. Mildred, in this city, to the liſt of the rectors

rectors of which, hereafter, the reader is referred for an account of the rectors of theſe united churches.

ST. ALPHAGE *church* is ſituated in the north part of the city, on the weſt ſide of Palace-ſtreet; it is a large handſome building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſquare tower ſteeple at the weſt end of the north iſle, in which are three bells.[e]

Thomas

[e] Somner mentions the following burial inſcriptions, on braſs, in old Engliſh letters, in this church, all long ſince deſtroyed: viz. one in the chancel for John Piers, rector. For John Parmenter, rector, commiſſary of Canterbury likewiſe, and rector of Adiſham, obt. 1501. For Robert Proveſt, rector, obt. 1487. For John Lovelych, B. L. rector and likewiſe regiſter of the archbiſhop's conſiſtory at Canterbury, obt. 1438. For Richard Stuppeny, B. L. L. proctor, obt. 1596. *In the ſouth chancel*, for Henry Goſborne, gent. of St. Alphage, alderman, and four times mayor of this city, in the chapel of our Lady, obt. 1522. He had two wives, by whom he had 25 children; he by his will gave 20 marcs, (a large legacy in thoſe days) towards repairing the city walls. On his ſtone theſe two ſhields, *Sable, a feſs, gules, between three ſwans, argent*; and *Vert, a ſaltier, argent, a chief, ermine*. Robert Goſborne, rector of Penſhurſt, his brother, obt. 1523. For Richard Engham, of Great Chart, obt. 1568. *In the middle iſle*, for John Caxton, and Joane and Iſabel his wives; he was a benefactor to this church, and died in 1485. On the ſecond pillar from the weſt end, on a braſs plate, the only one now remaining of thoſe mentioned by Somner, *Gaude Prude Thoma, per quem fit iſta Columpna*, with his coat of arms. He lived in king Edward IVth.'s days, and by his will appointed to be buried by Chriſt-church porch, and gave by it as much as would build a pillar in this church, and five marcs to the works of Chriſt-church, anno 1468. *In the weſt window*, the figures of Edmund Staplegate and Eleanor at Pytte, his wife, in coloured glaſs, and underneath, *Orate p. aibus, Edmdi Staplegate, & Elenora at Pytte, uxoris ejus*. This man, who took his name from his habitation at Staplegate, adjoining to this pariſh, was in king Edward III.'s days, ſeveral times one of the bailiffs of this city. There were formerly many coats of arms in the windows of the church, moſt of which have been long ſince deſtroyed.—The following monuments and graveſtones are among others in this church at this time: A memorial near the altar-rails for

Thomas Prowde, of this pariſh, died anno 1468, and by his will gave one pair of organs, to the uſe of this church.

By

Thomas Wiſe, S. T. P. deſcended of a genteel family in Oxfordſhire, incumbent of this pariſh and of Beakeſborne, a ſix preacher of this cathedral, and a prebendary of that of Lincoln; he died in 1726; arms, *Three chevronels.* Another next the laſt, for Brodnax Brandon, gent. eldeſt ſon of William Brandon, late of Portſmouth, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Broadnax, of Godmerſham, obt. 1733; arms, *Barry of ten, over all a lion rampant, ducally crowned*; impaling *a croſs fleure.* An inſcription on a braſs plate for John Mainwaring, eſq. of an antient and noble family of that name, of Pyvor, in Cheſhire, ob. 1621. An inſcription on the ſame ſtone, inſcribed the reverſe way, for Elizabeth, daughter of William Maundy, M. D. formerly of this city, obt. 1776. In the north iſle are memorials for ſeveral of the Knowlers. A mural tablet for Samuel Vaſſal, eſq. ſon of Colonel John Vaſſal, obt. 1714; arms, *Azure, a ſun in chief, a vaſe in baſe, or.* A memorial for Peter Peters, of the diſſolved Dominican monaſtery, near this pariſh, M. D. the eldeſt ſon of John Peters, M. D. of the ſame place, obt. 1697. Under the ſame ſtone lies buried Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1722; arms, *Peters, or, three roſes, gules*; on an eſcutcheon of pretence, *Stoning, argent, on a chevron, gules, three martlets, between three hurts, each charged with a fleur de lis, or.* Another for Anne, eldeſt daughter of Peter Peters, M. D. obt. 1712. One for Michael Peters, gent. obt. 1754. On a hatchment at the north-eaſt corner, an inſcription for John Stockar, rector almoſt 46 years, obt. 1708. On another at the ſouth ſide of the north iſle, arms, *Bix*, on an eſcutcheon of pretence, *Gules, a chevron, or*; and an inſcription for Mr. Thomas Bix, of Biſhopſgate, London, buried here near his grandfather and grandmother, obt. 1697. On another againſt the north wall, arms, *Simpſon*, impaling *vert, a chevron, between three rams paſſant, or*, for Roger Simpſon, gent. obt. 1656. Mary his wife, obt. 1648. A memorial for William Crayford, eſq. formerly recorder, obt. 1733. For Suſanna, widow of William Crayford, eſq. obt. 1775. Several other memorials for the family of Crayford, both on graveſtones and hatchments. A memorial for George Hammond, gent. obt. 1761; alſo Mary his widow, obt. 1782; likewiſe Mary their daughter, obt. 1788; and for Thomas Hammond, gent. (attorney and ſeveral years chamberlain of this city) their ſon, obt. 1791. A memorial in the north iſle, for the Rev. Mr. Le Suer, miniſter to a French epiſcopal chapel in this city, obt. 1746; alſo for Margaret his wife, obt. 1749. Several memorials for the Knotts and Foutrells. A

memorial

By the return of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by

memorial for Algerina Daſhwood, eldeſt daughter of Geo. Daſhwood, eſq. obt. 1713; arms in a lozenge, *On a feſs, three griffins heads, eraſed. In the ſouth iſle*, a ſmall mural monument for Matthew Hadde, eldeſt ſon of Henry Hadde, of Frinſted, both alike eſqrs. He was of the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn, and for twenty-ſeven years performed the office of juſtice of the peace within this city. He was ſteward of four courts; 1ſt, of the chancery of the cinque ports at Dover; 2d, of the royal manor of Wye; 3d, of the diſſolved monaſtery of St. Auguſtine; and laſtly, of the town and port of Faverſham; and practiſed as a barriſter at law to the county at large, obt. 1617; arms at top, *Gules, three ſtags heads caboſhed, or, between the horns of each a croſs croſlet, fitchee, argent, a creſcent for difference.* Several memorials on monuments, hatchments, and graveſtones, for the family of Roberts; arms, *Per pale, gules aud azure, three pheons heads, argent.* On a hatchment oppoſite the ſouth door, for Mary, wife of John Coppin, gent. and daughter of Sir John Roberts, obt. 1585.—A memorial for Mrs. Deborah Timewell, only daughter of John Bridges, eſq. late of this city, and wife of Edward Timewell, eſq. of Chigwell, in Eſſex, obt. 1752; alſo for the ſaid Edward Timewell, eſq. obt. 1762. He was the eldeſt ſon of Benjamin Timewell, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the navy in the reign of queen Ann; arms, *Or, on a chief, crenelle, three lions heads, eraſed*, impaling, *on a croſs, a leopard's face.* A mural tablet on the north ſide for John Hayward, gent. obt. Dec. 26, 1794; another mural tablet on the ſouth ſide for William Bennet, obt. June 26, 1782, and for Sarah his mother, obt. 1780. There are ſome good remains of painted glaſs yet left; among which are the following coats of arms, *Sable, a feſs, gules, between three ſwans, argent*; the ſame coat impaling *Vert, on a chevron, argent, five horſe ſhoes*; the ſame impaling *Vert, a ſaltier, or, a chief ermine*; *a chevron, between three birds heads, eraſed*, and *Gules, a ſaltier, or.*

Among the wills in the Prerog. off. Cant. I find that William Prowde, of St. Elphe, was buried in 1596 in this church, before the altar of St. James and St. Eraſmus. He gave by his will 3l. towards the making of a new pair of organs, to be ſet up on the north ſide of the choir, before the image of St. Elphe; alſo 40s. to a clerk to be provided to play on the ſame at high feaſts. Serlys Prude, alias Proude, gent. of St. Alphage, in 1584. Chriſtopher Turner, gent. of this pariſh, in 1591. Thomas Maneringe, gent. in 1593. Chriſtopher Nevinſon, gent. of this pariſh, in 1617. *In the chancel*, Henry Hales, gent. of the precincts of Chriſt-church, in 1679, near his grandchild Mary, daughter of his ſon John Hales; Mary Hales, of the precincts of the Archbiſhop's

by Iſabell Fowle, by her will, for a prieſt to celebrate *maſſe* within this church; alſo for one torch yearly to ſerve the high altar for ever. That there was lamp-rent likewiſe given by John Sellowe, for one lamp, to burn yearly before the image of St. John the Evangeliſt, within this church for ever.[f]

This church, which is a rectory, is exempted from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon. It has been from early times part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and ſtill remains ſo, being at this time, with the vicarage or church of St. Mary Northgate, united to it in 1681,[g] of the patronage of his grace the archbiſhop.

The church of St. Alphage is valued in the king's books at 8l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 4d. the church of Northgate having been united to it ſince, being valued ſeparate from it.[h] In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants 120. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. Communicants the like number.

The parſonage-houſe, which adjoins to the church and church-yard ſouthward, has had two good benefactors, in Mr. Herbert Taylor, formerly rector of this church, and Mr. Hearn, the preſent rector.

There are two terriers of this rectory, the one dated anno 1637, the other April 27, 1747, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

Archbiſhop's palace, widow, in 1687. Anne Herault, ſpinſter, of Canterbury, near her mother and ſiſters, in 1720. Beſides the above burials in this church, there is frequent mention in the pariſh regiſter of it, which begins in 1558, of the Lovelaces, Maſters, Juxons, Hadde, Denews, Dennes, Foches, Primroſes, &c. &c.

[f] The return of the commiſſioners is printed at the end of Somner, by Battely.

[g] See the account of petitions having been preſented for the uniting of theſe churches, and the archbiſhop's decree thereon, before, p. 211; by which this church of St. Alphage and St. Mary Northgate were united, both belonging to the ſame patron; and that the former ſhould for ever be the church preſentative, and that the pariſhioners of each ſhould reſort to the ſame, as to their proper church.

[h] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 26.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST. ALPHAGE.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
	Robert Iſlep, in 1405.[i]
	John Lovelych, LL. B. obt. Sept. 6, 1438.[k]
	John Piers, in 1461.[l]
	John Elys, in 1467.[m]
The Archbiſhop.	*Robert Elys*, in 1476.
	Robert Proveſte, obt. Jan. 22, 1487.[n]
	John Cuſsham, in 1490.
	John Parmenter, in 1501.[o]
	Thomas Davyes, in 1518, obt. 1540.[p]
	Umphrey Jordan, in 1540 and 1549.[q]
	John Atkins, obt. Feb. 1580.[r]
	John Alderſton, inducted March 1580.
	Joſhua Hutton, in 1594, reſigned 1596.
	John Sheppard, inducted 1597, reſigned 1599.
	David Platt, A. M. inducted Oct. 1599, obt. Sept. 1642.
	Richard Pickis, obt. January, 1660.[s]
	Edward Fellow, A. M. inducted June 1661, obt. 1663.

[i] He is mentioned as a feoffee of Amabilia Gobion, in a deed in the Surrenden library.

[k] Regiſter of the archbiſhop's conſiſtory court, and lies buried in the chancel.

[l] His graveſtone, in the chancel, is very antient, but without date; but he is mentioned in a will in the Prerog. off. in 1461.

[m] He and his ſucceſſors, including Jordan, are mentioned in different wills in the Prerog. off. Cant.

[n] He lies buried in this church in the choir of it, as ordered by his will, and deviſed by it to his pytt making, 3s. 4d.

[o] He was commiſſary of Canterbury, and rector of Adiſham, and lies buried in the chancel here.

[p] He was buried in this church, before the image of St. Elphe, in the choir. His will is in Prerog. office, Cant.

[q] See Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 100.

[r] Buried in the chancel.

[s] He was, as well as his ſucceſſor, buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in Prerogative court, Canterbury.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Stockar*, A. M. inducted September 24, 1663, obit. 1709.[t]

During his time this church appears to have been united to that of St. Mary Northgate, ſo that he died rector of both churches, and his ſucceſſors have ſince been rectors of this and vicars of Northgate.

Thomas Wiſe, S. T. P. inducted April, 1709, obt. July 24, 1726.[u]

Herbert Taylor, A. M. inducted Auguſt 1, 1726, reſigned 1753.[w]

John Airſon, A. M. 1753, reſig. 1761.[x]

George Hearn, clerk, collated May 1, 1761, the preſent rector.[y]

t He was a native of Switzerland.

u He was vicar likewiſe of Bekeſborne, and one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral, and a prebendary of Lichfield. He was buried in this church.

w He reſigned theſe churches on being inducted to the vicarage of Bridge, with Patrixborne, in 1753, of which he was patron.

x One of the minor canons of Canterbury cathedral. He reſigned theſe churches for thoſe of St. Martin and St. Paul.

y One of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

ST. ANDREW'S *church* ſtands in a ſmall receſs, about the middle of the High-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide. It was built in the room of the antient church of the ſame name, which ſtood at a ſmall diſtance, in the centre of the ſtreet, the paſſage along which was through two narrow lanes on each ſide of it. This church was an antient ſtructure of only one iſle, and one chancel, having a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end; in it were many monuments and inſcriptions; the former of which, when this church was pulled down in 1764, an act of parliament having been obtained for this purpoſe, for the accommodation of the public, by laying open the ſtreet, were at firſt depoſited in the

the undercroft of the cathedral; but when the new church was finiſhed, they were placed in the veſtibule of it; an account of them will be given below. Among theſe were the ſeveral monuments of the rectors of this pariſh, from Dr. Cox in 1544, to Mr. Paris, who died in 1709, both incluſive, and were for the moſt part buried in it. Among theſe it is obſervable, that there were two anceſtors of the famous dean of St. Patrick's, viz. Thomas Swift, his great-grandfather, and William his ſon, who were ſucceſſively rectors of this church from 1569 to 1624; the former of them having expreſsly deſired by his will, that his bones ſhould reſt in that church, where his people ſo entirely loved him.[z]

This church being thus taken down, a new one was erected, though not till ſome years afterwards, on a ſpot of ground bought for the purpoſe, of ſufficient ſize for a ſmall cemetery likewiſe adjoining.[a] This church, which is a neat building of brick, with a ſteeple of the ſame materials, in which hangs one bell, was

[z] In the old church there were, in Mr. Somner's time, ſeveral braſs plates and inſcriptions for Stephen White, citizen and the firſt ironmonger that ever was dwelling in this city, obt. 1592; and in the windows, the figure and an inſcription on the glaſs, *Orate paia Dni Wilmi Mellioſe Rectoris Eccle ſcæ Mariæ de Bredman.* And in another the figure and an inſcription, *Orate p aia patris Johis Fanting Rectoris Scæ Mariæ de Bredyn—Det Mater Xti Fanting John Gaudia Cœli.* Theſe, perhaps, were benefactors to the church about the time that John Petyt of this pariſh was; who by his will in 1498, gave five marcs to the making a new ſteeple and a new roof to it. And one John Swan, a pariſhioner and an alderman, and ſometime mayor, gave in like manner 66s. 8d. towards the work of a new roof and ſteeple here, when it ſhould happen to be new made. In this church was a chantry for one William Butler. In Goſtling's Canterbury, there is a neatly engraved view of this old church.

[a] The ground was purchaſed and the church built, partly by the pariſh rates and partly by the collection of private contributions; the expence of the ground and building amounted in the whole to 1900l.

opened

opened by licence from the archbiſhop, for the performance of divine ſervice, on Dec. 26, 1773, and was conſecrated, with the church-yard, on the 4th of July following.[b]

It

[b] In the veſtibule of the new church, as has been already mentioned, are placed the monuments, formerly in the old church; to commemorate which, againſt the weſt wall there is put up a tablet of white marble, and monuments, for Katherine Gibbon, obt. 1633; for Dorothy Sprakelyng, wife of Robert Sprakelyng, gent. of Boſton Aluph, and eldeſt daughter of Giles Maſter, eſq. obt. 1749. Another for Mr. Tho. Swift, rector here 22 years, obt. 1592; and for Mr. William Swift his ſon, who ſucceeded him in this church 33 years. He was rector of Harbaldowne 22 years, obt. 1624. Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Swift, lies in the cathedral church-yard, againſt the ſouth door, with nine of her children. Mary, wife of Mr. William Swift, lies buried with him, obt. 1626. They left one ſon, Mr. Thomas Swift, preacher in Herefordſhire, (who died in 1658, leaving ten ſons; one of the younger of whom was Jonathan, the father of the famous dean of St. Patrick's) and two daughters, one the wife of Thomas Witreide, gent. and Margaret, wife of Henry Atkinſon, apothecary and citizen of London; arms, *Sable, an anchor, or, enwreathed with a dolphin, azure.* A ſmall tablet framed and glazed, for Thomas Swift, once rector of this church, obt. 1592. A tablet for Giles Maſter, eſq. late of the pariſh of St. Paul. He died in 1644. He lived to ſee iſſue of his loins, children and grandchildren, 46; arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, holding a roſe branch,* impaling his two wives, *Hales* and *Petit.* A tablet for Edward Aldey, rector 49 years, and prebendary of Chriſt-church, Canterbury. He died in 1673; arms, *Ermine, on a chief, ſable, two griffins combatant, argent.* Another for Arthur Kay, D. D. rector and ſix preacher of the cathedral 30 years, obt. 1701. A ſmall tablet for Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Kay, obt. 1720; arms, *Argent, an eagle's head eraſed, gules, between three torteauxes,* impaling *or, a griffin ſegreant, vert; on a chief, gules, three ſpears heads, argent, for Southland.* A tablet for John Paris, A. M. late rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Bredman and St. Andrew, vicar of Beakeſborne, and maſter of the hoſpitals of Eaſtbridge, St. John, and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, obt. 1709. A flat ſtone for Thomas Noble, obt. 1716. Another for Nathaniel Hulſe, gent. and Anne his wife, many years inhabitants of this pariſh. He died in 1746; ſhe died in 1749; arms, *Hulſe, an eſcutcheon of pretence, a feſs between three etoiles.* In the upper veſtibule,

It appears by the return made by the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were obit and lamp lands given by the wills of ſeveral perſons for the keeping of their ſeveral obits yearly, and finding lamps within this pariſh church for ever.[c]

In a will anno 1534, I find mention of St. Ninian's light, in this church.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, with which it continued till the final diſſolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that monaſtery, ſurrendered into the king's hands; whence it was afterwards granted by the king, in his 34th year, in exchange, and with other premiſes, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury;[d] but upon its being united in 1681 to St. Mary Bredman's rectory,[e] (which was of the patronage of the priory of Chriſt-church, and on the diſſolution of it had been given to the dean and

tibule, on an hatchment, the arms of Hulſe and inſcription, for Nathaniel Hulſe, gent. of Horton, near Chartham, but an inhabitant and citizen of Canterbury, obt. 1746.

[c] One of them was William Benet, ſon of Robert Benet, of Stour-ſtreet, in this pariſh, who lived in king Henry VI. and king Edward IV.'s reigns. By his will, which is dated anno 1463, he appears to have been a man of much note and wealth; and the ſeveral charitable donations in his will were very conſiderable; by it he ordered to be buried in the church of St. Auguſtine, by Alys his wife. He gave 4s. 4d. yearly quit-rent, out of a tenement in Clement's-lane to his feoffees, the parſon and two churchwardens of St. Andrew's, to ſuſtain and keep the clock of this church; and as they had no goods in hand, as other churches had, he gave them five marcs in money, to be put to the uſe and welfare of it; and likewiſe 10s. yearly to be paid to the parſon of this pariſh or his deputy, and the two churchwardens; from his tenements in St. Mary Bredman, deviſed by him to the city.

[d] Augmentation-office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, box Kent, C. 50.

[e] See theſe inſtruments, and the decree of the archbiſhop before, p. 211, and under St. Mary Bredman hereafter.

chapter

chapter of Canterbury); that being the mother church to the ſmaller pariſh, the right of patronage of theſe united churches was decreed to the archbiſhop and the dean and chapter of Canterbury jointly; that is to ſay, two turns to the archbiſhop, and one turn of preſentation to the dean and chapter. In which ſtate the patronage of it continues at this time.

The church of St. Andrew was valued in the antient taxation, at 8l. per annum.

This rectory, with that of St. Mary Bredman united, is valued in the king's books at 22l. 6s. 8d.[f] and the yearly tenths at 2l. 4s. 8d.[g] In 1588 it was valued at ſixty pounds. Communicants two hundred. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds, the like number of communicants.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated anno 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.....	*John Cox*, S. T. P. obt. 1544.[h] *William Morphet*, ind. Dec. 22, 1565. *Henry Morray*, July 3, 1570. *Thomas Swift*, A. M. March 18, 1572, obt. June 12, 1592.[i] *William Swift*, A. M. July 8, 1592, obt. Oct. 24, 1624.[k] *Edward Aldey*, A. M. Nov. 6, 1624, obt. July 12, 1673.[l] *Arthur Kay*, S. T. P. July 18, 1673, obt. ——— 1701.[m]

f Of this ſum St. Andrew's was 13l. 6s. 8d.

g Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

h I find his name ſpelt in a manuſcript Cockys. All the rectors here mentioned down to Dr. Kay inclusive, were buried in the old church, under the ſcite where it once ſtood, their remains ſtill reſt.

i k Both likewiſe rectors of St. Michael, Harbledown. See more of them in Biog. Brit. index Swift. The will of Thomas Swift is in Prerog. office, Cant.

l A prebendary of Canterbury.

m A ſix preacher of the cathedral.

During

During his time, these two churches of St. Andrew and St. Mary Breadman appear to have been united; a list of the future rectors of which may be seen hereafter in the account of the latter, which is the mother church.

St. George's *church* is situated on the north side of the High-street, near the gate of the same name; it is a large handsome structure, consisting of two isles and two chancels, having a well built tower steeple, with, till lately, a pointed leaden turret at the north-west corner of it.[n] There are four bells in the tower, and one formerly in the turret.[o]

This

[n] An arch for the convenience of foot passengers, was cut through the circular, or stair case, part of this tower a few years since, when the city was new paved; but from the many cracks discernable above, it appearing to have done the tower much injury, and that it was becoming dangerous, the commissioners of the pavement of the city, in 1794, ordered it to be taken down and the square tower to be made good, with a pointed spire of wood on the top, at their expence.

[o] Among other monuments and memorials in this church are the following, viz. a monument on the south wall near the altar, for Anne, daughter of John Polley, alias Polhill, gent. of Otford, thrice married; first, to Thomas Gilman; secondly, to William Nutt, of Canterbury, councellor at law; and thirdly, to Thomas Milles, of Davington, obt. 1624; arms, *Ermine, a fer de moline, sable, on a chief of the last, two wings conjoined, or*, impaling 1st and 4th, *argent, on a bend, gules, three crosses potent, or*; 2d, *argent, an eagle displayed, sable*; 3d, *sable, a fess between three garbs, or*. A mural monument for Thomas Forster, A. M. rector of this parish and of Chartham, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral, obt. 1764. A mural monument for Nicholas Knight, gent. late of this parish, obt. 1667; arms, *Gules, two bars, ermine, in chief, three griffins heads erased, argent*. A mural monument near the altar, for Edward Randolph, M. D. He had ten sons and five daughters, by Deborah his wife, fourth daughter of Giles Master, esq. of Canterbury, obt. 1681. Another for John Hobday, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Avery Hilles, esq. a magistrate of this city. They had a numerous issue who are buried here; he died in 1713; she deid in 1732; arms, *Gules, a fess fusille, argent and azure, between three*

 mullets,

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and

mullets, pierced of the ſecond; over all an eſcutcheon of pretence, azure, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, argent. On a hatchment for Hills, an inſcription for John Hills, gent. obt. 1687. A mural tablet in the ſouth iſle for the Rev. Weyman Bouchery, late rector of Little Blakenham, in Suffolk, obt. 1712; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gilbert Knowler, eſq. of Hearne, ob. 1751; and for their daughter Sarah Bouchery, obt. 1783. A mural tablet for George Bryant, obt. 1787. *In the north iſle*, on a hatchment, an inſcription for John Cotes, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1655. On another over the ſecond pillar, an inſcription for Thomas Durant, gent. of New Romney, obt. 1688; and for his eldeſt ſon Thomas Durant, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1702. On the pavement under the gallery, a graveſtone for Mrs. Field, obt. 1799.

At the eaſt end, on a pannel of wood, in a frame, a painting repreſenting Guy Faux, entering the parliament-houſe; and underneath, IN PERPETUAM PAPISTARUM INFAMIAM. On a ſmall ſhield; arms, *Argent, a chevron between two trefoils, in chief, and a laurel leaf in baſe*, impaling *gules, three arrows, or*; under the pediment

CAROLI ANNOTT

. . . . . 1632. . . . . .

Engliſh Fleete . . 88. Spaniſh Fleete

under which was a repreſentation of the two fleets, which is now obliterated.

In the middle iſle, are ſeveral memorials for the Plummers; arms, *A chevron, between three griffins heads, eraſed.* A memorial for Elizabeth, relict of Richard Comyns, eſq. ſergeant at law, late of Writtle lodge, in Eſſex, daughter of Tho. Chiffinch, eſq. of Northfleet, obt. 1764, leaving one daughter; arms, *On a lozenge, a chevron, ermine, between three gambs*, impaling *on a feſs embattled, three leopards faces. In the ſouth iſle*, on a ſmall white ſtone in the ſhape of a heart, Joſeph Haſted died an infant, 1769.—. On a braſs plate with the figure of a prieſt, an inſcription for John Lovelle, rector, obt. 1438. Memorials for the Boucherys, Greenhills, Caiſters, and Banks's. A memorial for Stephen Hobday, A. M. rector of Lower Hardres, and vicar of St. Dunſtan's, ob. 1743, and for others of that name. A memorial for Wm. Coppin, obt. 1633. Another for Jacob Sharp, obt. 1774; and for the Rev. John Sharp, D. D. rector of St. Mary Abchurch, London, late fellow of C. C. C. C. obt. 1772; and for his mother Elizabeth Sharp, obt. 1780. A memorial for Thomas Cuntry, late of Aſh, obt. 1641; arms, *A pile iſſuing from the chief, between four*

and at the diſſolution of it was granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in the patronage of whom, together with that of St. Mary Magdalen, in Burgate, united to it in 1681,[p] it remains at this time.

It appears by the return of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were obit lands given by the wills of Edward Parlegate, Thomas Rayley, John Williamſon, and Thomas Cadbury, as well for the obſervation of their obits, as for the maintenance of one lamp in this church for ever.[q]

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 9½d.[r] In 1588 it was valued with St. Mary Burgate, at 80l. Communicants three hundred. In 1640 it was valued at only 50l.[s]

four fleurs de lis, over all a feſs. A memorial for Algerina Daſhwood, obt. 1748.

Beſides the above there are entries in the regiſter of the burials of the Thornherſts, Maſters, and Petyts. The lady Mills in 1634, Courthopes, Sakers, Wraiths, Haſteds, Barrets, Foches, Hardres's, Sir Peter Gleane, bart. who died an immature death in 1719, and Peters's.

The regiſter begins in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1538, being at firſt only a copy taken from the old regiſter, as is mentioned in the title of the book. The regiſter itſelf begins anno 1574.

Richard Pargate, a wealthy citizen of Canterbury, who died in 1457, was buried in this church, in the Lady chapel, before the altar, and gave towards the paving the iſle of the church, where his father lay, 20s. William Tenham, eſq. of this pariſh, in 1500, was buried in the ſame chapel, at the head of Edward Pargate there. John Roſe, alderman, in this church in 1591.

[p] See the petitions and inſtruments, for the uniting of theſe churches, before.

[q] See this return of the commiſſioners, printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

[r] Rent to the churchwardens 3s. 4d. penſion to the priory of Chriſt-church 5s. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

[s] Without the church of Burgate.

Thomas Petit, eſq. of St. George's, Canterbury, by his will in 1626, gave 50l. to be diſpoſed of to young married couples for ever, the pooreſt, as near as might be, of four pariſhes, one of which ſhould be that wherein he ſhould die, which by the regiſter, appears to have been in this pariſh of St. George; a more particular account of which is given in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Chilham.

A terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, is in the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Prior and Convent of Canterbury.	*John de Natyndon*, about 1330.[t]
	John Lovel, —— obt. April 24, 1438.[u]
	John Williamſon, LL. B. in 1490 and 1519.[w]
	Edward Broughton, in 1523.[x]
	William Baſſenden, —— 1558.[y]
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Mark Saunders*, November 12, 1574.
	Thomas Wilſon, A. M. July 21, 1586, obt. Jan. 1621.[z]
	Thomas Jackſon, A. M. preſented April 1622, obt. 1661.
	Blaze White, A. M. May 7, 1661, reſigned 1666.[a]
	Eliſha Robinſon, A. B. October 1, 1666, obt. January 30, 1670.[b]

In whoſe time, viz. 1681, the churches of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen appear to have been united, and the next incumbent and his ſucceſſors have been preſented to theſe united rectories.

t Battely's Somner, p. 68.

u He lies buried in this church.

w Wills, Prerog. off.

x He was likewiſe the archbiſhop's commiſſary.

y Strype's Annals, p. 43, 46.

z See pariſh regiſter of Lewiſham. He was buried in this church-yard, at the end of the chancel. His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury, in which he ſtiles himſelf miniſter of God's word, in St. George's, Canterbury. See Granger, vol. i. p. 254.

a Likewiſe rector of Stonar.

b Buried in the body of St. George's church.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*John Sargenſon*, —— ob. 1684. *Francis Maſter*, A. M. preſented July 10, 1684, obt. 1686. *John Maximilian Delangle*, S. T. P. July 3, 1686, reſig. 1692.[c] *John Cooke*, A. M. March 9, 1692, obt. 1726.[d] *William Ayerſt*, S. T. P. Dec. 10, 1726, reſigned 1729.[e] *John Head*, A. M. Feb. 10, 1730, reſigned 1760.[f] *Thomas Forſter*, A. M. July 21, 1761, obt. Sept. 13, 1764.[g] *Francis Gregory*, A M. December 11, 1764, reſigned May 1777.[h] *James Ford*, A. B. 1777, the preſent rector.[i]

c Afterwards rector of Chartham.

d Likewiſe rector of Merſham, and one of the ſix preachers.

e Prebendary of Canterbury, and afterwards rector of North Cray and of St. Swithin's, Londonſtone.

f He held the rectory of Pluckley with theſe churches, both which he reſigned for that of Ickham. He was afterwards a prebendary of Canterbury, and archdeacon of the dioceſe, and on his elder brother's death ſucceeded to the title of baronet.

g And rector of Chartham, by diſpenſation. He lies buried in this church.

h He had been rector of Brook, and vicar of Milton by Sittingbourne; he reſigned theſe churches of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen on being inducted to the vicarage of Stone, in Oxney, and is one of the minor canons of this cathedral.

i One of the minor canons of the cathedral.

ST. MARGARET'S *church* ſtands on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet of the ſame name. It is a large building, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end of the ſouth iſle; there are three bells in it.[k] It

k Mr. Somner mentions ſeveral antient memorials on braſſes in this church, all which are long ſince deſtroyed; one of them was for Leonard Cotton, gent. mayor of this city in 1579, obt. 1605, of whom mention has been made before, in the account of his charitable benefaction to Maynard's ſpital. And perhaps among

It appears by the ſurvey of the commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. that there were lamp lands given by the will

among thoſe obliterated was one for John Broker, of this pariſh, an alderman, and twice mayor of this city, who by his will in 1521, appointed to be buried before St. John's altar, in this church, the ſouth chancel being dedicated to that ſaint, and the other to our Lady, each of which had its proper altar, the official's court, ſtanding in the place of the latter. This John Broker was a good benefactor to this city and left a ſum of money to be beſtowed on the reparation of the way between the caſtle gate and the Yren croſs, in the ward of Worgate. In the windows of this church were formerly theſe arms, *Clifford*, impaling *Savage* *Browne*, impaling *Glover*; and a coat; *Argent, a bend, ſable, on a canton, azure, a fleur de lis, argent*, impaling *or, on a feſs, vert, a hind paſſant of the field*. Among others, there are in this church the following monuments and graveſtones. On the north ſide of the altar, a handſome monument, for Sir George Newman, LL. D. commiſſary to the archbiſhops Whitgift, Bancroft, and Abbott, and judge of the cinque ports almoſt for thirty years; he was thrice married, firſt to Elizabeth Wycliff; ſecondly to Mary Gough; and thirdly, to Sybilla Wenland, who ſurvived him. He died in 1627, and his eldeſt ſon the ſame year; arms, *Or, a feſs danceette, gules, between three eagles, diſplayed, ſable*. A mural monument for Geo. Barrett, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Paul Barrett, obt. 1709; and alſo for Suſan, his wife, daughter of Thomas Green, gent. obt. 1711; arms, *On, on a chevron, between three mullets, ſable, three lions rampant of the field*, impaling *azure, three ſtags tripping, or*. An antient mural monument, with the half-length effigies of a man, and inſcription for John Watſon, who had been mayor, chamberlain, and ſheriff of this city, and was a good benefactor to the poor of it, obt. 1633; and alſo for Leonard Cotton, once mayor, and ſheriff of it, a benefactor likewiſe to it. (See their gifts to this city before, among the benefactions given to it). *In the middle iſle*, a mural tablet for Mary Burnby, the daughter of Thomas Woolley Pickering, by Mary his wife; ſhe died in 1786; alſo for Thomas Woolley Pickering, obt. 1792. *In the north iſle*, a mural monument for Paul Lukin, gent. proctor in the two eccleſiaſtical courts of the archbiſhop and archdeacon, and twenty years auditor to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and for his wife, daughter of Martin Hirſt, gent. He died in 1716; arms, *Sable, three mullets, argent, on a chief of the laſt, a demi lion rampant, vert*, impaling *azure, a ſun in its glory, or*. A mural monument near the laſt, for Anthony Oughton, gent. deſcended

will of John Wynter, and Joane his wife, for the maintenance of a lamp within this church for ever, and there

deſcended from an antient family of that name at Fillongley, in Warwickſhire; and for Anne his wife, daughter of Sir James Bunce, of Kemſing. He died 1750; ſhe died 1732; arms, *Paly gules and azure, a lion rampant, or*, impaling *azure, on a feſs, argent, three eagles diſplayed of the field, between three bears of the ſecond.* Near the pulpit is a mural tablet, in a frame carved and gilt, for Francis Aldrich, S. T. P. principal of Sidney college, Cambridge, obt. 1609; arms, *Argent, on a bend engrailed, on a canton, or, a pheon azure*, impaling *or, on a feſs, azure, an aſs proper.* A braſs plate, with effigies, and inſcription for John Wynter, mayor of Canterbury, obt. 1520; who by his will founded a lamp to burn before the high altar of this church, in perpetual memory of the moſt holy body of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, for which purpoſe he gave two tenements at the Yrencroſſe, in this pariſh, and to free the church-yard of this church from the yearly rent of 3s. to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, ariſing from the ſame. A mural monument for Wm. Somner, that induſtrious antiquary, author of the Hiſtory of Canterbury, and ſeveral other learned books and curious tracts of antiquity. He was born March 30, 1606, obt. 1669; arms at the top, *Ermine, two chevrons, gules.* *In the middle iſle* are flat ſtones, and memorials for Jane, wife of the Rev. Tho. Leigh, rector of this pariſh, obt. 1767; and for the ſaid Rev. Thomas Leigh, obt. 1774, rector of this church and of Murſton forty years. For the Jekens's, Biggs's, Pilchers, Lane, Read, Beaumonts, Obrien, Broxup, Wilſon, Carters, White, and Watmer. For Paul Lukin, and Grace his wife; Thomas their ſon, and Anne their daughter, both in 1715. *In the north iſle*, for the Railtons, Hatchers, and Bottings. For John Darken, M.D. obt. 1784. For Anne Brandon, widow of William Brandon, eſq. of Portſmouth, obt. 1762. For Lancelot Lovelace, recorder of this city; and Marcy ..... 1640. Leonard Browne, gent. and alderman of Canterbury, was buried in 1671 in the north iſle. Frances Newman, widow, of Canterbury, in 1686, in this church, near her huſband George Newman, eſq. Barbara Hennington, widow, of the Archbiſhop's palace, in 1706, in the grave of Mr. Somner, her huſband. Judith Lovelace, widow, of this pariſh, in 1712, in the chancel near her ſons. John Somner, gent. of the Archbiſhop's palace, in 1679, in this church. Beſides theſe there are in the regiſter, frequent burials of the Somners, Lovelaces, Lukins, Barretts, and Primroſes. The regiſter begins ſo late as the year 1654.

were obit lands given to this church by the will of James Aſe, for one obit, to be kept in it for ever.[k]

In this church is held an eccleſiaſtical court, in which the archbiſhop once in four years viſits the clergy in the neighbouring parts of his dioceſe; beſides which, there are two other viſitations annually held in it by the archdeacon, or his official, one for his clergy, the other for the churchwardens only; the pariſhes exempt from his juriſdiction being viſited by the commiſſary, at ſuch time as he is pleaſed to appoint. In this church likewiſe, and in a court he has in the body of the cathedral, cauſes for fornication, defamation and other eccleſiaſtical matters, are tried before ſurrogates, appointed to that office. This church, which is a rectory, was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was in the year 1271, being the laſt of king Henry III. given by them at the inſtance of Hugh Mortimer, archdeacon of Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms, to the hoſpital of Poor Prieſts, in this city, with which it remained till the ſuppreſſion of it in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth's reign,[l]; after which the patronage of this rectory became veſted in the archdeacon of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, with whom it has continued ever ſince; the reverend the archdeacon being the preſent patron of it.

This rectory is now of the clear yearly certified value of 63l. 10s.[m]

In the regiſter of this pariſh is entered a certificate of the birth of Raymond Thomas, eldeſt ſon of the hon. Henry Arundel, eldeſt ſon of the lord Arundel of Wardour, on Nov. 11, in the year 1619.

[k] The ſurvey of the commiſſioners is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

[l] See an account of this hoſpital before.

[m] Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 28. See Comp. among the Cotton MSS. Claudius D. X.—

CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	John . . . in 1216.
	Thomas Wyke, 1373.
	Philip Taylor, in 1521.[n]
	Nicholas Langdon . . . . . obt. 1554.
	Hugh Barret, inducted July 27, 1554.
The Archdeacon.	*Blaze Wynter*, March 16, 1575.
The King, by lapſe.	*Philemon Pownel*, clerk, Sept. 21, 1626.[o]
	Francis Rogers, S. T. P. . . . ob. July 23, 1638.[p]
	Thomas Ventris, clerk, A. M. Auguſt 10, 1638, ejected 1662.[q]
	William Hawkins, 1662, . . . obt. May, 1674.[r]
	William Lovelace, 1674, . . . obt. Auguſt, 1683.[s]
	Thomas Johnſon, 1713, . . . obt. Nov. 6, 1727.[t]
	Henry Shove, A. M. Dec. 15, 1727, reſigned 1737.
	Thomas Leigh, A. M. 1737, . . . obt. April 18, 1774.[u]
	Gilman Wall, A. M. 1774, the preſent rector.

n He is mentioned in a will in the Prerog. off. Cant.

o A diſpenſation paſſed, dated Sept. 14, 1626, for his holding the rectory of All Saints, with the hoſpital of Poor Prieſts, and the pariſh church of St. Margaret annexed to it. Rymer's Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 878. It is obſervable, that he had a ſeparate induction to St. Margaret's and the above hoſpital, and to both on Sept. 21.

p He was rector of Denton and vicar of Alkham, and ſon of Dr. Rogers, dean of Canterbury, and biſhop ſuffragan of Dover. See Wood's Ath. v. i. p. 587.

q He was preſented to the hoſpital of Poor Prieſts, with the church of St. Margaret annexed to it, and in the patronage of the crown by lapſe. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 313.

r Buried in this church.

s He had been rector of St. Mary Bredin, and held the rectory of St. Mary Magdalen Burgate, with this rectory by diſpenſation. He lies buried in St. Margaret's church, with many more of his family.

t Alſo vicar of Brookland, and a minor canon of the cathedral.

u Rector likewiſe of Murſton, and curate of Iwade.

ST. MARY BREADMAN'S *church*, is ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from the others in this city, dedicated to St. Mary, which ſurname it had from the Bread Market, formerly kept beſide it.[w]

This church ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet, near the centre of it. It is a very antient building, ſeemingly of the early part of the Norman times. It is rather ſmall, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end of it, in which hangs one bell.[x]

[w] It was antiently called in Latin, *Eccleſia S. Mariæ Piſcatorum*, i. e. St. Mary Fiſhman's church, from a fiſh market held by it; and in yet earlier times, *Eccleſia S. Mariæ de Andreſgate*, from that place hard by it, where the four ways met at the old St. Andrew's church, once called Andreſgate, that is, Andrew's gate. Batt. Somn. p. 164.

[x] In the chancel was formerly a braſs plate and inſcription for Thomas Alcock, rector, anno 1500. And another in the body for William Megg, ſome time alderman, obt. 1519.

The following monuments and graveſtones are, among others, remaining in it, a mural monument near the altar, for Joſeph Colf, eſq. alderman, and ſometime mayor, obt. 1620; arms, *Colfe, or, a feſs between three colts current.* A memorial for Sir Paul Barrett, ſergeant at law, obt. 1685. Another adjoining, for Mary, wife of Paul Barrett, eſq. of this city, only daughter and heir of Thomas Stanley, gent. late of this city, obt. 1672. A memorial for John Lee, gent. of this city, obt. 1722. He left one daughter Mary, who married Mr. John Warly, ſurgeon, of this city. On a ſtone adjoining, on a braſs plate, for Matthew Gibbon, of London, obt. 1657. Below the above, is a ſtone, having on braſs the ſmall figure of a prieſt, and inſcription for Robart Richmond, rector, obt. July 8, 1524. A memorial for the Rev. John Duncombe, rector of this pariſh and St. Andrew's united, vicar of Herne, and one of the ſix preachers of the cathedral, obt. Jan. 19, 1786. *In the croſs ſpace*, a memorial for Mr. William Powell, obt. 1694. A memorial within the north door, ſhewing that in a vault underneath lies George Knowler, ſon of George Knowler, of this pariſh, alderman of this city, obt. 1778. A mural tablet for Edward Agar, obt. 1795.

This

This church, as well as thoſe of St. George and St. Peter, were antiently of the patronage of the priory of Chriſt-church, as were likewiſe St. Michael Burgate, and St. Mary Queningate, both long ſince demoliſhed; all which five churches, together with that of St. Sepulchre, were confirmed to the priory, by the bulls of ſeveral ſucceeding popes, and each of them paid to it an annual penſion; this of St. Mary Breadman paid yearly ſixpence.

After the diſſolution the patronage of it was granted to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who poſſeſſed the entire preſentation to it till the year 1681; when the church of St. Andrew adjoining, of the patronage of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, being united to it, the future right of preſentation to theſe united churches was decreed; two turns to the archbiſhop, and one turn to the dean and chapter; in which ſtate it continues at this time. This church of St. Mary Breadman, though it has the ſmalleſt pariſh, yet is eſteemed the mother church to the other.[y]

It is valued in the king's books at nine pounds per annum.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

[y] See the account of the petitions for uniting theſe churches, and the archbiſhop's decree thereon, before; by which this church and St. Andrew's were united, and the former declared to be the church preſentative, and that the pariſhioners of both ſhould reſort to the ſame, as their proper church, and that the patron of St. Andrew's ſhould have the right of preſentation upon the then vacancy, and upon the next avoidance that ſhould after happen; and the patron of St. Mary Breadman the next after that, and ſo in the ſame proportion and order of turns for ever.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREADMAN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
Prior and Convent of Chriſt-church	*Richard Langdon*, anno 25 Edward III.[z]
	John Colley.
	Thomas Alcock, obt. on Holy Croſs day, 1500.
	Robert Richmond, obt. July 18, 1524.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*William Mellroſe.*
	John Fanting.
The Queen, by lapſe.	*James Biſſet*, March 12, 1590.
Dean and Chapter.	*Nicholas Benart*, in 1604.
	Matthew Wariner, January 29, 1637.
The Archbiſhop.	*Arthur Kay*, S. T. P. July 18, 1673.

At which time theſe two churches of St. Mary Breadman and St. Andrew appear to have been united, viz. in 1681; ſo that he was collated to both of them united, as were the ſucceeding rectors. Dr. Kay died in 1701, and was ſucceeded by

The Archbiſhop.	*John Paris*, A. B. collated Nov. 7, 1701, obt. Nov. 5, 1709.[a]
Dean and Chapter.	*Robert Cumberland*, A. M. preſented Jan. 19, 1709, obt. Nov. 6, 1734.[b]
The Archbiſhop.	*William Wood*, A. M. collated Dec. 1734, obt. February 13, 1736.[c]
	Iſaac Terry, A. M. inducted Feb. 20, 1736, obt. Dec. 1744.

z He lies buried in this church, as do his ſucceſſors down to Fanting inclusive.

a He was likewiſe vicar of Bekeſborne, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, St. John and St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

b He held the rectory of Haſtingleigh with theſe churches, and was a minor canon of the cathedral.

c He reſigned the rectory of Weſtbere for theſe churches, and was perpetual curate of Goodneſtone, by Sandwich.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter.	*Francis Walwyn*, S. T. P. preſented May 9, 1745, reſigned 1757.[d]
The Archbiſhop.	*John Duncombe*, A. M. collated Jan. 25, 1757, obt. 1786.[e]
	William Gregory, A. M. collated 1786, the preſent rector.[f]

d He had been rector of East Peckham and Great Mongeham, and was afterwards rector of Adiſham, and a prebendary of Canterbury.

e Late fellow of Bennet college, in Cambridge; in 1763 he had a diſpenſation to hold West Thurrock, in Eſſex, with theſe churches; he was afterwards vicar of Herne, and a ſix preacher. He was the author of ſeveral learned publications of various ſorts.

f Vicar likewiſe of Coſmus Bleane, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, and lately one of the ſix preachers of the cathedral.

ST. MARY BREDIN, uſually called Little Lady Dungeon[g] *church*, is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance north weſtward from the Dungeon, whence it takes that name, and Watling-ſtreet. It is a very ſmall building, ſeemingly antient, conſiſting of a nave, and ſmall iſle on the north ſide of it, and a chancel; at the north-weſt corner is a wooden pointed turret, in which hang three ſmall bells.[h] You go down into it by ſeveral ſteps, which makes it very damp.

This

g It has the name of Little Lady, from its being the leaſt church in this city, dedicated to our Lady, and its near ſituation to the Dungeon, or Dunjill, as it is called by the common people, occaſioned the latter name.

h Among the monuments and inſcriptions are the following: A mural tablet over the altar for James Ley, an accompliſhed youth, who after having ſtudied the law for five years at Lincoln's Inn, intending to travel, and waiting at Dover for a fair wind, was taken ill of a fever, and returning to Canterbury in hopes of recovery, died here in 1618. Sir James Ley, (afterwards earl of Marlborough) maſter of the court of wards, the father, erected this monument to his ſecond ſon; arms below, *Ley, argent, a chevron between three ſeals heads couped, ſable, a creſcent for difference.* A mural tablet and inſcription, ſhewing,

This church was built by William, ſurnamed Fitzhamon, being the ſon of Hamon, the ſon of Vitalis, one of thoſe who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This William was, no doubt,

ing, that in a vault near it, lies Thomas Francis, obt. 1785.—Another, on the weſt ſide of the laſt, for William Slodden, ob. 1788. Another adjoining, for Mrs. Sarah Graydon, ob. 1795; Gregory Graydon, eſq. obt. 1790. Alſo Mrs. H. R. Hougham, Mrs. S. Shrubſole, and Henry Hougham, eſq. of Barton-court. A plain altar tomb on the ſouth ſide of the altar rails, and round the verge an inſcription for Humphry Hales, eſq. ſon of Sir James Hales, deceaſed 1555. The ſame father Sir James Hales. A mural tablet over the above, for George Sheldon, third ſon of William Sheldon, eſq. of Beoly, in Worceſterſhire, who firſt married Frances, daughter of Thomas More, eſq. of Gobbins, in Hertfordſhire, and afterwards Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir James Hales, of the Dungeon, the widow of Sir Stephen Hales, K. B. of Sniterfield, in Warwickſhire, which George died without iſſue in 1679, and lies buried here, as does Elizabeth his ſecond wife, who died afterwards that ſame year; arms, *Sheldon, a feſs, between three martlets.* About the middle of the north ſide is a handſome mural monument, on which are the figures of a man and woman kneeling before a deſk, and inſcription for William Mann, eſq. erected by Frances Blenerhaſſett, his latter wife. He died in 1615; arms, *Mann, or, a chevron ermines, between three lions rampant, ſable.* A mural tablet near the above, for Sir Chriſtopher Man, buried near to his brother here, obt. 1638. A mural tablet for lady Elizabeth Man, daughter of Richard Willys, eſq. of Baals, in Hertfordſhire, late wife of Sir William Man, of this city. She died in 1642. A braſs plate near the ſtep, cloſe to the altar rails, for Chriſtopher Bachelor, late of this pariſh, and Katherine, his wife, daughter of Harbert Finch, gent. they both died in 1604; arms, *On a bend, three fleurs de lis, between three wings.* A braſs plate, with the arms of Finch; the figure and inſcription loſt. *In the north iſle*, on a flat ſtone, under the belfry, a memorial for Capt. James Harris, of Major-General Willis's regiment of marines, obt. 1705; arms, *Three creſcents, two and one.* A flat ſtone and memorial for Mrs. Abigail, widow of Mr. Robert Dannald, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, ſometime lord-mayor, and daughter of Edward Colimore, eſq. of Brandford, in Suffolk, obt. 1707; arms, *In a lozenge, ermine, a canton ermines*, impaling *a chevron, between three bugle horns.* In the chancel are memorials for Nathaniel Denew, who married Dorothy, daughter of Abraham Jacob, of Dover, obt. 1720. Dorothy

doubt, the patron of this church, which he had built, and moſt probably gave it to the neighbouring nunnery of St. Sepulchre, where it ſtaid till the diſſolution of that houſe in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when the patronage of it was granted anno 29th of it, when the nunnery and the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſubject nevertheleſs to the payment of 3s. to the vicar of this church; all which were again reconveyed by the archbiſhop to the king in his 37th year, in exchange for other premiſes,[i] and he granted them the following year to the Hales's, lords of the manor of the Dungeon, whoſe burial place was within this church; ſince which the patronage of it has continued in the poſſeſſion of the owners of that manor,

rothy, wife of the above Nathaniel Denew, obt. 1743; arms, *Denew, or, five chevronels, azure,* impaling *or, on a canton, gules, an eagle diſplnyed of the field.* A memorial for Edward Maſter, obt. 1638. Another for George Maſter, obt. 1652. At the weſt end of the ſouth iſle, a memorial for Titus Rufford, obt. 1696. Another for Sir Chriſtopher Man, &c. and for Sir Wm. Man, only ſon of the ſame, by his ſecond wife Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Maſter. A memorial for Katherine, eldeſt daughter of John Shirley, of Lewes, in Suſſex; firſt married to Whittingham Wood, eſq. of Bromley, but died the widow of Sir Chriſtopher Man, obt. 1641. Another for Joſhua Webſter, ſometime a merchant in London, but at his death an inhabitant of this pariſh, obt. 1696. He was by his will a good benefactor to the ſchool founded and endowed by his father, at Whittington, in Derbyſhire.

Somner ſays, that ſeveral of the Hales's lie buried in this church, and that the effigies and coat armour of John Chiche, who lived in king Henry III.'s reign, and was owner of the Dungeon manor adjoining, whoſe coat was, *Argent, three lions rampant, azure,* were painted in the weſt window of it; and that the latter was carved on ſtone in one corner of the chancel.

Beſides the above, there are frequent entries in the regiſter, which begins in 1552, of the burials of the Berrys; of Silas Johnſon, gent. in 1635; of the Mans, Spencers, the lady Coventry, in 1710, the Denews, Houghams, and Lees. James Dunkin, alderman, was buried in this church in 1624.

[i] Augmentation-office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, box Kent, D. 75.

down

down to Henry Lee Warner, of Walſingham abbey, in Norfolk, the preſent patron of it.

Upon the decline of the church of St. Edmund of Riding-gate, not far diſtant, of the patronage likewiſe of the ſame nunnery, it was in 1349 united to this of St. Mary Bredin, with the conſent of the prioreſs and convent.[k]

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 4l. 1s. 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 8s. 1¾d.[l] In 1588 it was valued at 20l. Communicants 82.—It is now of the clear yearly value, as certified, of 18l. 18s.[m]

It was held for a long time as a donative, that is, from about 1670 to 1732, and a curate was licenced to ſerve in it; but in the latter year the Rev. Curties Wightwick took out the ſeals for it, and was preſented to it as a vicarage, by the lord chancellor; on his reſignation in 1751, it was again held in ſequeſtration, and continues ſo at this time.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated Aug. 24, 1615, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

[k] The union of theſe churches, made by the prior and chapter of Canterbury, *ſede vacante*, on Nov. 3, anno 1349, is in Reg. E. Eccleſ. Chriſti, Cant. fol 46[b], a. b. by which Regiſter, fol. 46[b], it appears, that the prioreſs and convent had only a few quarters of corn out of it for themſelves, and the vicars had all the other profits.

[l] Viz. *endow. in decim. predial and perſonal, & al ſpiritual profic. per annum* 1l. 3s. 4d. *Pens recep. Prioriſs Sci Sepulchri*, 3s. *prox.* 2s. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 27.

[m] Bacon ibid.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY BREDIN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	VICARS.
	William Dobbynſon, in 1556.[n]
	Thomas Panton, in 1572.[o]
The Queen, hac vice.	*John Milner*, A. B. March 27, 1596, reſigned 1599.
Richard Hardres, eſq. of Hardres.	*John Taylor*, A. M. Feb. 24, 1599, reſigned 1601.
	William Strudle, Feb. 13, 1601, reſigned 1606.
	Chriſtopher Cage, Dec. 6, 1606, reſigned 1610.[p]
	John Shepherd, Sept. 8, 1610, and in 1636.
	William Lovelace, in 1663.

After which this vicarage ſeems to have been conſidered as a donative, and a perpetual curate was appointed to it; however, in 1737 I find it held as a ſequeſtration, for it was then committed as ſuch to

Henry Shove, clerk, who was appointed to it on January 15, 1737.

Thomas Leigh, clerk, ſucceeded him on Oct. 1737.

and continued ſo till Curteis Wightwick, A. M.[q] was preſented to it by the lord chancellor, on Nov. 23, and inducted the 26th, 1742; he reſigned the vicarage in 1751, when it was again put in ſequeſtration, and Thomas Leigh, clerk, was again appointed to it, after whoſe death Gilman Wall, A. M. was appointed on Jan. 20, 1775, and is the preſent ſequeſtrator of it.

[n] Wills, Prerogative office.

[o] And rector of St. Mary Magdalen Burgate.

[p] Likewiſe vicar of Littleborne.

[q] And rector of Bonnington.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S *church*, in Burgate, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the middle of Burgate-ſtreet, being rather a ſmall building, conſiſting of two iſles and a

chancel, having a ſquare tower at the north-weſt corner, in which are three bells.[r]

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine,

[r] Among the monuments and graveſtones in this church are the following:—At the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle a mural tablet for Mr. Edward Dering, late of Doddington, obt. 1786; arms, *Or, on a ſaltier, ſable, a creſcent for difference*; another, ſhewing that in a vault near, are depoſited the remains of Richard Barham, eſq. obt. 1784, his wife and daughter's, obt. 1781; arms, *Argent, on a feſs, gules, a fleur de lis and two martlets, or, between three bears paſſant, ſable.* A mural monument for Henry Saunders, counſellor at law, of this pariſh, who married Jane, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Paramor, eſq. of Fordwich, by whom he had an only daughter and heir Anne, married to John, ſon and heir of Thomas Marſh, gent. of Tapton, in Denton. He died in 1637; arms, *Parted per chevron, ſable and argent, three elephants heads counterchanged as the field.* A mural monument near the pulpit, for the Paramores. In the ſouth iſle are ſeveral memorials for the Chandlers. In the north iſle a memorial for Noah Bolain and Elizabeth his wife; he died 1751; ſhe died 1764; Noah their ſon, obt. 1764. An elegant mural monument of rich ſculpture, for John Whitfield, gent. who was buried with his grandfather and grandmother, John and Catherine, and his parents, Henry and Anne, under it. He married Rebecca, youngeſt daughter of Robert Jaques, formerly ſheriff of this county. She died 1685. He was a liberal benefactor to this city, and the poor of it, by his will; he died in 1691. On a braſs plate in the north iſle, an inſcription for Margaret Rook, obt. 1494. A plain ſtone and memorials on it, for C. Packe, M. D. obt. 1749. Maria Packe, daughter of Herbert Randolph, obt. 1772. One for Suſanna, wife of William Gray, obt. 1776; alſo for William Gray, obt. 1784, an inhabitant of this pariſh 66 years, and a member of the corporation 60; alſo for Martha, wife of Philip Caſtle, and daughter of William Gray, obt. 1788.

Mr. Somner ſays, there was in his time an inſcription on a braſs plate, for Sybell, widow of Libby Orchard, late of Monkton-court, in Thanet, obt. 1586.

In the windows of this church were formerly ſeveral ſhields of arms, long ſince deſtroyed. In this regiſter, which begins ſo late as the year 1634, are many burials in this church, of the Lovelaces, Netherſoles, Dennes, and Whitfields, and of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lightfoot, of this pariſh, in 1614, in the chancel near her deceaſed huſband.

and

and continued with it till the final diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hand, who granted it ſoon afterwards in his 33d year, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, where the patronage of this church, ſince united in 1681, as mentioned before, to that of St. George's, remains at this time.

One Richard Wekys, butcher, of this pariſh, in 1471, was a great benefactor to this church. The ſteeple of it was new built in 1503; towards which one Sir Harry Ramſey, of St. George's, was a benefactor.[s] John Fremingham, eſq. who was mayor in 1461, gave by his will, among other acts of piety, twenty nobles to this church.[t]

By the return of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by Edmund Brandon, by his will, for one prieſt to ſay the *maſſe* of Jeſus weekly within this church for ever. That there was light-rent given by J. Brande, for a light, as well to burn nightly before the body of Chriſt, as alſo at the celebration of divine ſervice within the church for ever.[u]

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 4l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 9s.[w] In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds. Communicants ninety-three.

At a viſitation holden anno 1560, it was preſented that there belonged to the parſonage-houſe, a piece of ground called Maudelen croft, which had been wrongfully detained by Mr. Hyde, auditor of Chriſt-church, to the great impoveriſhment of the parſonage.[x]

[s] Battely's Somner, p. 165. [t] Ibid. p. 181.

[u] This return is printed at the end of Batt. Somn.

[w] Redd. Priori. Sti Gregorii 2s. 8d. To the hoſpital of St. James 4s. In undercroft, terr. voc. Maudelyn croft, 5 acres 10s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

[x] By records it appears, that this ground lies in the pariſh of St. Martin, and is bounded north by the ſtreet; ſouthward by land of St. Auguſtine's; and that the parſon of this church paid 4s. per annum to the hoſpital of St. Jacob. Batt. Somn. p. 165.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated April 27, 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Thomas Fyſher, Oct. 10, 1553.[y]
The Queen.	*Thomas Panton*, July 9, 1580.[z]
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Thomas Warriner*, Dec. 15, 1585, obt. 1606.
	George Marſon, March 6, 1606, reſigned 1631.
The King.	*John Marſton*, A. B. Oct. 28, 1631, obt. ....[a]
Dean and Chapter.	*William Lovelace*, A. M. Sept. 26, 1660, obt. Aug. 1683.[b]

In whoſe time it ſeems, this rectory and that of St. George were united, and on his demiſe John Sargenſon was preſented the firſt to theſe united churches, and died poſſeſſed of theſe rectories in 1684; a liſt of whoſe ſucceſſors may be found above, under the account of St. George's church.

y He had the queen's letters of preſentation, anno 1553. Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 347.

z He was vicar of St. Mary Bredin.

a See Wood't Ath. vol. ii. p. 1013,

b Vicar likewiſe of St. Mary Bredin.

ST. MARY NORTHGATE *church* is built partly over the city gate, called Northgate, and partly on the weſt ſide of it, from which is a ſtaircaſe to go up to that part over the gateway, in which divine ſervice is performed. It conſiſts of only a body and chancel, being remarkably long and narrow, having a ſquare tower ſteeple at the weſt end, rebuilt of brick, in the room of the old one, which fell down a few years ago.

Under the choir, or chancel of this church, is a vault, with an open ſpace or loop-hole in the wall, faſhioned

faſhioned like a croſs. It was ſometime a hermitage, but is now belonging to the parſonage.[c]

There is a modern burying-ground belonging to this pariſh, on the north ſide of Broad-ſtreet, a little weſtward of Ruttington lane.

This church, which is now a vicarage, was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the prior and convent of St. Gregory, in Canterbury,[d] with whoſe conſent as patrons of it, archbiſhop Stratford, in the year 1346, endowed the vicarage of it as follows: that the vicar and his ſucceſſors, vicars in this church ſhould have all and all manner of oblations in the church of Northgate, and in every other place within the bounds, limits or tithings of it, of whatſoever ſort made, or to be made, or accruing to it, or in it, or liable to increaſe in future, the oblations or obventions of the hoſpital of Northgate alone excepted; and that the vicars ſhould receive and have all tithes of wool, lambs, pigs, geeſe, apples, pears, hemp, flax, beans and other fruits and herbs, growing in orchards or gardens, and the tithes of mader[e] ariſing within the pariſh; and alſo all other ſmall tithes of whatſoever ſort belonging to this church, and all other profits, which the vicars of it had been uſed to take in former times, except all great tithes (eſtimated of the yearly value of four marcs) belonging to it, which the religious had reſerved to themſelves; and that the vicars ſhould undergo at their own coſts and expences, the burthen of performing divine offices in the church and

[c] In Mr. Somner's time there were braſs plates, which have been long ſince loſt and deſtroyed, for Jeoffry Holman eſq. obt. 1478; for Walter Garrade, late vicar, obt. 1498; for Ralf Browne, ſometime alderman and mayor, in 1507 and 1510. In one of the windows were formerly the arms of Apulderfield, and a ſhield, containing *ſix lions rampant*. In the church is a memorial for the Macarees, but it is moſtly hid by the pews. The pariſh regiſter begins ſo late as 1640.

[d] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374.

[e] *Decimas Warenciæ*, ſive *Mador*, vulgariter nuncupat. in orig.

the finding of the books and ornaments of it, of the proceſſional tapers, and of one lamp which ought to burn in the chancel of it, and the adminiſtring of bread, wine, lights, and other things there neceſſary for the celebration of divine rights; and alſo the payment of tenths, and the impoſition of any other matters which ſhould happen to be impoſed on the Engliſh church, for the moiety of the tax of this church; but that the religious ſhould acknowledge for ever, and undergo the burthen of rebuilding and repairing the chancel of it, within and without, and the payment of the tenths of this ſort and the impoſition of whatſoever ſort for the other moiety of the taxation of it, and all the other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on it, and which were not allotted above to the vicar of it.[f]

After this, both the appropriation and advowſon of the vicarage continued with the prior and convent of St. Gregory, till the diſſolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when coming into the king's hands, both of them were granted, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors, where the appropriation ſtill remains, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The heirs of George Gipps, eſq. late M. P. for this city, are the preſent leſſees of this parſonage, worth, as eſtimated, only three pounds per annum.

The advowſon of the vicarage likewiſe paſſed by the above grant to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors,

[f] Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxviii. See the declaration made by Robert, prior, and the chapter of Canterbury, *ſede vacante*, dated 1348, concerning the ordination of this vicarage, which was made on Nov. 4, 1346. Regiſter E fol. 12[a], MSS. Cantuar. The execution, on account of the ordination of this vicarage, dated at Canterbury, 10 kal. November, 1348. Regiſt. P. fol. 54[b]. ibid. Ducarel Rep. p. 17.

and

and this vicarage being in 1681, united to the adjoining rectory of St. Alphage,[g] as ſuch, ſtill continues in his grace's patronage, who has ever ſince collated to that rectory, with the vicarage of Northgate united to it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 11l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 3s. 11½d.[h]

Richard Maſcall, of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, in his will, proved 1703,[i] recites, that whereas he had by deed indented and inrolled in chancery, and dated in 1692, and by other conveyances purchaſed of Joſeph Wells, yeoman, of Aſh, one annuity or yearly rent charge of four pounds, iſſuing out of the manor of Mardall, in Hothfield and Aſhford; he then gave one moiety of the ſame to the poor people of St. Mary Northgate for ever, to be diſtributed among the moſt indigent poor people of it, by the miniſter, churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of it, within ten days after they ſhould receive the ſame; and the other moiety he gave to the pariſh of Chart next Sutton Valence, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, with power of diſtreſs, on non-payment, &c. and reimburſement of all coſts and charges, from time to time, out of the ſaid manor, lands and premiſes; and he directed a copy of the deed to be kept in the book of accounts of the pariſh officers of St. Mary Northgate for ever, and the original deed to be kept in the pariſh cheſt of Chart Sutton, there carefully to be preſerved for ever.

[g] See St. Alphage, before, p. 218.

[h] Viz. endow. in decim. predial perſonal & al ſpiritual, profic per annum 11l. 8s. 8d. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

[i] In Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY NORTHGATE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Thomas Skeene, in 1346.[k]
	Walter Garrarde, in 1476, obt. Auguſt 26, 1498.[l]
	William Kempe, in 1520.[m]
	William Page, in 1523.
The Archbiſhop.	*William Lovell*, S. T. B. Dec. 3, 1572, obt. 1581.[n]
	Thomas Webbe, ... Auguſt 10, 1581.
	John Stybbynge, jun. March 11, 1583.
	William Okell, reſigned.[o]
	Anthony Kirkbye, ... June 15, 1597, reſigned 1609.
	Elias Meade, A. M. Nov. 30, 1609, obt. 1612.[p]
	Thomas Tatnall, A. M. April 30, 1612.
	Sampſon Kennard, A. M. May 29, 1612, obt. 1635.[q]
	Daniel Bollen, A. M. Dec. 2, 1635.
	John Stockar, A. M. Sept. 24, 1663, obt. 1709.

During his time, viz. in 1681, this church and that of St. Alphage appear to have been united, ſo that he died rector of both churches, being the firſt that was ſo inducted to them; a liſt of whoſe ſucceſſors may be found before, under the account of St. Alphage's church.

k Somner, appendix, p. 73.

l Wills, Prerog. off. He lies buried in this church.

m He and his ſucceſſor are both mentioned in a will, in Prerogative-office.

n His will is in Prerog. off.

o He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. in 1604, as late miniſter of this pariſh.

p His will is in Prerog. off proved January 8, 1612.

q See St. Dunſtan's pariſh regiſter.

ST. MILDRED'S *church* is ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the city, near the Old Caſtle and the river Stour, in the church-yard belonging to it. This church is a large handſome building, of three iſles and three chancels, with a ſquare tower ſteeple on the north ſide, in which are five bells. This church and a great part of the city, was, according to Stow, burnt in the year 1246, anno 30 Henry III. but as it ſhould ſeem not entirely ſo, for at the weſt end of the ſouth iſle there is a very fair Roman arch, remaining over the window, and by all appearance the work of thoſe times.[r]

This

[r] Among other monuments and memorials in the middle chancel of this church, is a memorial, part obliterated, for William Glover, gent. obt. 16—. Margaret his wife died in 1654. Another for Richard Sandys, eſq. grandſon of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Northborne, obt. 1763; alſo Suſan Crayford Sandys, relict of the ſame, obt. 1777. One for the Rev. and learned John Rigden, B. D. born in this pariſh, educated in the king's ſchool, vicar of Ryegate, in Surrey, and fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, obt. 1732. One for Mary, wife of Laurence Bridger, gent. obt. 1701. On two ſmall tablets, the names, Winifred Bridger, Laurence Bridger. On a ſtone, a memorial for John Stanley, clerk, A. M. ſon of Mr. John Stanley, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1658; arms, *Stanley, in chief a mullet, for difference.* In the north chancel, a mural monument, for Thomaſine Honywood, widow, late the wife of Anthony Honywood, of this pariſh, and before the wife of John Adye, gent. of Doddington, obt. 1626; arms, *Adye*, impaling *parted per chevron, or, and azure, three mullets pierced, counterchanged.* Hatchments and memorials for the Bix's; arms, *Vaire, argent and azure*, on an eſcutcheon of pretence, *gules, a chevron, or.* A mural monument for William Smith, gent. late of this pariſh, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Geo. Juxon, gent. late of Chart Sutton. He died 1699; ſhe obt. 1711. In the north iſle ſeveral memorials for the Bix's. A memorial for John Wear, gent. of this pariſh, obt. 1763. A memorial for Lydia, wife of William Eades, gent. of this pariſh, ob. 1755. A memorial for William Aſlong, obt. 1780. One for William Brome, ſon of John Brome, eſq. of Tuppendence, obt. 1749.

Another

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of

Another for Nathaniel Highmore, eſq. obt. 1790. At the north weſt corner ſtands the font. It is of ſtone and leaded within, in form of an octagon; each ſide of which is adorned with a niche, in the pedeſtal part, and above with *quaterfoils*, each containing a ſmall ornament on a lozenge. In the middle ſpace are the following ſtones and memorials; for Henry Waddell, alderman and twice mayor of this city, obt. 1705, and others of that name. For Aphra, the only daughter of Robert Beak, gent. obt. 1716; arms, *A croſs molines, ermine*. For Katherine Fuſt, wife of Mr. Richard Birkenhead, obt. 1625. A mural tablet for Robert Gilbert, obt. 1624. A memorial cloſe within the weſt door, for alderman John Garlin, twice mayor of this city, obt. 1713. Another for the Flatmans. A memorial for Robert Beche, preſbiter, obt. 1679. Two memorials for the Beakes. A mural tablet at the north ſide of the altar for Thomas Cranmer, eſq. ſon of Edmund, archdeacon of Canterbury, nephew of the archbiſhop, by his brother. He was regiſter of the archdeaconry, obt. 1604; arms. *Cranmer, argent, on a chevron, azure, between three pelicans, ſable, vulnerating themſelves, as many cinquefoils, or*. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel, an altar tomb for Sir Francis Head, bart. who married Margaret, daughter of James Smithſbye, eſq. obt. 1716; arms, *Head, with the arms of Ulſter, on a canton*, impaling *ermine, on a feſs, gules, three roſes, or*. A cenotaph, in memory of Sir William Cranmer, the ſecond ſon of William Cranmer, eſq. deſcended from Edmond Cranmer, archdeacon, and brother to the archbiſhop, ob. 1697, unmarried; born in this pariſh, and buried in the church of St. Leonard, Bromley, in Middleſex. At the north ſide of the chancel is a mural monument, deſigned by the late Capt. Riou, and executed by Moore, for ſeveral of the family of Bridger; arms, *Bridger* in a lozenge, *Argent, a chevron engrailed, ſable, between three crabs, gules*. Above the tomb of Sir Francis Head is a very beautiful mural monument of marble, in a pyrimidical form, with emblematical ſculptures. On the top is placed a ſmall vaſe, on which are emblazoned the arms, viz. *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, three cinquefoils, pierced of the firſt, between as many falcons heads eraſed, azure*. On the tablet an inſcription, to the memory of William Jackſon, eſq. of this city, obt. 1789, æt. 31, unmarried; (whoſe death was occaſioned by a hurt he received a few days before, in riding an unruly horſe). Underneath is a long epitaph, enumerating his excellent good qualities, all which he truly deſerved. The elegance of it diſplays the ſkill of the ſculptor Bacon. Under the altar is a flat ſtone and memorial,

of St. Auguſtine, with whom it continued till the diſſolution of that monaſtery, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it has continued ever ſince, the king being the preſent patron of it.

The church of St. Mildred is valued in the antient taxation at eight marcs per annum.

memorial, telling that in a vault underneath lies Catharina, wife of the Rev. Richard Sandys, of this pariſh, who died in 1777; arms, *Sandys*, impaling *Hougham*.

The ſouth chancel is now cloſed up from the church, but there is an acceſs to it from the church-yard. It was formerly called the Wood's chancel, from its belonging to a family of that name; and in Somner's time there were in the windows the name of At-wood in ſeveral places, in very antient characters. It is now in a ruinous deſolate ſtate, and the pavement ſunk into a hollow, towards the vault underneath.

Somner ſays, that a family of this name antiently dwelt in this pariſh, in Stour-ſtreet, where one Thomas At-Wood dwelt in king Henry VIII.'s time, being four ſeveral times mayor of this city. He built this chapel or chancel, for a peculiar place of ſepulture for himſelf and his family, ſeveral of whom lie interred in it, under fair grave-ſtones, formerly inlaid with braſs, all long ſince torn away. On the ſouth ſide of it there remains a neat mural monument; arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three bulls heads caboſhed, ſable, horned, or*, impaling *ermine, on a chevron, gules, three leopards faces jeſſant, fleurs de lis. or*, to the memory of lady Margaret Hales, daughter and heir of Oliver Wood, eſq. by Joane, daughter and heir of Henry, ſon and heir of Sir William Cantelop. She was married to three knights, viz. firſt, to Sir Walter Mantel; ſecondly, to Sir William Hault; and laſtly, to Sir James Hales. She died in 1577. At the bottom is a genealogical tree, bearing ſeveral ſhields of arms.

In the regiſter of this pariſh, which begins anno 1559, are ſeveral entries of the burials of the Newmans, Hanofields, Cranmers, Netherſoles, Drylands, Swifts, Norwoods, Bix's, Johnſons, the lady Catherine Carter in 1678, Scotts and Fremoults.

One John Stulp was a good benefactor to the making of ſeveral new pews, as appears by his name on them. Geo. Stanley, eſq. mayor, was buried in 1676, in the chapel in St. Mildred's church, near his father and mother there.

This

This rectory, with that of the antient deſecrated church of St. Mary de Caſtro, or of the Caſtle, is valued in the king's books, at 17l. 17s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 15s. 9½d.[s] In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds. Communicants three hundred and ſixty. In 1640 it was valued at ſeventy pounds.—Communicants one hundred.

Archbiſhop Sancroft, by his decree, dated Sept. 29, 1684, united the rectory of All Saints, in this city, with St. Mary de Caſtro, of the king's patronage likewiſe, to this of St. Mildred,[t] in which ſtate it continues at this time. It is now about the clear annual value of eighty pounds.[u]

The neighbouring church of St. John, becoming deſolated after the reformation, tacitly devolved to this church of St. Mildred, and it has ever ſince been eſteemed as part of this pariſh.[w]

[s] Viz. *In un parcel terr. gleb. per ann. 3ſh.* Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

[t] Regiſter Sancroft, f. 252, [a]. [b]. MSS. Lambeth. In the Prerog. off. in Canterbury, is the inſtrument of William, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for uniting the churches of St. Mildred, St. Mary de Caſtro, and All Saints, having the conſent of the mayor, aldermen and juſtices of the peace of the city of Canterbury, and of the king under his great ſeal, he being the patron of the ſame. The archbiſhop in it decreed, that the church of All Saints and St. Mary de Caſtro already united, ſhould remain ſo united and conſolidated, with and to the pariſh church of St. Mildred aforeſaid, and that the pariſhioners of each ſhould belong to the pariſh church of St. Mildred, as their own proper church, and that as often as the ſaid church alone, out of the three before-named, ſhould be and remain preſentative, and as often as any vacancy of the ſame ſhould happen, dated at Lambeth, Sept. 29, 1684.

The king's confirmation of the ſame, under his great ſeal, dated October 14, 1684.

[u] Ibid. [w] See the next page.

CHURCH OF ST. MILDRED.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*John Balbourne*, in 1503.[x]
	Humphry Garth, in 1540[y]
	John Hill, inducted Nov. 20, 1567, obt. 1601.
	Richard Allen, S. T. B. May 16, 1601.[z]
	—— *Man*, in 1654.
	Richard Burney, Sept. 8, 1661, reſigned ——[a]
	James Ardern, clerk, A. M. May 26, 1662, reſigned 1666.
	Simon Lowth, A. M. Oct. 8, 1666, obt. 1672.[b]
	John Sargenſon, A. M. Oct. 2, 1672, obt. 1684.
	Humphry Bralesford, A. M. September 3, 1684, reſigned 1708.

on the 29th of which month, 1684, this church and that of All Saints, were united, ſo that his ſucceſſors were preſented to the rectories of All Saints and St. Mildred united.

John Andrews, A. M. April 5, 1708, obt. 1710.[c]

James Henſtridge, A. M. Nov. 22, 1710, obt. December 4, 1745.[d]

Theodore Delafaye, February 4, 1746, obt. July 26, 1772.[e]

Anthony Lukyn, Auguſt, 1772, obt. Nov. 12, 1778.[f]

x Wills, Prerog. off.

y He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

z He reſigned this rectory and the king's preſentation again, June 28, 1637. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 207.

a Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 885. See St. Peter's.

b And vicar of Holy Croſs Weſtgate.

c Likewiſe rector of Knolton. He was buried in this church.

d He was rector of Brook, and a minor canon of this cathedral.

e He had been ſometime curate of Queenborough.

f He held the vicarage of Reculver by diſpenſation.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*William Theophilus Montjoy Webſter*, preſented Dec. 24, 1778, obt, April 17, 1788.[g]
	Edward William Whitaker, preſented May, 1788, the preſent rector.[h]

g He was inducted to the rectory of St. Mildred and St. Mary de Caſtro, with the united rectory of All Saints, on Jan. 1, 1779. He died ſuddenly at Reading, in Berkſhire.

h And rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell. He was inducted to this church of St. Mildred on June 10.

HOLY CROSS WESTGATE *church*, ſo called both from its dedication and ſituation, ſtands juſt within the city gate, called Weſtgate, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, almoſt adjoining the city wall. It is a large church, but low, conſiſting of three iſles and a chancel, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells.

On the north ſide of the church, eaſtward of the porch, are the ruins of the walls of a chantry, adjoining to the walls of the church, but ſhut out from it, open to the air.

In alluſion to the church's name of Holy Croſs, there was formerly over the porch, or entrance into it, a crucifix, or repreſentation of our Saviour's crucifixion, as may be learnt from the will of Richard Marley, dated 1521, who appointed to be buried in the church-yard, before the crucifix, as nigh the coming in of the north door there as conveniently might be, and ordered his executors to ſee gilt well and workmanly the crucifix of our Lord, with the Mary and John, ſtanding upon the porch of the ſaid north door;[i] but this crucifix has been many years

i This will is in the Prerog. off. Canterbury.

ſince

ſince removed, and the king's arms placed in its room.[k]

There was antiently in this church a chantry, to which belonged a prieſt, called *Jheſus maſſe prieſt*, who had been accuſtomed to ſay maſſe, and to help to maintain divine ſervice in this church, and was removeable at the pleaſure of the inhabitants. It was not known by whom it was founded, but by tradition, with the help and devotion of the pariſhioners, who bought ſeveral lands and tenements to maintain this chantry; the valuation of which, as appears by the

[k] In the north wall at the weſt end, in a window now ſtopped up, is a figure of a man, holding a ſkull. Between the two columns, on the frieze, *In Memoria Almundi Colph*: arms, *Colſe—Or, a feſs between three colts current, ſable.*

Mr. Somner has tranſcribed ſome of the antient epitaphs in this church, remaining in his time, but they have been long ſince all of them obliterated. Several of the vicars lie buried in the chancel; as Nicholas Chilton, obt. 1400. Robert Raynhull, obt. 1416, and Patricius Gerard, obt. 1458; and cloſe by them lies one Clement Harding, B. L. but their inſcriptions are long ſince gone. The following monuments and inſcriptions are among others, at preſent remaining. At the ſouth ſide of the chancel is an elegant mural cenotaph, for James Six, A. M. and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, who died at Rome in 1786, and was buried in that city; arms, *Azure, in chief, two creſcents, in baſe a mullet of ſix points, argent.* Near the altar-rails, a memorial for John Seaman, ſon of the late Dutton Seaman, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, of Guildhall, London, obt. 1789. A memorial oppoſite the pulpit, for Leah, wife of Peter Boudry, obt. 1750; alſo for the ſaid Peter Boudry, obt. 1753. A memorial near the weſt door, for the Rev. Francis-William Durand, 41 years miniſter of the French church, within the precincts of the cathedral, obt. 1789. In the north iſle are memorials for ſeveral of the Turners. In ſeveral parts of the church are ſtones, which appear by the marks on them to have been robbed of their braſſes, particularly in the chancel and middle iſle.

Mr. James Six, of this pariſh, F. R. S. a gentleman well known to men of ſcience, for his ingenious purſuits in aſtronomy and natural philoſophy, was a good benefactor to this church; by whoſe gift principally, the late erected organ was placed in it, where he lies buried. He died in 1793.

return

return of the commiſſioners for the viſiting of chantries, and ſuch like foundations, in the 2d year of Edward VI.'s reign, was found worth 11l. 9s. 8d.

To this maſſe there belonged a fraternity, called from thence *the fraternity of Jheſus maſſe*, or *Jeſus brotherhed*, founded by whom was not known, within this church. There were divers men and women, who, through devotion, gave to this brotherhood, ſome four-pence, ſome eight-pence yearly; for which they were named brothers and ſiſters; which money was beſtowed upon lights in the church; and upon one *maſſe* and *dirige*, for the brothers and ſiſters departed, who were recommended to our Saviour's mercy, by the prieſt at maſſe. The names of this fraternity were entered on a bead-roll kept for the purpoſe. Both chantry and fraternity were ſuppreſſed, with all others of the like kind, in the 2d year of Edward VI. though it appears to have been without a prieſt for ſome time before.[l]

The preſent church was built in king Richard II.'s reign, in the room of one of the ſame name, which ſtood over the antient gateway of Weſtgate, and was of courſe demoliſhed, when archbiſhop Sudbury, in that reign, pulled down that gate, which was become ruinated, and built the preſent one. The king's licence for the purchaſe of the ground, for the ſcite of the preſent church, and the cemetery, being dated March 10, anno 3 Richard II.[m]

[l] The return of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2d king Edward VIth. is printed at the end of Somner; by which it appears likewiſe, that there were then 240 houſing people within this pariſh, and that the ſalary and profits of the lands of the above chantry, had been for one year before, diſtributed to the poor, there not having been any prieſt nor any ſale of the ſame. That there were obit lands for keeping obits; and there was lamp land given by the will of William Harnehill, for one lamp, to burn for ever, before the ſacrament in this church.

[m] See this licence in Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lxxii.

This

This church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury,[n] to which it was appropriated, but no vicarage ſeems to have been endowed in it, till archbiſhop Stratford, by his inſtrument under his ſeal, dated at Saltwood in the year 1347, and of his tranſlation the 14th, endowed the vicarage of this church as follows: John Sorges being then vicar of it, THAT it being affirmed on the part of the religious, that they had in time paſt acknowledged the burthens of the payment of the tenths, and other impoſitions whatever, for the taxation of this church, and alſo all ordinary burthens incumbent on it, and that they had received nothing of the fruits, rents, profits, or obventions of it, during the time of the above-mentioned vicar, although in the times of the other vicars of it, they were accuſtomed to have, and take from it a certain penſion of money; the vicar likewiſe aſſerting, that all the commodities of the church were ſcarce adequate, in thoſe times, for his ſufficient maintenance, and the burthens incumbent on this vicarage; wherefore the archbiſhop, having duly conſidered the premiſes, and examined into the ſame, in the preſence of the parties, and with their conſent, decreed and ordained, that the above-mentioned religious and their ſucceſſors ſhould receive and have in future, the tithes of all and ſingular the gardens within the bounds and limits of the pariſh of this church, whereſoever ſituated; and alſo the tithes of a certain mill, commonly called Sheffote's mill, ſituated within the pariſh of this church; but that the ſaid vicar and his ſucceſſors, vicars there, ſhould have and poſſeſs two ſmall houſes below the church, ſituated on both ſides of the ſame, of antient time belonging to the vicarage of it; and that the vicars of the church ſhould likewiſe receive, poſſeſs and have for ever, in the name of their vicarage, the reſt

[n] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374.

of the tithes, as well large as ſmall; and alſo the oblations, and fruits, rents, iſſues and profits, all and ſingular, belonging to the ſaid church, or which ſhould belong to it in future, by any cauſe or occaſion whatſoever, the ſame not being allotted to the religious, as above-mentioned. And that the vicars of the church ſhould acknowledge and undergo at their own coſts and expences, the burthen of ſerving the church in divine ſervices, and the providing and finding of bread, wine, lights, and other things, which ſhould be neceſſary for the celebration of divine rites in the ſame, ſuch as were to be found and provided, either by right or by cuſtom uſed in the dioceſe, by the rectors and vicars of places; and likewiſe the waſhing of the veſtments and ornaments of the church, and the finding or producing of ſtraw, with which the church ſhould be ſtrewed in ſuch manner, and as often as ſhould be neceſſary; but the burthen of rebuilding and repairing of the chancel of the church, and the finding or producing and repairing of books, veſtments, and ornaments of the ſame, which ought or were uſed to be found, produced, or repaired of right or cuſtom, by the rectors of churches, and moreover the burthen of the payment of tenths and other impoſitions whatſoever, which ſhould or ought in future to belong to the ſaid church, according to the taxation of it, or otherwiſe; and alſo the reſt of the burthens, ordinary and extraordinary of it, of whatſoever ſort incumbent, or which ought to be incumbent on the vicar, for the time being, and not allotted above, the religious ſhould undergo for ever and acknowledge; reſerving, nevertheleſs, to himſelf and his ſucceſſors, archbiſhops of Canterbury, the full power of augmenting and diminiſhing the vicarage, if at any time it ſhould ſeem expedient to him or them.°

° Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxix.

After

After this, both the appropriation and advowſon of the vicarage of the church, continued with the prior and convent of St. Gregory, till the diſſolution of it, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when coming into the king's hands, both of them were granted, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory, to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, where the appropriation ſtill remains; his grace being the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

This church, or parſonage appropriate, in the antient taxation, was valued at 100s.[p]

The heirs of George Gipps, eſq. have the preſent intereſt of this leaſe, under the archbiſhop, of this parſonage, which is worth, according to eſtimation, only 14s. per annum.

The advowſon of the vicarage likewiſe paſſed by the above grant, to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors; but in the time of archbiſhop Sancroft, anno 1681, by the mutual conſent of the archbiſhop and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, patrons of St. Peter's church, being that of the adjoining pariſh, the latter has been united to this of Holy Croſs Weſtgate,[q] ſo

[p] Thorn, col. 2166. A copy of a compoſition of this vicarage is extant, in MSS. marked A. 11. fol. 38[b], in Archiv. Eccleſ. Cath. Cantuar.

[q] See the account of the petitions for the uniting of theſe churches, and the archbiſhop's decree thereon, before; by which this pariſh church was united to that of St. Peter, and it was declared that the former ſhould for ever be the church preſentative; and that the pariſhioners of both ſhould reſort to the ſame, as to their proper church; and that the patron of St. Peter's ſhould have the right of preſentation upon the firſt avoidance which ſhould happen, and the patron of Holy Croſs Weſtgate upon the next, and ſo on alternately for ever. It ſhould ſeem as if this decree did not effectually take place at that time, for in 1692 there were two petitions, ſimilar to the former ones. In 1681, one from the mayor, &c. and the other from the dean and chapter, which was followed by a decree of the archbiſhop, for the uniting of theſe churches, with the ſame regulations of preſentation as before.

that the patronage is now become veſted in the archbiſhop and dean and chapter alternately; in which ſtate it continues at this time.

There was an inquiſition, *ad quod damnum*, taken at Canterbury, anno 16 Richard II. to enquire, if it would be to the king's prejudice to grant to Simon Tanner, and others, a licence, to give and aſſign one meſſuage, and one garden, with appurtenances, in the pariſh of the Holy Croſs Weſtgate, to Robert Raynhull, vicar of this church and his ſucceſſors.[r]

The vicarage of Holy Croſs Weſtgate, is valued in the antient taxation at four pounds per annum, but on account of the ſlenderneſs of the income was not charged to the tenth. It is valued in the king's books at 13l. ob. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. o½d.[s] In 1588 it was valued at 30l. Communicants two hundred and eighty.

There is a terrier of this vicarage, dated anno 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

CHARITIES.

ABRAHAM COLFE, by his will proved in 1657, gave ſix penny loaves, to be diſtributed every Lord's day, to five poor godly men or women of this pariſh, and one man or woman of the French congregation, inhabitants here, who attend the whole time at their reſpective churches, one penny loaf each, of good wheaten bread; the poor perſons to be changed every Sunday; charged on the ſtock of the Leatherſellers company, in London, amounting in money to 1l. 7s. And 6s 8d. yearly, to be equally divided to the priſoners of Weſtgate, St. Dunſtan's, and Maidſtone gaols, in money; and for want of ſuch, to thoſe in the houſe of correction, in bread, charged on a houſe and orchard in Broadſtreet. Which charities were by his will veſted in truſt, with reſpect to the former five, and to the priſoners in the dif-

[r] Thorne, col 2169.

[s] Redd Prior Eccleſ. Chriſti 3s. Endow pro manſ. & parv ten & uno Gardin per ann. 1l. 1s. in decim. predial & perſonal, & al profic. per ann. 12l. 3s. 6d. r dd. ſolut Archiep. Cantuar. 1s. 4d. Orig. endow. ut ſupra. See Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

ferent

ferent gaols, in the vicar and churchwardens of Weſtgate, and with reſpect to the latter one, in the miniſter and elders of the French congregation.

THOMAS MANERINGE gave by will in 1592, 6s. 8d. to be yearly diſtributed to twenty poor men, at Eaſter, in money, charged on a houſe and orchard in Broad-ſtreet.

JOHN SMITH, clerk, parſon of Wickhambreaux, that help and means might not be wanting to ſuch perſons who were priſoners, either in the cuſtody of the gaoler of the gaol of the city and county of Canterbury, or in the cuſtody of the gaoler of the gaol of the county of Kent, kept in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, at ſuch time as ſuch priſoners were to ſuffer puniſhment for their offences, to bring them to repentance, and to induce them, after their trials, to lead a better life; therefore, for the inſtruction of ſuch as ſhould be in either of the ſaid gaols, he had taken order, for the reading of divine ſervice, and preaching of ſermons to them, in manner as hereafter mentioned, with reaſonable allowance for the preacher's pains, granted and confirmed, by indenture dated July 25th, in the 19th year of king Charles I. anno 1638, for the performance and accompliſhment of it, to Hamon Lewknor, eſq. of Acriſe, and ſeven other feoffees and truſtees and their heirs, one annuity or yearly rent of five pounds, iſſuing out of two pieces of marſh land, containing ten acres, called Shereives Marſh, in the pariſh of Wickhambreaux, to have and to hold unto the ſaid truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns; the annuity to be payable four times a year, at the ſeſſions-houſe, in the Caſtle, at Canterbury, with power of diſtreſs on non-payment. The ſaid annuity to be paid to and received by the ſaid Hamon Lewknor and the others, upon the ſpecial truſt and confidence, that they ſhould therewith provide and procure the uſual divine ſervice of the church of England, to be read four times in the year, and a ſermon to be preached at each of thoſe times, by a licenſed preacher, unto the priſoners who ſhould from time to time be in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, as near before the ſeveral quarter-ſeſſions in and for the city as conveniently might be; the ſervice and ſermons to be read and preached in the church of Holy Croſs Weſtgate, if conſent could be had; if not, then in ſome convenient chamber in the houſe, wherein the gaoler or keeper dwelt, and that the feoffees ſhould likewiſe procure and provide the like ſervices; and ſermons ſhould be read and preached at the like times unto ſuch priſoners, as ſhould from time to time be in the

aforeſaid gaol for the county of Kent, then kept in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, at the like times: the ſame to be read and preached in ſome convenient chamber of the houſe, where the ſaid gaol was, for the better inſtruction of ſuch priſoners; and that the feoffees ſhould pay to ſuch preacher, each time for his pains ten ſhillings, and ſhould further deliver to him 2s. 6d. to be thus beſtowed by him; ſix-pence to the gaoler for preparing the room, and two ſhillings among the priſoners ſo inſtructed; which money ſo to be paid to the preachers, ſhould be paid unto them on demand, at the Regiſter's office, for the archdeaconry of Canterbury, where it ſhould be before-hand left for that purpoſe; and that after his death the ſole nomination of all ſuch preachers, as ſhould inſtruct the priſoners for the time being, and of providing and procuring them to read ſuch ſervices, and preach ſuch ſermons, ſhould be veſted in the archbiſhop, his commiſſary, or the archdeacon of Canterbury, or ſuch of them as ſhould be living and abiding in or about the city of Canterbury, ſo that ſuch readers and preachers ſo nominated to read and preach in the gaol of the city of Canterbury, ſhould be living and abiding within the deanry of Canterbury, that ſo they might attend the ſame with the leaſt trouble; and thoſe to read and preach in the gaol of the county of Kent, in St. Dunſtan's; to be living and abiding either in the deanries of Bridge, Weſtbere, or Eleham, or any of them; and that every ſuch licenſed preacher ſhould have a month's notice thereof, at the leaſt, and better to provide himſelf for the purpoſe.

And the ſurvivors of the ſaid feoffees, their heirs or aſſigns, when they ſhould be decreaſed to the number of four only, that then they ſo ſurviving, or the heirs of the ſurvivors of them, ſhould convey the ſaid annuity to four others of worth and quality, living in or near the city of Canterbury, and to their heirs and aſſigns for ever, for the like truſt, intent, and purpoſes, and not otherwiſe. And for the better preſervation of this deed, that one part of it ſhould be with the conſent of the archdeacon, depoſited in the regiſtry of the archdeaconry, to remain there among the writings in the cuſtody of the regiſter, by which it might be kept in memory, from what deanries the preachers were from time to time to be choſen, and that they might, in convenient time, be provided; and the regiſter or his clerk might ſhew the ſame to ſuch perſons as ſhould require it, or make ſuch

copies

copies as ſhould be deſired, on payment of the uſual fees, &c. for the ſame.

In the year 1680, all the feoffees were deceaſed, excepting Henry Oxinden, then Sir Henry Oxinden, knt. and bart. of Wingham, who was then become the only grantee and truſtee. He, by indenture, in the above year, and intended to be inrolled in chancery, aſſigned it over to Sir James Oxinden, of Dean, and eight others,[t] and their heirs and aſſigns, in truſt only, for the continuing and preſerving the above truſt, and for no other intent or purpoſe whatſoever.

CHURCH OF HOLY CROSS WESTGATE.

PATRONS.
Or by whom preſented.

VICARS.

John Sorges, . . . in 1347.[u]
Nicholas Chilton, ... obt. 1400.[w]
Robert Raynhull, ... obt. 1416.[x]
Patrick Gerrard, ... obt. 1458.[y]
John Rotley, reſigned in 1460.[z]
Clement Hardinge, L L. B. . . . . .[a]
Thomas Pedecocq, . . obt. May, 1501.[b]
Dunſtan Petle, in 1527.[c]
Thomas Wellys, . . . 1522.[d]

t Viz. William Mann, eſq. of Canterbury; Thomas Belk, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury; George Oxinden, eſq. L. D. of the univerſity of Cambridge; Henty Oxinden, eſq. of Brook; Edward Nutt, eſq. of Nackington; William Kingſley, jun. eſq. of Chriſt-church, Canterbury; William Courthope, eſq. of Stodmarſh, and Henry Marſh. eſq. of Kingſton, near Canterbury.

u Somner, appendix, p. 74.

w He lies buried in the chancel of this church, as does his ſucceſſor Raynhull. By the writ *ad quod damnum*, above recited, it appears Raynhull was vicar in 1392.

x Rector of St. Peter's likewiſe.—He lies buried in this church.

y Buried in this church.

z Wills, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

a Buried in the chancel.

b Buried in the church-yard. His will is in Prerog. off. Cant.

c He is mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

d Alſo ſuffragan biſhop of Sidon, and rector of Woodchurch. Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 97.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Sweeting*, Dec. 13, 1582, and in 1586.[e]
The King, ſede vac.	*John Bungay*, A. M. April 2, 1611, obt. 1617.[f]
The Archbiſhop.	*James Lambe*, A. M. Nov. 1, 1617, obt. 1662.[g]
	John Ardern, A. M. May 26, 1662, reſigned 1666.[h]
	Simon Lowth, A. M. Sept. 20, 1666, reſigned 1679.[i]
	Chriſtopher Hargrave, A. B. Auguſt 19, 1679, reſigned the ſame year.
	Charles Kilburne, A. M. ind. Oct. 9, 1679, obt. Jan. 14, 1737.[k]

On the reſignation of Chriſtopher Hargrave, in 1679, this rectory and that of St. Peter, being the church of the adjoining pariſh, appear to have been united, and Charles Kilburne was inducted to both theſe united churches, as were his ſucceſſors following.

Thomas Buttonſhaw, 1737, ... reſigned 1741.[l]
William Miles, A. M. October 1741, obt. Oct. 16, 1746.[m]
Robert Ayerſt, A. M. Jan. 19, 1747, reſigned 1786.[n]
John Goſtling, A. M. 1786, the preſent rector.[o]

e Pariſh regiſter.
f Ibid. g Ibid.
h He and his ſucceſſor are mentioned as rectors, in the pariſh regiſter.
i Likewiſe rector of St. Mildred.
k Buried in this church. He was a minor canon of the cathedral.
l He reſigned this rectory on being preſented to that of Addington, in the dioceſe of Rocheſter.
m He held the rectory of Offham with this, by diſpenſation.
n He was at the ſame time made a minor canon of the cathedral; after his reſigning this rectory, he became a ſix preacher, and afterwards rector of Speldhurſt.
o He is alſo rector of Brook and of Milton, by Canterbury.

ST. PETER'S *church* is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the north ſide of the ſtreet of that name; the church, which is not large, conſiſts of three narrow iſles and a chancel, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end of the ſouth iſle, in which are three bells.[p]

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[p] Somner has recorded the inſcriptions on ſome of the graveſtones, and the legends in ſome of the windows of this church, none of which have been for a long time ſince remaining, viz. in the windows, a legend for *Thos Ikham & Ione ſa femme* .... 1400. A braſs plate for *William Ikham*, once citizen and bailiff of the city, who died in 1424. A legend in another window for *Wilhelmi Septvans militis & Elizabethe ux ejus.* Another under a figure kneeling, in his ſurcoat of arms: being *Per pale, ermine and* ..... *a lion paſſant-guardant, crowned, a bordure with croſs-croſlets, fitchee.* For *Johannis Bigg armigeri ac Aldermanni hujus Civitatis & Conſtantie uxoris ejus anno domini* 1473—*et ſpecialiter pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Bygg* ..... *Civitatis Cant. & Johanae Conſortis ſue* ..... *anno dom.* 1468.

The above William Bigg, ſeems to be the ſame perſon who, with John Coppyn, of Whitſtaple, built the market croſs at the Bullſtake, in this city, and gave 10l. towards the new building of St. George's gate. In the chancel was a braſs plate for John Colley, obt. Feb. 22, 14-8. He built the chancel window over the altar. In the body a braſs for John Syre, rector, obt. 1436.

There are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, particularly at the eaſt end of the north iſle, in the upper part of which window there are the following ſhields of arms, viz. in the 1ſt range *Valence*, impaling *Norwood*; *Bawde*, impaling *Rokeſley*; *Apulderfield*, impaling *Averenches*; *Poynings*, impaling *Rokeſley*. In the 2d range, *Criol*, impaling *Averenches*; impaling *Criol*. In the lower range, *Poynings*, impaling *Fitzpaine*; *Poynings*, impaling *Talbot*. In the north window, *Sable, ſix keys, or, three, two, and one, or*. The arms of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury. And there were formerly theſe coats, among others: *Or, an eagle diſplayed, or*; *gules, on a chevron, three keys, or.* And the effigies of a woman, kneeling, on her mantle *three creſcents.*

The following monuments and graveſtones are now remaining, among others in this church. In the north iſle are two mural monuments for the Lincells. At the eaſt end a mural tablet for Ralph Bawdwyn and Marian his wife; he was alderman and twice mayor, and died in 1611. On a ſmall ſtone an inſcription, almoſt

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By

[p] Somner has recorded the inſcriptions on ſome of the graveſtones, and the legends in ſome of the windows of this church, none of which have been for a long time ſince remaining, viz. in the windows, a legend for *Thos Ikham & Ione ſa femme* .... 1400. A braſs plate for *William Ikham*, once citizen and bailiff of the city, who died in 1424. A legend in another window for *Wilhelmi Septvans militis & Elizabethe ux ejus.* Another under a figure kneeling, in his ſurcoat of arms: being *Per pale, ermine and ..... a lion paſſant-guardant, crowned, a bordure with croſs-croſlets, fitchee.* For *Johannis Bigg armigeri ac Aldermanni hujus Civitatis & Conſtantie uxoris ejus anno domini* 1473—*et ſpecialiter pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Bygg ..... Civitatis Cant. & Johanae Conſortis ſue ..... anno dom.* 1468.

The above William Bigg, ſeems to be the ſame perſon who, with John Coppyn, of Whitſtaple, built the market croſs at the Bullſtake, in this city, and gave 10l. towards the new building of St. George's gate. In the chancel was a braſs plate for John Colley, obt. Feb. 22, 14-8. He built the chancel window over the altar. In the body a braſs for John Syre, rector, obt. 1436.

There are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs, particularly at the eaſt end of the north iſle, in the upper part of which window there are the following ſhields of arms, viz. in the 1ſt range *Valence*, impaling *Norwood*; *Bawde*, impaling *Rokeſley*; *Apulderfield*, impaling *Averenches*; *Poynings*, impaling *Rokeſley*. In the 2d range, *Criol*, impaling *Averenches*; impaling *Criol*. In the lower range, *Poynings*, impaling *Fitzpaine*; *Poynings*, impaling *Talbot*. In the north window, *Sable, ſix keys, or, three, two, and one, or*. The arms of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury. And there were formerly theſe coats, among others: *Or, an eagle diſplayed, or*; *gules, on a chevron, three keys, or.* And the effigies of a woman, kneeling, on her mantle *three creſcents.*

The following monuments and graveſtones are now remaining, among others in this church. In the north iſle are two mural monuments for the Lincells. At the eaſt end a mural tablet for Ralph Bawdwyn and Marian his wife; he was alderman and twice mayor, and died in 1611. On a ſmall ſtone an inſcription, almoſt

By the ſurvey of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 Edward VI. it appears, that there were lands given by William Bigge, mentioned before, for one obit, and a lamp to be maintained within this church for ever. And that there were light-lands given by Thomas Ikham, likewiſe mentioned before, for the maintenance of two tapers before the ſacrament in this church, and other works of charity for ever.[q]

The parſonage-houſe was given to Thomas, then rector of it, by one Richard de Langdon, of Canterbury, with the king's licence, anno 25 Edward III.[r]

This

almoſt obliterated, but the name of Heyman is legible. Memorials for the Fowlers; for Dorothy, widow of Giles Hinton, D. D. 1730. In the ſouth iſle, a mural monument for Joſeph Sawkins, gent. of this city, the ſecond ſon of John Sawkins, gent. of the ſame; he married Heſter, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. John Cooke, by whom he had eight children. He died ſuddenly in 1752; arms, *Vert, a fret argent, an eſcutcheon of pretence, or, two lions paſſant-guardant, gules.* In the middle chancel, a memorial for Lewis, ſon of Charles Kilburne, rector, ob. 1704. A memorial for Thomas Paſſett, gent. of Lincoln's-inn, date obliterated. In the middle iſle are memorials for Leonard Sprakling, obt. 1629. For Harnet, Talbutts, Huffam, Cuckows. For Thomas Halke, obt. 1575. For Tomlins, Shorte, Baſſett. For John Leed, mayor, obt. 1670. Bottings and Pilchers. Henry Swerder was buried in 1504, in the chapel of St. John Baptiſt, in this church. He gave by his will the three almshouſes to this pariſh. Roger Clark, mayor, in 1542, between the church-gate and the church-door. Somner ſays, that one of the altar tombs here was erected for him. Thomas Halke, mayor of Canterbury, was buried in 1611, in this church.

In the regiſter are frequent entries of the Netherſoles, Sprakelyns and Hales, &c.

[q] This ſurvey is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

[r] Batt. Somn. p. 164. This grant is among the Chartæ Ant. of the dean and chapter, marked A. 209. The king's licence is among the ſame, marked R. 227.

In the regiſter of Henry, prior of Canterbury, ab. an. 1285, ad 1327, among the MSS. in the public library at Cambridge, marked E. e. v. fol. 31, it is entered that the church of St. Peter is bound to pay 6s. 8d. to the treaſurer of that priory.

An

This church, which is a rectory, was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and at the diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. came into the king's hands, who granted it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury; ſince which, in 1681, archbiſhop Sancroft, with the mutual conſent of the dean and chapter, and of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, patron of the adjoining rectory and church of Holy Croſs Weſtgate,[s] this church of St. Peter has been united to it, ſo that the patronage of theſe united churches is now become alternate in the archbiſhop and dean and chapter; in which ſtate it continues at this time.

This church, in the antient taxation, is valued at four pounds per annum, but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not taxed to the tenth.[t]

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 3l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 7s. 1d.[u] In 1588 it was valued at twenty pounds. Communicants one hundred and fifty-three. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. Communicants one hundred and twenty.

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated anno 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

An arbitration made by Sir Nath. Brent, LL. D. concerning 13s. 4d. yearly, to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Peter for tenths of a meadow near the ſcite of the houſe of the Friars Minors, dated anno 1636. Chartæ Antiq. A. 192, among the archives of the dean and chapter.

[s] See Holy Croſs Weſtgate, before. [t] Thorn, col. 2169.

[u] Pens. ſolut. Prior Eccl. Cantuar. 6s. 8d. Prox. 2s. 8d. See Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 27.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
	Thomas .... in 1321.[w]
	Thomas .... in 1351.[x]
	John Syre, .. obt. 1436.[y]
	Thomas Sterlyng, in 1504 and 1519.[z]
	William Grene, in 1524.[a]
	John Colley, obt. February 22, 15—.[b]
	Robert Thompſon, in 1546.[c]
The Crown.	*Nicholas Patyfere*, Feb. 5, 1582, reſigned 1605.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Rufus Rogers*, A. M. 1605, obt. Feb. 1651.[d]
The King.	*Duell Read*, clerk, September 7, 1672.
Dean and Chapter.	*Richard Burney*, inducted 1673, reſigned 1679.[e]
	Charles Kilburne, A. M. ind. Oct. 9, 1679.

On this church and that of Holy Croſs Weſtgate being united, in 1681, he was inducted the firſt to both of them ſo united, and he died in 1737, rector of both churches; a liſt of whoſe ſucceſſors may be found above, under the account of Holy Croſs church.

w Somner, appendix, p. 69.

x Ibid.

y He was buried in the body of this church.

z Mentioned in a will in Prerog. office.

a Ibid.

b Buried in this church.

c Wills, Prerogative office, Canterbury.

d Buried in this church.

e He had been rector of Old Romney, from which he was ouſted by the puritans, about 1643, and after the reſtoration became rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, in Canterbury. He died April 1, 1692. See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 885.

THE ALMS HOUSES.

HENRY SWORDER, of this pariſh, by his will in 1504, ordered, that his three meſſuages, next to one of his, ſituated next the corner, beſide the ſhell in St.

St. Peter's-lane, be founded for ever for three poor people to dwell in, they keeping ſufficient reparations; theſe have been for a long time veſted in the pariſhioners, to place in them ſuch poor people of their pariſh as they ſhould in their diſcretion think proper; and in 1599, anno 41 Elizabeth, it was agreed on, at a meeting of them, that whoever ſhould be placed in any of theſe houſes, ſhould pay at their entrance 6s. 8d. towards the reparations of the houſe they were to enter into; and alſo ſhould pay yearly to the churchwardens ſix-pence every quarter, for ſo long time as they ſhould continue therein, and that the churchwardens ſhould have power to diſtrain for the ſame.

At the ſame time a legacy of thirty ſhillings, given by Leon. Bonner, late of this pariſh, deceaſed, towards the reparation of theſe houſes, was paid into the hands of the churchwarden.

BESIDES *the above-mentioned churches* at preſent remaining within the walls of this city, there were *five others*, which have been long ſince demoliſhed, and their diſtricts united to the preſent churches and pariſhes above deſcribed. Theſe churches were

ST. EDMUND'S *church*, being dedicated to St. Edmund, king and martyr, and uſually called St. Edmund of Ridingate, from its ſituation near adjoining to that gate; was built by Hamo, the ſon of Vitalis, who was one of thoſe who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and gave it to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, whence it was granted in the year 1184, to the prioreſs and convent of St. Sepulchre's, juſt by, to hold in *frank almoign*, they offering as an acknowledgment of the abbot and convent's former right to it, 12d. yearly, upon the altar of St. Auguſtine, on the ſame ſaint's day, as a rent towards the repair of their organs.[1]

[1] See Thorn, col. 1838.

This

This church, upon the declining of it in the year 1349, was united to that of St. Mary Bredin, not far diſtant from it,[g] by the then commiſſary of Canterbury, eſpecially authorized for that purpoſe, by the ordinary, that is, the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in the vacancy of the ſee, on archbiſhop Bradwardine's death, with the conſent of the prioreſs and convent of St. Sepulchre's, then patrons of it.[h]

The remains of this church have been wholly removed a long time ſince, inſomuch that there have not been the leaſt traces of the ſcite of it to be found for many years paſt.[i]

ST. MARY DE CASTRO *church*, ſo called from its ſituation near the caſtle, and to diſtinguiſh it from the other St. Mary churches in this city, has long been deſolated, the chancel only of it being left ſtanding, to the repair of which one Roger Ridley, by his will anno 1470, gave four pounds.[k] Time was, when it was as abſolute a pariſh church as any about this city,[l] and though before the reformation it ſeems not to have been in a very flouriſhing condition,[m] yet that change in religious ceremonies was very probably the cauſe of this church's ſtill further decay and deſolation; for offerings, altarages, and ſuch profits, of which this benefice chiefly conſiſted, and from which the maintenance of the incumbent was in great meaſure drawn, being by this change aboliſhed, there was not from other matters a ſufficient competency left

[g] The church of St. Edmund was a rectory, and valued in the antient taxation at 53s. 4d. but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

[h] See before.

[i] Battely's Somner, p. 11. [k] Ibid. p. 181.

[l] There was in 1484 a cemetery belonging to this church, for Alice, wife of Michael a Wood, of Wincheap, by her will proved that year, ordered to be buried in it.

[m] In the antient taxation, this church was valued at 66s. 8d. but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

for

for him, ſo that it became ſoon afterwards deſerted, and was united to St. Mildred's,[n] and has been ever ſince eſteemed as part of that pariſh.[o] To this church was united, in 1449, the neighbouring ſmall church of St. John, long ſince likewiſe deſolated, a further account of which will be given hereafter.

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine were patrons of this church of St. Mary, before the diſſolution of that monaſtery,[p] ſince which the patronage of it has of right become veſted in the crown, and continues ſo at this time, the crown having preſented to it ſo late as the year 1637. The following is a liſt of ſuch rectors of it as I have met with.

Richard ——, in 1231.[q]
Thomas Pycard, anno 27 king Edward I.[r]
Simon ——, anno 1321[s]
Richard Allen. S. T. P. July 26, 1637.[t]

n See St. Mildred's before.

o Mr. Somner ſays, a little before this time, this church was again divorced from St. Mildred's, by having a particular incumbent preſented and inducted into it; but this ſeems to have been an only inſtance, as from that time no one has thought it worth their attention, and it has conſequently remained united to St. Mildred's, the ſame as before.

p Battely's Somner, p. 165.

q Ibid. p. 77,

r Prynne, p. 824.

s Batt. Somn. append. p. 33.

t He was preſented to St. Mildred's rectory in 1601, to which he had a ſecond preſentation on June 28, 1637, after which as appears before, he had next month a preſentation to this church. See Rymer's Fœd. vol. xx. p. 207.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S *church*, called from the ſlenderneſs of its income, *St. John the Poor*, had a pariſh called St. John's belonging to it. It ſtood much about the upper end of that lane leading from Caſtle-ſtreet, called St. John's-lane.

This church coming to ruin, was, with the conſent of the patrons, the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, united in 1349, by the prior and convent of Chriſt-

Chriſt-church, ordinaries during a vacancy of the ſee, to the church of St. Mary de Caſtro before mentioned;[v] the profits of the former then amounting to forty ſhillings, and the latter to five marcs;[w] the church of St. Mary being made the mother church. by virtue of which union, John Skippe, clerk, was admitted to both churches, on Nov. 11, 1349.

After which, I find no further mention of this pariſh church of St. John;[x] but it ſeems to have been included in that of St. Mary de Caſtro, and as ſuch united with it to the church of All Saints, as has been already mentioned before. The remains of it were for a long time uſed as a malthouſe, or in tenements, and continue ſo at preſent.

The book of St. Laurence's hoſpital makes mention of *ſome portions of tithes*, belonging to this church, by the following entry, viz. That the hoſpital received all the tithes of four acres of land in Market-field, and the rector of St. John, in Canterbury, received of two acres, eight ſheafs; and of two other acres, ſeven ſheafs, in all one copp. And the hoſpital received two parts of the tithes of ſix acres of land lying at Stone ſtreet, towards the ſouth, and a narrow way toward the north. And the rector of St. John, in Canterbury, received a third part of the tithes.[y]

ST. MARY OF QUENINGATE, was *a church* ſo called from its ſituation near that antient gate, in a lane called Queningate-lane, within the city wall. I find it in old records called both a church and a chapel.

[v] The inquiſition for the uniting of the churches of St. Mary de Caſtro and St. John, called *the poor*, is dated 5 kal. Julii, anno 1349, and in Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti. Cant. fol. 46[b].

[w] In the antient valuation, the church of St. John was valued at 66s 8d. but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

[x] One Henry Plaire was killed by a fall from a ladder, anno 5 Edward III. as he was at work in tiling St. John's church, in Canterbury, as is recorded in the crown rolls of that year.

[y] Battely's Somner, p. 166.

That

That ſuch there was, is moſt certain, as may be traced in the records of Chriſt-church, now of more than 580 years old, which priory had the patronage of this church given to it, by Hugh Magminot (together with eleven manſions in Canterbury)[z] and which was, among others, confirmed to it by a bull of pope Alexander III. and by many bulls of the like ſort afterwards. By the above records, it appears likewiſe, that the rector of this church in 1381, made an exchange of it, and St. Michael church in Burgate, to which it was an annexed chapel for Portpool chantry, in St. Paul's; the profits of this church and chapel amounting to no more than four pounds yearly; further than which, I find no further mention of it, nor any trace of the ſcite of it.[a]

ST. MICHAEL BURGATE, was another *church*, ſituated, as appears by its name, in Burgate-ſtreet, and probably on the north ſide of it near the gate itſelf, and within the city walls. Upon its diſſolution, the pariſh of it was united to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Burgate.[b] The patronage of it belonged to the priory of Chriſt-church, to which it paid an annual penſion of two ſhillings, and it appears to have been confirmed, among others, to that priory, by the bull of pope Alexander III. and of divers ſucceeding popes.[c] When it was deſecrated, is not known,[d] but probably it was long before the reformation; the ſcite of it, as well as that of St. Mary of Queningate,

[z] Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of Chriſt-church.

[a] It was valued in the antient taxation with the chapel of Queningate, at 4l. but on account of the ſlenderneſs of the income, was not charged to the tenth. Thorn, col. 2169.

[b] Battely's Somner, p. 16. [c] Ibid. p. 146.

[d] This church was in being in 1490; for Sir John Hopton, chaplain, by his will that year gave a legacy to the pariſhioners, when they ſhould make new pews in the choir of St. Michael's church. William Byllynglye, curate of the pariſh church of St. Michael, in 1501, was buried in the chancel of this church.—Richard Smith was pariſh prieſt of it in 1516.

having been ſeemingly afterwards included within the bounds of the precincts of the priory, now of the dean and chapter.[e]

BESIDES THE CHURCHES *before deſcribed* within the walls of this city, there are *three at this time* without them, viz. St. Dunſtan's, St. Paul's, and St. Martin's, each in their reſpective ſuburbs; and there was *another*, viz. that of St. Sepulchre, adjoining to that nunnery, which has been long ſince deſecrated; the former of theſe, St. Dunſtan's, being in the county at large, has already been taken notice of under the hundred of Weſtgate, in which it lies, in the Hiſtory of Kent, I ſhall therefore proceed to deſcribe the others.

ST. PAUL'S *church* ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet of that name, within the city liberty, at a ſmall diſtance without Burgate, in the high road to Deal and Sandwich. It is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which hang three bells.[f]

This

[e] The remains of this church have long ſince been converted into a dwelling houſe, demiſed on leaſe by the dean and chapter, to a branch of the family of Lynch. The two phyſicians of that name, father and ſon, lately poſſeſſed and reſided in it; ſome of the antient walls of the church are ſtill remaining.

[f] In this church, among others, are the following monuments and graveſtones, viz. A mural monument, in the ſouth iſle, for Sir Edward Maſter; arms, *Gules, a lion rampant, holding in its paws a roſe branch, or.* Another for lieutenant John Toker, obt. 1713; arms, *Vert, on a bend argent, three hearts, gules.* In the north iſle, a mural monument for Sir William Rooke, of St. Laurence, in this pariſh, obt. 1690; arms, *Argent, on a chevron engrailed, three cheſſrooks, between as many Corniſh choughs, ſable.* A memorial againſt the wall, for George Fineux, gent. obt. 1653, ſecond ſon of Thomas Fineux, eſq. of Hougham, near Dover, obt. 1654; arms, *Vert, a chevron, between three eagles, diſplayed, or.* On a braſs plate againſt the eaſternmoſt pillar, an inſcription for Maſter Edmund Hovynden, once vicar, who died July 24, 1497. On tablets againſt the wall, inſcriptions for the Daniels's and Nickols's. A braſs plate for George Wyndbourn, gent. and Katherine his wife. He died 1531. A tablet for Mr. Nathaniel Price,

This church, like others in this city, of the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, had no particular cemetery or church-yard of its own, but in like manner buried in the common cemetery within the precincts of that abbey; after the diſſolution of

Price, obt. 1787, citizen and goldſmith, of London, and ſeventeen years an inhabitant of this pariſh. Alſo for Nath. Price, his ſon, obt. 1793. A memorial for Thomas Stoughton, gent. obt. 1611. A braſs plate for John Twyne, eſq. (the learned antiquary) obt. 1581, who was a ſchoolmaſter, and taught the Latin tongue, and had been mayor of this city. In the ſouth iſle a memorial for Mrs. Anne Maſters, obt. 1716. A memorial for Johnſon Macaree, eſq. obt. 1786; likewiſe for Johnſon Macaree, eſq. his ſon, obt. 1798. One for Edward Maſter, ſon of Sir Edward Maſter, obt. 1675. Hugh, ſon of the above. A memorial for Sir Edward Maſter, obt. 1690. His lady, obt. the ſame year. Beſides which there are memorials for the Taddys, Waddells, Hollingberrys, Pembrokes, Tolputts, Worger, Hodſon, Mantells, and ſeveral others.

Beſides the above, there are entries in the pariſh regiſter, which begins in 1562, of the burials of ſeveral of the Maſters, Beſts of St. Laurence; Randolphs, lady Dorcas Maſter in 1671; of Fynch Rooke, eſq. in 1696, who was killed in a duel, on March 8th, that year, in the Northholmes, fought with Enſign Anthony Buckeridge; they both died in the field. Lady Mary Rooke, from St. Laurence, in 1699. Captain Thomas Rooke in 1701. The lady Rooke, jun. in 1702. Sir George Rooke in 1708.—Dame Jane Rooke, widow of Sir William Rooke, in 1711. Geo. Rooke, eſq. the laſt heir male of this family, in 1739.

David Ferne, the ſhort man, born in the ſhire of Roſs, in the pariſh of Ferne, æt. 27, was buried here in 1737. He was 30 inches high, from head to foot, and 36 inches round, as appears by the entry made in the regiſter.

At the bottom part of the chancel window, ſays Mr. Somner, there was in antient character or letter, *Magiſter Hamo Doge*, a man of note in king Henry III.'s reign, who was official to the archbiſhop, and the laſt rector of this church before the erecting a vicarage in it. He was founder of a chantry in this pariſh, and for ſome time held the aldermanry of Weſtgate ward. John Twyne, the antiquary, above mentioned, who was great great-grandſon of Sir Bryan Twyne, of Long Pariſh, in Hampſhire, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Piper, of Canterbury.—See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. col. 202, 387.

Richard Cram, of this pariſh, anno 1490, gave 6s. 8d. for a new pair of organs, to ſerve God, in this church.

which, being deprived of that privilege, the pariſh was obliged to reſort for this purpoſe to the church-yards of other churches in the neighbourhood, until the year 1591, when having purchaſed a piece of ground on the ſouth ſide of Longport-ſtreet, a faculty was that year obtained for confirming it as the burial place of this pariſh; as it remains at preſent.

This church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, to which it was appropriated, and a vicarage erected and endowed in it in the year 1268, anno 52 Henry III. by Hugh Mortimer, the archbiſhop's official, with the conſent of the patrons, and of Hamo Doge, then rector of it, who preſented, with their conſent likewiſe, Virgil de Alcham, chaplain, to the vicarage of it, who was by the ſaid official inſtituted canonically to the ſame; ſaving nevertheleſs to Maſter Hamo, rector of it, and his ſucceſſors, eight marcs of ſilver yearly, from the fruits of the vicarage, at the four principal feaſts of the year, in equal portions; and that the vicar ſhould pay the procurations of the archdeacon, and ſhould ſuſtain all other ordinary burthens; but that he ſhould have and receive in the name of his vicarage, all obventions, oblations, chance payments, and all other rights to this church, in any manner belonging or appertaining (except grain and beans in the field) according to which, at that time the vicarage was taxed; ſealed with the ſeal of the official's office, anno 1268.[g]

After which, the appropriation and advowſon of the vicarage of this church continued with the abbot and convent, till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign,[h] when they came into the king's hands, who ſoon afterwards, in

[g] Batt. Somn. p. 167, append. No. lxvii. Thorn, col. 2095.

[h] Anno 31 Henry VIII. this parſonage was held in ferme, by Sir Chriſtopher Hales, at the yearly rent of 100s. In the antient taxation it was valued at five marcs.

his

his 33d year, ſettled them by his dotation charter, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the preſent poſſeſſors of this appropriation. But ſince the above time, by the mutual conſent of the dean and chapter, and of the archbiſhop, patron of the adjoining rectory and church of St. Martin, this vicarage of St. Paul was in 1681 united to it; ſo that the patronage of theſe united churches is now become alternate in the archbiſhop, and the dean and chapter,[i] in which ſtate it continues at preſent.

On the abolition of deans and chapters, at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, this rectory appropriate came into the hands of the ſtate, and was ſurveyed by their order in 1650, when it was returned, that it conſiſted of the tithes of corn and hay, and other profits belonging to it, eſtimated to be worth 100l. per annum, being then let by the late dean and chapter, anno 1641, to George Beſt, gent. for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of five pounds, but that the premiſes were worth over and above the ſaid rent 97l. and 7d. per annum.[k] On the reſtoration in 1660, this parſonage returned again to the dean and chapter, and in 1678 there was a terrier taken of it,[l] by which it appears, that it conſiſted of the tithes of the farm, then belonging to the earl of Winchelſea, in the occupation of John Sutton, containing by eſtimation, 120 acres, except the Hoath, which was

[i] See the petitions, conſent and decree of the archbiſhop thereupon, before; by which this church and St. Martin's were united; and it was decreed, that this church of St. Paul ſhould be in future the church preſentative; and that the pariſhioners of the pariſhes belonging to each of the ſaid churches ſhould reſort to the church of St. Paul, as to their proper church, and that the patron of St. Martin's ſhould have the right of preſentation, upon the firſt avoidance which ſhould happen, and the patron of St. Paul's the next, and ſo alternately for ever.

[k] Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth library, vol. xv.

[l] It is now remaining among the archives of the dean and chapter.

bought heretofore of Mr. Smith, and was parcel of the manor of Barton; the tithes of twenty acres of wood-land; the tithes of twenty acres of land lying in Moate park, then in the occupation of William Ginder; the tithes of ſixteen acres of land, lying within the park, late lord Camden's, and then of Edward Hales, eſq. in the occupation of Wm. Holmes; the tithes of the farm called the Old Park, containing by eſtimation ſixty acres of land, in the occupation of John Sutton; all the reſidue of the lands within the pariſh, were parcels of and belonging to the tithery of St. Laurence.

In the year 1594, Andrew Peerſon, clerk, prebendary of Canterbury, died poſſeſſed of the intereſt in the leaſe of the parſonage barn of St. Paul's, commonly called Caldcott barn, with three acres of land about it. George Beſt, gent. was leſſee of this parſonage, as above-mentioned, in 1650. He was owner of the houſe and eſtate of St. Laurence adjoining to it, in whoſe ſucceſſors, owners of it, the leaſe of this parſonage continued down to the late lord viſcount Dudley and Ward, whoſe tithery in this pariſh will be mentioned hereafter, in whoſe heirs the intereſt of it remains at this time.

This vicarage was antiently valued at 66s. 8d. only, but on account of the ſlenderneſs of its income, was not taxed to the tenth.[m]

It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 18s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 19s. 10½d.[n] In 1588 here were one hundred and ninety-ſix communicants. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds, the like number of communicants. There is paid to the vicar, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in lieu of tithes of

[m] See Thorn, col. 2169.

[n] Decret. primit. dat. Nov. 1. Ed. vi. Lamb. Archiv. *Endow. in penſ. recept. de mon. Sti Auguſtini* 13s. 4d. *in dec. predial. & perſonal oblat. & al. ſpiritual. profic. per annum* 9l. 13s. 2d. *Prox.* 5s. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 26.

land

land in St. Laurence, 5l. per annum, and another 5l. as an augmentation of the vicarage.

There is a terrier of the vicarage, dated in 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

OF THE FOUNDATION of the hoſpital of St. Laurence, near this pariſh, in the year 1137, by Hugh, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, he granted to it, in alms, *inter alia*, as part of its endowment, THE WHOLE TITHE *of wheat and peas* of all the land, which adjoined to Langeport, of their demeſne on the left ſide of the highway which led from Canterbury to Dover, which land was within this pariſh of St. Paul. Theſe tithes, which conſiſted of thoſe of the lands that were parcel of the manor of Barton, after the ſuppreſſion of the hoſpital, came, with the reſt of the revenues of it, into the hands of the ſeveral grantees and poſſeſſors of it,[o] as are mentioned hereafter, in the account of that hoſpital, who in ſucceſſion became poſſeſſed of them down to John, viſcount Dudley and Ward, and are uſually known by the name of St. Laurence tithery; who, though he alienated the manſion of the hoſpital, with the lands contiguous to it, yet he retained the poſſeſſion of this tithery, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1788, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

In the year 1348, in the viſitation of Thomas Bradwardin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, on a complaint made by Thomas Carlton, vicar of St. Paul's, before the archbiſhop's commiſſary; that all the ſmall tithes of the manor belonging to the abbot, &c. of St. Auguſtine, vulgarly called Langeport, *alias* Barton, in St. Paul's, howſoever ariſing, to the ſaid Thomas, as vicar, had belonged from old time, and ought then to belong, as well of right as cuſtom; and that Tho-

[o] By the grant of this hoſpital and its poſſeſſions, anno 17 king James I. the king granted them to be holden in as ample a manner as he, or any maſter of the hoſpital had before held or ought to have held the ſame.

mas Wardrobe, farmer of that manor had, to his great detriment, unjuſtly withdrawn, and held all manner of tithes of this kind. He therefore ſitting to determine the ſame, and all parties having been ſummoned and appearing in Chriſt-church, on Sept. 27, anno 1349, and Richard Scholdon, monk of St. Auguſtine, and the maſter of St. Laurence's hoſpital, having then there produced to him certain muniments, which being diligently inſpected and read over, it ſufficiently appeared to him, that theſe tithes wholly belonged to the hoſpital, and ought in future ſo to do; he therefore proceeding lawfully in the ſaid matter, at the inſtance and prayer of the ſaid vicar, diſmiſſed the ſaid Thomas Wardrobe, farmer, as aforeſaid, ſo far as related to the premiſes. In teſtimony of which, he had put his ſeal at Canterbury, on Dec. 10, in the year aforeſaid.[p]

CHARITIES.

Sir Henry Palmer, of Bekeſborne, by his will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, anno 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the miniſter and churchwardens of this pariſh, towards the relief of the poor of it.

Sir Edward Master, of Canterbury, by his will in 1690, gave 5l. towards the purchaſing of a piece of ground for the enlargement of the church-yard, lying in the Borough of Longport, belonging to this pariſh of St. Paul; to be paid to the churchwardens of it, when they ſhould have procured ſuch piece of ground, adjoining to the church-yard, for that purpoſe.

[p] Ledger of St. Laurence hoſpital, cart. 18.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
Abbot and Convent of St. Auguſtine	*Hamo Doge*, the laſt rector, reſigned 1668.[q]
	VICARS.
	Virgil de Alkham, the firſt vicar, in 1268.[r]
	Thomas Charlton, in 1349.[s]
	Edmund Ovynde, in 1490.
	Robert Sperſall, in 1511.[t]
	Roger Downvyle, in 1523.[u]
	John Clarke, in 1523 and 1554.[w]
	William Walſall, in 1562, obt. Sept. 18, 1621.[x]
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*William Frye*, Dec. 19, 1621, obt. Feb. 1626.
	William Jordan, in 1637.
	William Lovelace, in 1659.
	William Jordan occurs again after the reſtoration in 1661, obt. 1681.[y]
	Owen Evans, A. B. January 9, 1681.

q See before.

r See ibid. In a charter to St. Radigund's, to which he is a witneſs, he ſigns his name Virgil de Chilton, perpetual vicar of St. Paul's.

s Ledger of St. Laurence hoſpital.

t u Both mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.

w Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

x He and his ſucceſſor lie buried in this church.

y He held the rectory of Orgarſwike with this vicarage.

On the uniting of this church, in 1681, to that of St. Martin, he was inducted the firſt to theſe united rectories. He died in 1743, rector of both. A liſt of whoſe ſucceſſors may be found hereafter, under the account of St. Martin's church.

There having been at different times, ſeveral altercations between the city and abbey of St. Auguſtine, touching the extent of the city's franchiſe or liberty, in this pariſh and hereabouts; to clear up all doubts relating to it, a compoſition was entered into between them,

them, with the king's conſent, in the year 1268, being the 42d year of king Henry III.'s reign, at Weſtminſter, before the king there.[z]

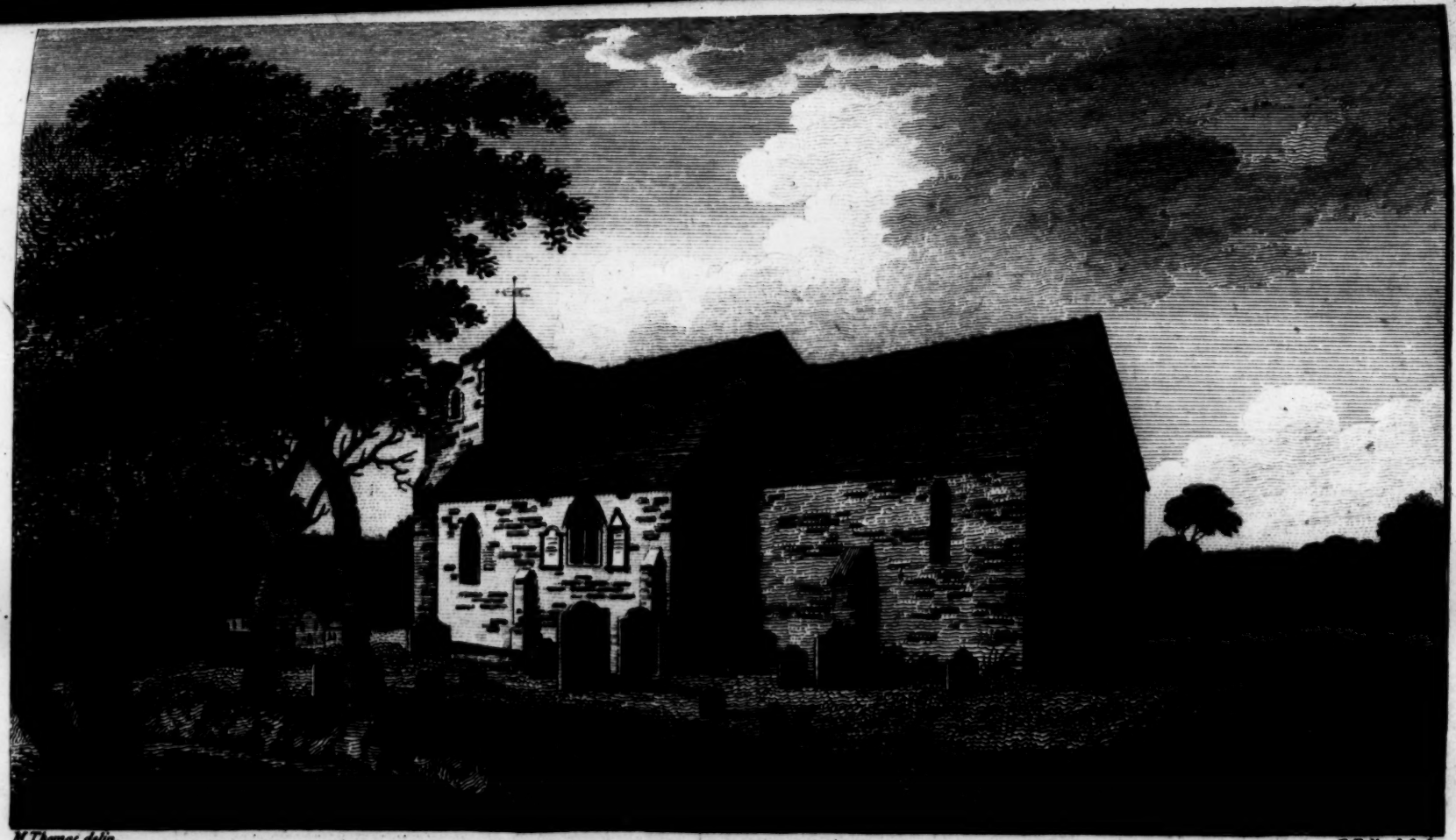
The pariſhes of St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalen, and for ſome time St. Paul, which before the diſſolution of St. Auguſtine's abbey, buried in the cemetery of it, being all churches of that abbey's patronage, had the church yard of St. Mary de Caſtro's church (of that abbey's patronage likewiſe) aſſigned to them in lieu of that cemetery, for the burial of their dead there; a privilege in which St. Mary Bredman's pariſh did and does now, but by what right is unknown; that church being of the patronage of Chriſt-church, partake of, with the others, but all, or ſome part at leaſt of the burials there, was received by the poor of Maynard's ſpittal, who in return for it antiently kept it in repair, and for default, anno 1560, were preſented by St. Andrew's; ſince which the caſe is altered, each pariſh jointly keeping in repair the incloſure.[a]

ST. MARTIN'S *church* is ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of the ſuburb of its own name, ſtanding on the ſide of the hill, a little diſtance from the north ſide of the high road leading to Deal and Sandwich, and within the city's liberty.

This church ſeems indeed very antient, being built, the chancel eſpecially, which appears to be of the workmanſhip of the time, moſtly of Roman or Britiſh bricks; the noted reliques and tokens of old age in any kind of building, whether ſacred or profane.[b]

[z] This compoſition is printed in Batt. Somn. append. p. 72.
[a] Ibid. p. 166.
[b] It is remarkable, that though this church is ſituated on an eminence, ſome way up the hill, yet that part of it on the north ſide of the alley, which leads through the midſt of it, is flowed with water from the ſprings, almoſt as high up as the floors of the pews, whilſt that part on the ſouth ſide is remarkably dry for ſeveral feet deep.

It



M.Thomas delin. R.Pollard sculp.

St MARTINS CHURCH.


BRITISH
MUSEUM

It conſiſts at preſent of a nave or body and a chancel,[c] having a ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which hang three bells. The chancel appears to have been the whole of the original building of this church, or oratory, and was probably built about the year 200, that is about the middle ſpace of time when the Chriſtians, both Britons and Romans, lived in this iſland, free from all perſecutions. The walls of this chancel are built almoſt wholly of Britiſh or Roman bricks, laid and placed in a regular ſtate, in like manner as is obſerved in other buildings of the Romans in this iſland, of which thoſe in Dover caſtle are an inſtance.

This, as Mr. Somner obſerves, is an infallible token of an old Britiſh or Roman building; but he continues, when theſe materials are put into a wall (however plentiful they may be) here and there promiſcuouſly, without rule or order, they ſeem to be only a ſign of the materials having been taken from the ruins of ſome other building, and were uſed as they came to hand by the workmen of ſome later time;[d] which obſervation may, without doubt, be applied to the body of this church.

In the midſt of the nave or body, there is an antient circular ſtone font, much enriched with ornamental ſculpture. It conſiſts of a cylindrical ſtone of near two feet ſix inches high, and as much in diameter; it is but a ſhell, ſo that the baſon is ſufficiently large to dip a child. The outſide is embelliſhed with four ſeries of ornaments; the lower one is a ſimple ſcroll; the next a kind of hieroglyphical true-lover's knot; the third ſmall Saxon arches, which ſhew the architecture, interſecting each other; the upper one a kind of lacing in ſemicircles inverted, interſecting

[c] In this church were formerly the images of St. Chriſtopher and St. Eraſmus.

[d] Battely, pt. ii. p 3.

one

one another. All the ornaments are very ſmall and much enriched.[e]

This

[e] In the church are the following monuments and inſcriptions. An altar tomb on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, within the altar rails, erected for the lord John Finch, baron of Fordwich, deſcended from the family of Eaſtwell. Above the tomb is a mural monument, with another long inſcription to his memory. He died in 1660, æt. 77. It was erected by the lady Mabella Finch his wife; arms, *Finch*, quartering *Herbert*, and impaling *Fotherbye*. On the pavement of the ſpace is a ſmall croſs on a white marble, which has been much noticed by the curious, as of great antiquity, it is about nine inches long and ſix wide. A memorial in the chancel, partly illegible, for Anne, daughter of John Whitfield, gent. of Canterbury, obt. 1697 . . . . . Martin Liſter, M. D. . . . . Ardoeni Evans . . . . . 1742. A mural monument for James Hanſon, gent. of Canterbury, a practitioner of the law, obt. 1756; and for Mary Hanſon his widow, daughter of Thomas Conyers, gent. formerly of this pariſh, obt. 1762, æt. 98; arms, *Argent, three fuſils, ſable, pierced, on a chief of the laſt as many lions rampant of the firſt*, impaling *azure, a maunch, or*. A plain ſtone, near the altar rails; arms, *A chevron, between three palmers ſcripts*, impaling *on a pale, a ſword erect, in chief, three annulets*, for Sir Henry Palmer, late of Howlets, obt. 1659. A braſs plate for Thomas Stoughton, gent. late of Aſh, obt. 1591; arms, on a ſhield at each corner of the ſtone, *a ſaltire, between four ſtaples, an eſcallop in the middle, a creſcent for difference*. A braſs plate for Michael Fraunces, gent. and Jane his wife, daughter of Wm. Quilter, eſq. They both died on January 10, 1587; arms, *Parted per bend, a lion rampant, counterchanged, quartering a bend*, and impaling *a chevron, between three choughs*. Near the pulpit, on a mural black tablet, is a beautiful urn of white marble, and inſcription for Anne, youngeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Sandys, bart. of Northborne-court, and wife of Charles Pyott, eſq. of this pariſh, obt. 1753. She lies in a vault underneath.—On the pedeſtal of the urn, a memorial for Charles Pyott, eſq. above-mentioned, obt. 1789; arms, *Azure, on a feſs, or, a lion rampant, gules, in chief, three bezants, and a mullet for difference*.—Below on the tablet a memorial for Elizabeth, ſecond wife of Charles Pyott, eſq. daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Howlets, obt. 1778. At the weſt end of the iſle, a mural monument for James Butler, of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, obt. 1767; and for Martha his wife, obt. 1773. A mural tablet for Mrs. Anne Hulſe, obt. 1780, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Hulſe, of St. Andrew's pariſh. A mural tablet for Mrs. Chandler, daughter of

This church, ſo much celebrated for the great antiquity of it, is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the reſort of St. Auguſtine and his fellow labourers for their devotions at their firſt arrival, and by licence of king Ethelbert, granted to them, in favor of queen Bertha his wife, who had this church, built long before, as Bede ſays,[f] by the believing Romans, and dedicated to St. Martin, allotted for the place of her public devotions. Others ſuppoſe that the chapel where St. Auguſtine firſt celebrated maſſe, was that of St. Pancrace, within the precincts of the adjoining monaſtery.[g] However this may be, it is in general admitted, that this church having been in early times a Chriſtian oratory made uſe of by the believing Romans, was repaired and re-conſecrated by Luidhard, biſhop of Soiſſons, who had attended queen Bertha from France, when ſhe married king Ethelbert, and was dedicated by him to St. Martin. Whom it was dedicated to before, is not known, but moſt probably it was to the

of Mr. Auſten, of this pariſh, and widow of Mr Chandler, apothecary, of St. Mary Magdalen, obt. 1778; alſo for Mrs. Rebecca Auſten, ſiſter of the above, obt. 1784. A braſs plate in the middle of the iſle, for Stephen Falkes and Alys his wife, the which deceaſed 1406. On a plain ſtone, arms, *within a bordure, a falcon*, impaling *Hulſe*. A memorial for Mary, wife of Edward Kitchell, gent. of the Society of New Inn, London, obt. 1656. A memorial for G. A. De Reck, 1775. In the church-yard are two monuments for the family of Auſten, of this pariſh. John Hougham, of this pariſh, was buried anno 1482, in this church. Joane his widow, was buried anno 1503, in the church-yard, beſide her ſecond huſband John Strete, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived. Stephen Fokys, of this pariſh, was buried in 1506, in this church. By his will he ordered that the yearly rents of his little meſſuage, with its appurtenances, in which Gregory Bradley then dwelt, ſhould wholly remain to the churchwardens for ever, for the reparation of this church. Lady Mabella Finch, baroneſs Fordwich, was buried in this church, near her deceaſed lord, in 1669.—The pariſh regiſter begins ſo late as 1662.

[f] Bede Eccleſ. Hiſt. lib. 1, cap. 25. Brompton, col. 729.

[g] See Gervas, col. 1630.

Virgin

Virgin Mary; for St. Martin was not born till ſome time afterwards.[h]

This church, which is a rectory, is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon; it was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury,[i] and the patronage of it continued ſolely in the archbiſhop, till the church was united in 1681 to the neighbouring church of St. Paul, by the mutual conſent of the archbiſhop, and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the patrons of the latter;[k] from which time it has continued in the alternate preſentation of the archbiſhop and the dean and chapter, the preſent patrons of it.

This church is valued in the antient taxation at ten pounds. It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 6½d.[l] In 1588 it was valued at only twenty pounds. Communicants ſeventy-one In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. Communicants ſeventy.

[h] St. Martin was biſhop of Tours, a ſaint then of great repute in France. He died in the year 395.

[i] In the Cotton library, MSS. Auguſtus II, 90, is a charter, endorſed *Donatio unius Sedis in loco qui dicitur S Martini Eccleſia & Villulæ Modicæ ad eandem Sedem fideli ſuo amico Wighelmo per Regem Æthelredum anno* 867, *indict xv.*

[k] See the conſent, petitions and decree of the archbiſhop thereupon, before, and the particulars for uniting theſe churches under St. Paul's before.

[l] Viz. *In Penſ. rec. de Dom. Reg.* 2l. 13s. 4d. *In gardin.* 3 *rod terr. & decim gran. lan. agn. porc. lib. paſch. & omn. al profic. in toto* 6l. 5s. 2½d. Bacon's Lib. Regis, p. 26.

By a decree of the court of firſt fruits, the taxation of this parſonage of St. Martin, was reduced from nine pounds per annum, at which rate it was formerly charged with the payment of firſt fruits and tenths, to 6l. 5s. dated November 26, anno 1 king Edward VI. in which decree there is a particular of the tithes, &c due to the rector of this church. An exemplification of this decree is among the archives of the dean and chapter.

It

It appears by the ſurvey of the king's commiſſioners, anno 2 king Edward VI. that there were lands within this pariſh given for *obits*, to be kept in this church for ever, by divers perſons.[m]

CHARITIES.

SIR HENRY PALMER, of Bekeſborne, by his will in 1611, gave 10s. to be yearly paid out of his manor of Well-court, to the miniſter and churchwardens of this pariſh, towards the relief of the poor of it.[n]

DAME MABELLA FINCH, *baroneſs of Fordwich*, by her will proved in 1669, gave to Mr. Oſborne, miniſter of this pariſh, in which ſhe then dwelt, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, during the time he and they ſhould continue as ſuch, but no longer, for his and their better maintenance, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 10l. yearly iſſuing, and to be received out of her manor or farm called Ridgeway, in Chiſlet, and Reculver, containing 340 acres, and her leaſe of Ozengell grange, in St. Laurence, held under the dean and chapter of Canterbury; and ſhe ordered the ſum of 100l. to be paid into the hands of Mr. Bingham and three ſuch other of the ableſt inhabitants of this pariſh, to be by them and the churchwardens and overſeers of it, and their ſucceſſors for ever, employed for the uſe and benefit of the poor of this pariſh; they giving ſecurity to her executors, as they or the major part of them ſhould approve of, for the keeping and employing the ſaid money, and for the due payment of the profits of it.[o]

There is a terrier of this rectory, dated in 1630, in the regiſtry of the conſiſtory court of Canterbury.

[m] The ſurvey of the commiſſioners is printed at the end of Battely's Somner.

[n] The will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury. [o] Ibid.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*John de Henney*, in 1321.[p] *John Bourn*, in 1330.[q] *John Brown*, in 1492.[r] *Giles Talbot*, in 1509, obt. May 1524.[s] *John Hitchcock*, in 1539.[t] —— *Frencham*, reſigned 1578. *John Mug*, March, 1578, obt. 1587. *John Stubbs*, A. B. May 1587. *Richard Genveye*, inducted 1592, obt. 1612. *William Oſborne, jun.* in 1665.[u] *William Oſborne*, A. M. induct. 1693, obt. Auguſt 1693. *Owen Evans*, A. M. 1693, obt. March, 1742.[w]

On the uniting of this church to that of St. Paul in 1681, he was inducted the firſt to both churches ſo united. He died in 1742, rector of both.

Thomas Lamprey, A. M. June, 1743, obt. Sept. 2, 1760.[x]
John Airſon, A. M. Dec. 1760, obt. Dec. 13, 1787.[y]
Thomas Freeman, A. M. 1788, the preſent rector.[z]

p Somner, appendix, p. 33.
q Stev Mon. vol. i. p. 328.
r Wills, Prerogative-office, Canterbury.
s Buried in the chancel of this church. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.
t Mentioned in a will in Prerog. off. Cant.
u Mentioned in the will of lady Mabella Finch, proved in 1669.
w Alſo rector of Elmſtone, and was buried here.
x In 1752 he had a diſpenſation to hold theſe united rectories, with that of Stonar.
y Likewiſe rector of Orgarſwick, in Romney Marſh, and was a minor canon of the cathedral. He had been before rector of St. Alphage with Northgate.
z He is a minor canon of the cathedral, and reſigned the rectory of Old Romney on being inducted to theſe churches.

THIS PLACE is ſaid from the time of archbiſhop Theodore, until that of archbiſhop Lanfranc, that is, for

for the ſpace of 349 years, to have been A BISHOP'S SEE; but what renders this almoſt incredible, is, that there is no mention made of any ſuch in any hiſtory whatever, till near the time of the Norman conqueſt, and then of only two, Eadſin and Goodwin, who are both ſtiled biſhops of St. Martin's; the former is mentioned as ſuch from the year 1032 to 1038;[a] the latter ſeems to have been conſtituted biſhop of this ſee in 1052, by archbiſhop Robert, and died in the year 1061, according to the Saxon chronicle.

THE OFFICE *of theſe ſuffragan biſhops* has been already fully treated of in the Hiſtory of Kent, under the account of thoſe of Dover; as to thoſe of St. Martin's, the office of it being vacant a few years before archbiſhop Lanfranc came to his ſee, he, after he became archbiſhop, whether becauſe two biſhops were too many for one city, the reaſon, as ſome ſay, which he gave for what he did, or having reſpect to that ordinance of the council of London, holden anno 1075, requiring the removal of biſhops ſees from obſcure rural villages to cities, or becauſe this biſhop was a *chorepiſcopus*, a kind of country ſuffragan, an order of prelates he no doubt well knew had been for juſt reaſons aboliſhed abroad, and to foreign cuſtoms, he had according to all accounts, too much partiality; for one or more of theſe reaſons, he refuſed to conſecrate any other biſhop in this ſee; but as he needed the help of a ſubſtitute, he created in the place of it a kind of new office of archdeacon, in which place he put Valerius, one of his chaplains, who became the firſt archdeacon of Canterbury, at leaſt in the light that office has been looked on ever ſince,[b] and thus ended this ſuffragan ſee of St. Martin.

[a] Gervas, col. 1651, ſays, that Siward, ſuffragan biſhop *(Chorepiſcopus)* of archbiſhop Eadſin, died at Abingdon, and was buried there. Archbiſhop Eadſin ſat from anno 1038 to 1050.

[b] See Battely's Somner, p. 34, 150.

THE ENDOWMENTS *of theſe churches*, as well within as without the walls of this city, in reſpect *to tithes*, ought not to be paſſed by in ſilence; *the cuſtom and manner* of the payment of which, Mr. Somner ſays, in his time, whether predial or perſonal, was not in kind, but by and according to the rents of houſes, viz. after the rate of 10d. in the noble, quarterly payable. This, he ſays, was the general cuſtom of tithing throughout this city, one pariſh, St. Andrew's, only excepted, where, by what means was unknown, the cuſtom was to pay ſomething more, viz. 10½d. in the noble. How long this cuſtom had been in force, was not found; but by records in the archbiſhop's regiſtry[c] it appeared, that antiently the clergy of this city were in the ſame ſituation for their tithes and offerings, as their brethren the clergy of London were, and partook with them of their cuſtom; but how long afterwards this continued, or when or why it ceaſed and was changed, and abated into the preſent manner of tithing, and whether or no perſonal tithes were then paid beſides, (as Linwood's opinion is, that they ought to be, this being according to him, a predial tithe) was not found; but he ſays, he perſuaded himſelf, that perſonal tithes were likewiſe paid, and that, becauſe almoſt every teſtator, as well of this city, as the country round about it, gave ſome ſatisfaction more or leſs by his will, to the pariſh prieſt for his tithes forgotten, or negligently paid, which it was conceived could not eaſily happen in this certain kind of payment. Yet it was rather than otherwiſe ſuppoſed, theſe privy perſonal tithes were ſeldom or never drawn from the pariſhioner by any legal compulſory way, or from any courſe taken for their recovery, *in fore exteriori*, as it is called, but by other means as prevalent in thoſe times. That is, one me-

[c] See theſe records in Battely's Somner, appendix, No. lxxi[a]. lxxi[b].

thod,

thod, by the calling the parishioner to account for them, *in foro conscientiæ*, in the court of conscience, at the time of confession, or thrift (perhaps the reason of their being called privy tithe); another by the terrifying danger of incurring the greater curse of excommunication, (which confirmed him much in his persuasion of the usual payment of them) declared in every parish church in town and country, until the reformation, four times in the year, against all such as withheld these tithes; the cause, perhaps, why every man was so careful not to die in his priest's debt for them.[d]

HAVING NOW FINISHED the description of *the city and county of Canterbury*, the suburbs and several places within the extent of the liberties of it, I come lastly to those villes and districts within the walls, as well as within the suburbs of it, which are esteemed to be either by privilege, charter, or custom of long time established, exempt from those liberties, being usually called extra parochial, and indeed not without some propriety; all which are held to be, except the ville of the precincts of Christ-church, which has a constable of its own, within the hundred of Westgate, and all of them within the jurisdiction of the county of Kent at large.

THESE ARE *within the walls of the city*:

The BOROUGH of STAPLEGATE.
The VILLE of the PRECINCTS of the ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.
The VILLE of the PRECINCTS of CHRIST-CHURCH.
The WHITE or AUGUSTINE FRIARS.
KINGSBRIDGE, or ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, and COKYN'S HOSPITAL.

THE FOLLOWING *are situated without the walls of the city.*

The PRIORY of ST. GREGORY.
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.
The ABBEY of ST. AUGUSTINE.

[d] See Battely's Somner, p. 171.

The BOROUGH and MANOR of LONGPORT.
SMITH'S ALMS-HOUSES.
DOGE'S CHANTRY, and
ST. LAURENCE'S HOSPITAL.

THE BOROUGH OF STABLEGATE, or STAPLEGATE, as it was afterwards ſpelt, is a ſmall diſtrict, ſituated in the northern extremity of the city, which is by name excepted in the charter of king Henry VI. made to the city, from the franchiſe of it, as being a parcel of the hundred and ville of Weſtgate, and of the ſee and liberty of the archbiſhop, to whom at one time it is ſaid to have belonged.[e]

It is generally conjectured to have derived its name from the Saxon, in which language it ſignifies the reſting-place or end of a journey, or the laying down of a burthen; for it was, ſays Darel, the place appointed for ſtrangers and travellers; and Thorn, the chronicler of St. Auguſtine's, aſſures us, that this was the reaſon why it was called Stablegate; where thoſe wearied with carrying their burthens in the way, were unladen and ſtabled;[f] ſo that this was the very place, as is generally conjectured, where Auguſtine, the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury and his company, on their being firſt received by king Ethelbert, were entertained and ſeated by him, before he reſigned to him his own palace, and retired to Reculver.

Thorn is very particular in his relation of it. He ſays, the king granted to them a place of reſidence, ſituated in the city of Canterbury, viz. within the pariſh of St. Ælphage, on the oppoſite ſide of the king's highway towards the north, along which the wall of the archiepiſcopal palace extended itſelf, in which

[e] This diſtrict at preſent is bounded on the eaſt by the ſtreet leading from Northgate to Palace-ſtreet; on the ſouth, by the end of Palace-ſtreet, and a part of King's-ſtreet; on the weſt, by Knott's-lane; and on the north, by that part of the pariſh of Northgate within the walls.

[f] See Thorn, col. 1759.

Auguſtine

Auguſtine with his aſſociates were entertained till the time of the king's converſion. It was, continues he, at that time, as an oratory, for the king's family, who there adored and ſacrificed to their gods; but the king, deſirous of enfranchiſing this ſpot of his hoſpitality, and to acquit it from all exactions whatſoever for ever, granted, that the inhabitants ſhould not anſwer to the citizens in any tallages or aſſeſſments, or contribute any ſubſidy to them, but be ſubject to the archbiſhop in all things, and to enjoy in like manner as his palace, uncontradicted liberty, the privilege of being a ſanctuary, a place of refuge for criminals, even after they were indicted, ſhould they flee into this place of Stablegate, where they ſhould enjoy the ſame privilege equally as in a church.[s]

This borough has for many years paſt been in a ſtate of ruin and poverty; the houſes in it being inhabited only by poor and unprincipled people, who fly hither as to a ſanctuary, and ſhelter from the liberty of the city. It was ſome time paſt erected into a ville, in order to maintain its own poor; but at preſent there being but few in it, who do not receive relief from the ville, the rates for that purpoſe are not only almoſt inſupportable, but there are hardly any perſons to be found to ſerve the office of collecting them, and to go through the other official duties of the ville.

There was formerly a family in this city, who from their reſidence in or near this place, were ſurnamed De Stablegate, of whom one Edmund Stablegate, the ſame perſon, probably, that Lambarde ſpeaks of in his perambulation, under Bilſington, was in the 42d year of king Edward III. a bailiff of this city, as appears by a deed made to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, to which, by the title of one of the bailiffs

[s] See Thorn, col. 1759.

of it, he ſigns himſelf, among others, a witneſs.[h] He had alſo a manor and ſeat, which was called after him, at Nackington, juſt without the liberties of this city, of which mention may be found under the deſcription of that pariſh, in the Hiſtory of Kent; and I find ſome of this name and family, who dwelt in the pariſh of St. Alphage as late as Henry VIII.'s reign, for anno 1524 Robert Staplegate was of St. Alphage, and poſſeſſed ſeveral tenements in this hamlet, and dying that year was buried in the cemetery of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery.

THE VILLE AND PRECINCT *of the Archbiſhop's palace* is ſituated on the eaſtern or oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet from Stablegate above-mentioned, and adjoining eaſtward likewiſe to the precincts of the cathedral.[i]

Auguſtine, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his aſſociates, being kindly received by king Ethelbert, were accommodated with a habitation in this city, at Stablegate, near this palace, then the reſidence of that monarch, as has been mentioned before, where they preſently afterwards began, ſays ve-

[h] By inquiſition taken anno 46 Edward III. Edmund Staplegate was found to die poſſeſſed of the manor of Bilſington, held in the manner, as is therein mentioned, and likewiſe nine meſſuages, one grange and 15 acres of arable, with appurtenances in Canterbury, and the ſuburbs of that city, held of the king in burgage, according to the uſe and cuſtom of gavelkind, and that Edmund Staplegate was ſon and heir to the former; and the ſaid Edmund, John and Thomas, were ſons and heirs to the latter.

[i] A few years ago theſe precincts were erected into a ville, ſo that now, pariſh officers are appointed of the inhabitants of it, and they maintain their own poor by a rate levied occaſionally among them.

Theſe precincts are now bounded, on the eaſt and ſouth, by thoſe of the dean and chapter; on the weſt, by Palace ſtreet; on the north, by the ſtreet that leads from the Borough of Staplegate to the Green-court, and to the precincts of the dean and chapter, and contain about three acres and 65 perches.

nerable

nerable Bede, to follow the examples of the apoſtles in their way of living.[k] This ſanctity of life and innocency of manners, joined to the perſuaſive arguments made uſe of by Auguſtine, in favor of Chriſtianity, ſo far wrought on the king's mind, that he became a convert to the Chriſtian faith, and ſhortly after removing his reſidence to Reculver, he beſtowed as a further inſtance of his favor, on Auguſtine, for a perpetual ſeat for him and ſucceſſors, his own royal palace in this city, conjectured to have ſtood much hereabouts. The palace with the adjoining buildings,[l] Auguſtine afterwards converted into a cathedral and monaſtery; yet, as it ſhould ſeem, he did not divide his dwelling, or ſet out his reſidence apart from the monks; but he, and they, and both their ſucceſſors, living in common, both as to goods and poſſeſſions, and in one and the ſame habitation of one entire precinct, and this continued ſo afterwards till archbiſhop Lanfranc's days, who came to the ſee about four years after the conqueſt, and being a Norman, altered moſt of the cuſtoms and uſages of the Engliſh church to thoſe of his own country, and among others of this his own ſee and monaſtery, and among other regulations aboliſhed this community of living, and among his other ſtructures, built himſelf a court or palace, diſtinct from the monks, before which time there is no mention found of any ſuch palace or like ſeparate

[k] Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. i. c. 26. Brompton, col. 729.

[l] Mr. Somner, willing to carry the antiquity of Chriſt-church as high as poſſible, ſays, Auguſtine converted the palace and neighbouring church into a cathedral and monaſtery; but ſure it ſeems improbable that there ſhould be any church here. At that time, the king himſelf had been, till then a Pagan, and was not likely to permit a Chriſtian church even in ruins, ſo near his own dwelling; and his queen Bertha, who was a Chriſtian, and through his favor, was permitted to follow her religion, had both her public and private church, and oratory at ſome diſtance, in the church of St. Martin, or chapel of St. Pancraſe.

habitation for the archbiſhop. Accordingly Eadmer, ſpeaking of archbiſhop Lanfranc, ſays,[m] he it was, that firſt ſhifted and ſettled, in the manner they were at the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, the manors and poſſeſſions between himſelf and the monks, ſetting out to each of them and their ſucceſſors, their diſtinct and proper parts.[n]

The antient building of Ethelbert's palace, in all probability, did not eſcape the fury of the Danes, but was conſumed in the year 1011 by them in the ſame flames that deſtroyed both the church and city. For a long time after there does not appear to have been any thing of any conſequence done towards the rebuilding or repairing it, as ſuch; and whatever little had been done, had through the careleſſneſs of archbiſhop Stigand, the predeceſſor of Lanfranc, been ſuffered to fall down again, ſo that the latter found it, as well as his church, little more than a heap of ruins.

Of whatever Lanfranc built of this palace there ſeems now to be but very little, if any, part left; and indeed at the time archbiſhop Hubert came to the ſee, which was about one hundred years after Lanfranc's death, it was come to a ſtate of decay; for it muſt be obſerved, that before, as well as after this time, this palace, which was at times brought to be a large and coſtly pile of buildings, experienced the change of fortune with frequent variety, being raiſed to a noble ſtate by ſome, and ſuffered to ſhrink into ſhameful decay by other archbiſhops; ſometimes it was defaced by accidental fires, and at other times it was neglected and fell under the blemiſhes of dilapidation, through their careleſſneſs, either from their reſiding in foreign parts, or preferring ſome of their other palaces and caſtles in their ſeveral manors for their reſidence; and it was again often repaired, enlarged, adorned and

[m] Hiſt. Novorum, lib. i. p. 8. [n] Batt. Somn. p. 101.

beautified

beautified by others, who were honourable benefactors to it.

Archbiſhop Hubert, at his coming to the ſee of Canterbury, finding this palace in the ſtate of decay as before mentioned, pulled down the greateſt part of it, and afterwards laid the foundations of that large and ſtately hall, and other ſuitable offices, almoſt the whole of which remained till the times of rebellion in the middle of the laſt century. But though he ſat in this ſee for upwards of twelve years, yet he left this work unfiniſhed;[o] the reaſon of which was not owing to his want of good will, or ability, but to his abſence from hence, being conſtantly employed by the king in the higheſt offices of ſtate;[p] archbiſhop Langton, Hubert's immediate ſucceſſor, carried the building on, and having completed it, gained the credit of being the founder of it,[q] yet was the beautifying and adorning of it left to one of his ſucceſſors, archbiſhop Boniface, who beſides, as he himſelf expreſſed it, might truly be accounted the founder of it, by paying thoſe debts which his predeceſſors had contracted for the expences of it.[r]

This grand and ſtately hall, famous for the royal gueſts, who at different times found in it no leſs than royal entertainments becoming the greateſt princes, and for the ſplendid feaſts of but little leſs account in general, made by the archbiſhops on the days of their

[o] Anglia Sacra. [p] Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 313.

[q] Harpsfield, Eccleſ. Hiſt p. 434.

[r] Stow's annals of king Edward I. Mr. Somner gives us the archbiſhop's ſpeech on this occaſion. My predeceſſors, ſays the archbiſhop, built this hall at great expences, they did well indeed, but they laid out no money about this building, excepting what they borrowed. I ſeem indeed to be truly the builder of this hall, becauſe I paid their debts. Archbiſhop Langton left his ſee ſo much in debt, by what he laid out on this hall, and the exceſſive expences he was at, on the tranſlation of St. Thomas Becket, that it coſt archbiſhop Boniface 22,000 marcs, or 14,666l. 13s. 4d. to clear the ſee of thoſe debts.

inthronization, at which not only many of the nobility and ſuffragan biſhops, but a great and numerous aſſemblage of reſpectable perſons of the gentry, were preſent.

Among other remarkable occurrences which took place in it, it ought not to be forgotten, that in Sept. 1299, the marriage ceremony between king Edward I. and Margaret, the king of France's ſiſter, having been celebrated in the cathedral here, the nuptial feaſts were ſumptuouſly kept in this hall for four days together, moſt of the nobility both of England and France being preſent at them. The ſplendid and ſumptuous entertainment made by archbiſhop Warham, at his inthronization, is particularly related by his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Parker, and will be fully mentioned in the ſucceeding part of this hiſtory. During that prelate's time, in the year 1520, anno 12 Henry VIII. there was celebrated on one of the nights of the Whitſun-week, a ſplendid ball in the great hall of this palace; at which the newly elected emperor Charles V. danced with the queen of England, and the king of England with the queen of Arragon, the emperor's mother; this being finiſhed, a royal feaſt commenced, the tables were covered in the hall, and the banqueting diſhes were ſerved in; before which rode the duke of Buckingham, as ſewer, upon a white hobby, and in the midſt of the hall was a partition of boards, at which the duke alighted, and kneeled on his knee, and that done, took again his horſe back, until he was almoſt half-way to the table, and there alighted and did the like as before; and then rode to the table, where he delivered his hobby, and ſewed kneeling at the table where the emperor was, and the king with his retinue kept the other end of the hall.[s]

But before the end of that reign this palace ſuffered greatly by fire, as appears by the king's letter to arch-

[s] Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. book vi. p. 50.

biſhop

biſhop Cranmer, dated Dec. 20, 1543, being the 34th year of it, in which, the king ſhewed his pleaſure, that ſince, by reaſon of the fire, which had lately happened at the archbiſhop's houſe here, he could not entertain the viceroy of Naples ſent by the emperor, he ſhould abſent himſelf from Canterbury, at the viceroy's coming thither, and leave the entertainment of him to the lord Cobham.[t]

The palace ſeems to have continued in this ruinated ſtate at the time of archbiſhop Parker's coming to the ſee in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, who found the palace with the great hall and the other edifices belonging to it in ſuch a dilapidated condition, that in the two next years he was neceſſitated to lay out upwards of 1400l. in the re-edifying of them;[u] after which, in 1573, that queen being here on one of her progreſſes through the county, and Sept. 7, being her birth-day, he made a ſumptuous banquet at this palace, to which he invited the queen, Gondy, count de Rhetz, and Mote Fenelon, with a great number of noblemen, who feaſted with him in the great hall here on that day.[w]

In this ſtate the palace remained till the abolition of epiſcopacy and church government, after the death of king Charles I. when the whole of it being ſold to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſtate, the purchaſers, for the lucre of the materials, pulled down the great hall, and the other beſt apartments (being by far the greateſt part of it) and converted the remainder into private houſes, in which ſtate it has continued ever ſince.—However, on the reſtoration of king Charles II. the remains of the palace, with the precinct of it, returned to the ſee of Canterbury; but the archbiſhop, on

[t] The original letter is among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 135, 283.

[u] See Battely, appendix, No. x.

[w] See Camden and Strype's Annals, vol. ii. p. 314.

taking

taking poſſeſſion of them, found the ſtate of the buildings to be ſuch, as not to be capable of being made habitable for him, and weighing well the conſiderable coſt of re-building a palace here, and the inconveniences of its diſtance from London, demiſed the whole of the ſcite of it, with the buildings and precinct of it, on a beneficial leaſe to one leſſee for thirty years, which is uſually renewed every ten years, on paying an adequate fine; in which manner it continues at this time to be held,[x] John Moniñs, eſq.[y] who has built himſelf a handſome houſe on part of the premiſes, in which he reſides, being the preſent leſſee of them.

There is ſo little remaining at preſent of this once ſtately palace, that it is hardly poſſible to form any conjecture what it ever was.

All that is now left of it is, two buildings converted into tenements oppoſite the weſtern ſide of the cloyſters, both of which have much ſhew of antiquity; theſe were repaired, and perhaps nearly rebuilt, by archbiſhop Parker; one of them has a kind of regular and not unhandſome front for the time, weſtward, towards St. Alphage-ſtreet, built, by all appearance of it, by him; this was the remains of a ſpacious gallery between this part of the palace, and the great hall of it, which ſtood at the north end of it; the back part of this houſe towards the precincts of the palace, has a ſtrong thick wall to it, built of flints, with an arched ſtone door caſe, &c. which Mr. Somner thinks is the only part remaining of archbiſhop Lanfranc's time, the room within it being that where the archbiſhop then held his civil or temporal court. The other houſe adjoining, oppoſite the weſtern door of the cloyſters, is a high building of ſtone rubble and flint mixed, which

[x] The reſerved rent amounts to 60l. 8s. yearly; in 1770 the fine on renewal was 63l. and the rack rents 203l.

[y] See an account of him and his family in the Hiſtory of Kent, under Charlton.

ſeems

ſeems of itſelf to be of ſome antiquity, but was greatly repaired by archbiſhop Parker, whoſe arms are on the ſouth ſide of it, towards Chriſt church gate, as well as in the windows and ſome other places within doors. From this part of the palace is a high wall embattled, reaching to the north-weſt tower of the church, as a ſeparation and bounds between the two precincts; in this wall are the remains of a ſheltered way to the cloyſters, for the accommodation of the archbiſhop in bad weather, in his paſſage to the church; though on public and ſolemn occaſions, his entrance to it was from a large gateway, the ſquare tower of which, handſomely built of flint and ornamented with aſhler ſtone, ſituated oppoſite and within a very ſmall diſtance of the great weſtern door of the cathedral, is ſtill remaining, which, however ſeemingly otherwiſe, being on the outer ſide of the above wall, is yet within the bounds of the precincts of this palace.

The antient wall which ſurrounded theſe precincts, is ſtill, in great part, remaining on the weſt and north ſides of it, and was more ſo, till the alterations made within theſe few years here; it is built of rubble-ſtone and flint, of great height and thickneſs, and ſeems by every appearance of it, to be part of that originally built by archbiſhop Lanfranc. Nearly in the middle of the weſt ſide of it is a large handſome gateway, built of brick, with ſtone ornaments, by archbiſhop Parker, being the principal entrance to the palace from St. Alphage ſtreet; on the north ſide of it are ſome other brick buildings erected about the ſame time, ſeemingly for the inferior offices belonging to the palace,[z] and until

[z] Theſe remains of the old palace, above mentioned, eſcaped the fury of the Puritans in the time of the great rebellion; for when they had killed the right owner and taken poſſeſſion of his ſpoils, as Mr. Goſtling tells us, their zeal for deſtroying cooled by degrees, and they had wit enough to find out that good houſes were of more value than the rubbiſh of them; and it is rather

until the preſent leſſee, Mr. Monins, within theſe few years, pulled down ſeveral others for the purpoſe of erecting his new houſe and offices, and laying out his garden behind them, there were ſome ſmall remains left of the great hall of this palace. The north porch of it, of no ſmall ſize, opening into the precincts of the palace, then a dwelling-houſe, was remaining; and in the garden behind it were numbers of ſmall pillars of the Bethersden marble, once the ornaments of it, diſperſed in fragments about it. At the eaſtern wall of the garden were two nitches, adorned with pillars and canopies of this ſort of marble, ſtill maintaining the appearance of grandeur, and againſt the wall at the eaſt end was the look of what ſeemed formerly to have been a cloyſter, conſiſting of five arches on the outer ſide, which were eleven feet wide, the crowns of which appeared about four feet above ground, all below being buried in the rubbiſh which made the foot-way.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from hence, adjoining to the weſt ſide of the cloyſters, was, whilſt the priory remained, the lodgings belonging to the cellarer of it, having a door opening into them. Theſe at the diſſolution of the priory came to the crown, and were particularly excepted out of the dotation charter granted by king Henry VIII. to his new dean and chapter, and were afterwards granted to the archbiſhop, ſince which they have continued to be eſteemed as part of the precincts of his palace.[a] Part of them were converted into a dwelling, though new modelled to a different appear-

rather diverting to know, that the perſon to whoſe ſhare one of the houſes fell, that is oppoſite the cloyſter door, uſed to date his letters from his palace at Canterbury.

[a] The king exchanged the cellarer's lodgings with the archbiſhop, for three acres of land, late parcel of the priory of St. Gregory, and lately included in the park at Canterbury, and other premiſes, by deed, dated April 24, anno 34 Henry VIII. Augmentation-office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, marked Kent, box C. 50.

ance,

ance, till Mr. Monins pulled it down a few years ſince, and there is now remaining of it only a wall againſt the cloyſters, though much higher, built of flint, with ſtone ornaments, being part of thoſe antient lodgings before-mentioned.

There was in 1720, a French chapel or meeting-houſe within theſe precincts, for Anne Herault, ſpinſter, of Canterbury, by her will proved that year, gave the ſum of 10l. to the adorning and repairing of the French chapel or meeting-houſe, in the Archbiſhop's palace here, belonging to the French congregation; but there has been none ſuch within memory, though there has been a methodiſt meeting, in a chapel within theſe precincts, for many years paſt, not improbable in the ſame place as above-mentioned.

THE

VILLE

AND

PRECINCTS OF CHRIST CHURCH.

THE VILLE OF THE PRECINCTS OF CHRIST-CHURCH is ſituated in the north-eaſt part of the city within the walls of it; though within the juriſdiction of the county at large, it is not amenable to the court leet of the hundred of Weſtgate, to which it does no ſuit, having the privilege of a conſtable of its own, who is appointed yearly at the quarter-ſeſſions for Eaſt Kent, from among the inhabitants of it, uſually by recommendation from the dean and chapter, who are poſſeſſed of the entire freehold of it.[b] The cathedral church ſtands nearly in the ſouth weſt part of it, adjoining to which, on the north ſide, ſtood moſt part of the Benedictine priory of Chriſt church, the remains of which are converted into dwellings and offices for the uſe of the dean and chapter, and the other members of this church.

THE HISTORY OF THIS CHURCH AND PRIORY has been ſo accurately and minutely inveſtigated, both by Mr. Somner and his continuator Mr. Battely,[c] that it would

[b] Theſe precincts were about forty years ago erected into a ville, ſo that now in like manner as a pariſh, it has its own parochial officers, and maintains its own poor. This ville is now charged to the county rate.

[c] Mr. Somner publiſhed his Hiſtory of Canterbury, quarto, in 1640, and intended a new edition of it, but he did not live to execute that deſign; upon which the bookſellers, to forward the remaining copies of it, cauſed a new title to be printed, anno 1662, and added to the book, which has made ſome ſuppoſe that there

would be very difficult to avoid a frequent repetition of what they have already publiſhed concerning it; ſo far from avoiding it, continued uſe has been made of their ingenious labours throughout the greateſt part of this account, as the means of rendering the greateſt juſtice to it. Not that the following hiſtory of them has been confined to their labours only, it is compiled from other authors likewiſe, who have ſince written on this ſubject in particular, and from various other authorities, as well as from perſonal knowledge, and has been extended as far as the nature of this work would admit. Every hiſtory and chronicle has much in it relative to the concerns of this church, and its prelates, nor is this to be wondered at, when we conſider how much both were connected with the public affairs of the realm, and that it has ever been the metropolitical church; a church, which has from the earlieſt antiquity, been univerſally revered for its ſanctity, and rendered illuſtrious by a ſeries of prelates who have preſided over it, of high eſtimation for their piety as churchmen, and for their eminent abilities, when in-

there has been two impreſſions of it, which is certainly a miſtake. Mr. Battely, the old impreſſion having been long ſince ſold off, publiſhed in the year 1703, a new edition of it, in folio, in which, whatever Mr. Somner had corrected or altered, with his own pen, in order to a ſecond edition, was obſerved by him, and he added to Mr. Somner's Hiſtory, a ſecond part, which he ſtiled *Cantuaria Sacra*, or the Antiquities of the Cathedral, Archbiſhoprick, Priory, Dean and Chapter, Archdeaconry, the Monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, the pariſh churches, hoſpitals, and other religious places, in or near this city; after which in 1726, Mr. Dart publiſhed the Hiſtory of this Cathedral in folio, with beautiful plates of the building and the monuments in it, engraved by Cole. Mr. Goſtling next, in 1777, publiſhed his Walk, in which this church and the priory with the precincts of them, are accurately deſcribed, and plates are added of the ſeveral parts of them, as they appear at preſent. Laſtly, Simmons and Kirkby publiſhed a deſcription of this church, with the lives of the ſeveral archbiſhops, in 1783, being a new and much enlarged edition, of a ſmaller and more confined pamphlet, before printed by J. Burnby, on this ſubject.

truſted, as they frequently were, with the higheſt and moſt important offices of the ſtate.[d]

THE ORIGIN *of a Chriſtian church* on the ſcite of the preſent cathedral, is ſuppoſed to have taken place as early as the Roman empire in Britain, for the uſe of the antient faithful and believing ſoldiers of their garriſon here; and that Auguſtine found ſuch a one ſtanding here, adjoining to king Ethelbert's palace, which was included in the king's gift to him.

This ſuppoſition is founded on the records of the priory of Chriſt-church,[e] concurring with the common opinion of almoſt all our hiſtorians, who tell us of a church in Canterbury, which Auguſtine found ſtanding in the eaſt part of the city, which he had of king Ethelbert's gift, which after his conſecration at Arles, in France, he commended by ſpecial dedication to the patronage of our bleſſed Saviour.[f]

According to others, the foundations only of an old church formerly built by the believing Romans, were left here, on which Auguſtine erected that, which he afterwards dedicated to our Saviour;[g] and indeed it is

[d] In this ſee, ſince its firſt erection, there have been eighteen archbiſhops ſainted, nine made cardinals, twelve lord chancellors, four lord treaſurers, one lord chief juſtice of England, and nine chancellors of the univerſity of Oxford.

[e] The monks who were never wanting to frame, as well to record evidences of all grants or rights, to which they had made any pretence, have left us in their old regiſters, ſeveral of this donation of king Ethelbert. Mr. Somner has given three of them, which are tranſcribed in his Appendix, No. xxvii[a], xxvii[b], xxvii[c]. Theſe evidences inform us, that this church was built by the believing Romans, and that king Ethelbert gave it, with his palace, to St. Auguſtine; but herein they are only tranſcribers from Bede; a name, which would have given credit to their records, ſo far as they followed him, had they not totally miſtaken his meaning, in relation to the fact in queſtion. See Batt. Somn. p. 84, pt. ii. p. 3. Thorn, col. 1760.

[f] Bede Eccleſ. Hiſt. lib. i. cap. 3.

[g] Gervas, col. 1310, ſays, that Auguſtine built a church in the city of Canterbury, which he dedicated in honor of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. See Kilburne, p. 58.

not

not probable that king Ethelbert ſhould have ſuffered the unſightly ruins of a Chriſtian church, which, being a Pagan, muſt have been very obnoxious to him, ſo cloſe to his palace, and ſuppoſing theſe ruins had been here, would he not have ſuffered them to be repaired, rather than have obliged his Chriſtian queen to travel daily to ſuch a diſtance as St. Martin's church, or St. Pancrace's chapel, for the performance of her devotions.

Some indeed have conjectured that the church found by St. Auguſtine, in the eaſt part of the city, was that of St. Martin, truly ſo ſituated; and urge in favor of it, that there have not been at any time any remains of Britiſh or Roman bricks diſcovered ſcattered in or about this church of our Saviour, thoſe infallible, as Mr. Somner ſtiles them, ſigns of antiquity, and ſo generally found in buildings, which have been erected on, or cloſe to the ſpot where more antient ones have ſtood. But to proceed, king Ethelbert's donation to Auguſtine was made in the year 596, who immediately afterwards went over to France, and was conſecrated a biſhop at Arles, and after his return, as ſoon as he had ſufficiently finiſhed a church here, whether built out of ruins or anew, it matters not, he exerciſed his epiſcopal function in the dedication of it, ſays the regiſter of Chriſt-church, to the honor of Chriſt our Saviour; whence it afterwards obtained the name of Chriſt-church.[h]

From the time of Auguſtine for the ſpace of upwards of three hundred years, there is not found in any printed or manuſcript chronicle, the leaſt mention of the fabric of this church, ſo that it is probable nothing befell it worthy of being recorded; however it ſhould be mentioned, that during that period the revenues of it were much increaſed, for in the leiger books of it

[h] Regiſt. Cant. A. Bromton, col. 733.

there are regiſtered more than fifty donations of manors, lands, &c. ſo large and bountiful, as became the munificence of kings and nobles to confer.[i]

It is ſuppoſed, eſpecially as we find no mention made of any thing to the contrary, that the fabric of this church for two hundred years after Auguſtine's time, met with no conſiderable moleſtations; but afterwards, the frequent invaſions of the Danes involved both the civil and eccleſiaſtical ſtate of this country in continual troubles and dangers; in the confuſion of which, this church appears to have run into a ſtate of decay; for when Odo was promoted to the archbiſhopric, in the year 938, the roof of it was in a ruinous condition; age had impaired it, and neglect had made it extremely dangerous; the walls of it were of an uneven height, according as it had been more or leſs decayed, and the roof of the church ſeemed ready to fall down on the heads of thoſe underneath. All this the archbiſhop undertook to repair, and then covered the whole church with lead; to finiſh which, it took three years, as Oſbern tells us, in the life of Odo;[k] and further, that there was not to be found a church of ſo large a ſize, capable of containing ſo great a multitude of people, and thus, perhaps, it continued without any material change happening to it, till the year 1011; a diſmal and fatal year to this church and city; a time of unſpeakable confuſion and calamities; for in the month of September that year, the Danes, after a ſiege of twenty days, entered this city by force, burnt the houſes, made a lamentable ſlaughter of the inhabitants, rifled this church, and then ſet it on fire, inſomuch, that the lead with which archbiſhop Odo had covered it, being melted, ran down on thoſe who were underneath. The full ſtory of this calamity is given by Oſ-

[i] The particulars of them may be ſeen in Mr. Somner's appendix, No. xxxvi. and in Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 18.

[k] Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 83.

bern,

bern, in the life of archbiſhop Odo, an abridgement of which the reader will find below.[1]

The

[1] A. D. 1011, in September, the Danes, with a numerous and well armed fleet, came to Sandwich, where landing, they made their way directly to Canterbury, which they immediately incompaſſed and beſieged. Having carried on the ſiege with all vigour, uſing every warlike means either to battle or to ſcale the walls, or by throwing fire to ſet the city in flames; on the 20th day of September, the latter means took effect, for a fire being kindled in ſome houſes that were neareſt to the walls, it increaſed ſo much by a ſtrong ſouth wind, that the whole city was preſently in a flame. The citizens were by this brought into a miſerable ſtreight; for before them they ſaw the enemy ready to enter ſword in hand; behind them were the flames, not only devouring their houſes, but which was far more dreadful, ready to devour their wives and children together. Hence private affection and a tenderneſs of compaſſion prevailed ſo far over them that they neglected the public ſafety, they forſook the defence of the walls, and ran to their own houſes to ſnatch their wives and children from the flames, who in the ſame hour were to be expoſed to the mercileſs fury of the enemy. For whilſt they were buried among the aſhes of their houſes, a breach was made and the enemy entered the city: then a terrible noiſe of ſhrieks and cries on one ſide, and of trumpets and ſhouts on the other, was lifted up to the heavens, ſo as the very foundations of the city ſeemed to be ſhaken by it. And now, who can conceive in his thoughts the ſad confuſion which overſpread the whole city.—Some fell by the ſword, ſome periſhed in the flames, ſome were thrown headlong over the walls, and others in a manner more ſhameful than is fit to be expreſſed, were put to death. The matrons were dragged by the hair of the head through the ſtreets, in order to extort from them the diſcovery of hidden treaſures, which they never had, and then were caſt into the flames. The infants were torn from their mother's breaſts, ſome of them were carried about ſtuck on the tops of ſpears, others were laid under the wheels of carriages and cruſhed to pieces. The venerable archbiſhop Alphage, who all this while had ſtaid in the church, in the midſt of his weeping monks, could no longer endure to hear of the calamities of the miſerable people; but ruſhing out of a ſudden from the church, ran among the heaps of the ſlain bodies into the midſt of the enemies, crying aloud, *Spare*; *O ſpare*, &c. when they ſeized upon him, bound him, ſtopped his mouth that he might not ſpeak, then beat and abuſed him. They then forced him back into the church, and there made him ſtand and ſee a moſt diſmal tragedy; for before his eyes many were put

The church now lay in ruins, without a roof, the bare walls only ſtanding, and in this deſolate condition it remained as long as the fury of the Danes prevailed, who after they had burnt the church, carried away archbiſhop Alphage with them, kept him in priſon ſeven months, and then put him to death, in the year 1012, the year after which Living, or Livingus, ſucceeded him as archbiſhop, though it was rather in his calamities than in his ſeat of dignity, for he too was chained up by the Danes in a loathſome dungeon for ſeven months, before he was ſet free, but he ſo ſenſibly felt the deplorable ſtate of this country, which he foreſaw was every day growing worſe and worſe, that by a voluntary exile, he withdrew himſelf out of the nation, to find ſome ſolitary retirement, where he might bewail thoſe deſolations of his country, to which he was not able to bring any relief, but by his continual prayers.[m] He juſt outlived this ſtorm, returned into England, and before he died ſaw peace and quietneſs reſtored to this land by king Canute, who gaining to himſelf the ſole ſovereignty over the nation, made it his firſt buſineſs to repair the injuries which had been done to the churches and monaſteries in this kingdom, by his father's and his own wars.[n]

As for this church, archbiſhop Ægelnoth, who preſided over it from the year 1020 to the year 1038, began and finiſhed the repair, or rather the rebuilding of

to ſeveral kinds of cruel death, that he might behold in it the moſt frightful ſhapes before he came to die himſelf. The church was rifled and ſet on fire, inſomuch that the melted lead ran down upon the heads of the monks; they came out and were preſently put to the ſword. In this ſlaughter the monks and people, men, women and children were decimated, i. e. nine were ſlain and one ſaved alive, and the archbiſhop himſelf was carried away, and afterwards put to death by them. Battely's Somner, p. 84. From Wharton's Ang. Sacr. vol. ii. p. 133.

[m] Godwin de Præſul. Angliæ.

[n] W. Malmſb. de Geſtis regum Angliæ, l. ii. c. 8. Ingulph. Hiſt. p. 507.

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it, aſſiſted in it by the royal munificence of the king,[o] who in 1023 preſented his crown of gold to this church, and reſtored to it the port of Sandwich, with its liberties.[p] Notwithſtanding this, in leſs than forty years afterwards, when Lanfranc ſoon after the Norman conqueſt came to the ſee, he found this church reduced almoſt to nothing by fire, and dilapidations; for Eadmer ſays, it had been conſumed by a third conflagration, prior to the year of his advancement to it, in which fire almoſt all the antient records of the privileges of it had periſhed.[q]

The ſame writer has given us a deſcription of this old church, as it was before Lanfranc came to the ſee; by which we learn, that at the eaſt end there was an altar adjoining to the wall of the church, of rough unhewn ſtone, cemented with mortar, erected by archbiſhop Odo, for a repoſitory of the body of Wilfrid, archbiſhop of York, which Odo had tranſlated from Rippon hither, giving it here the higheſt place; at a convenient diſtance from this, weſtward, there was another altar, dedicated to Chriſt our Saviour, at which divine ſervice was daily celebrated. In this altar was incloſed the head of St. Swithin, with many other relics, which archbiſhop Alphage brought with him from Wincheſter. Paſſing from this altar weſtward, many ſteps led down to the choir and nave, which were both even, or upon the ſame level. At the bottom of the ſteps, there was a paſſage into the undercroft, under all the eaſt part of the church.[r] At the eaſt end of which,

[o] Antiq. Brit. p. 94. [p] Regiſter Chriſt-church.

[q] His words are: *Antiqua ipſius Eccleſia privilegia in ea conflagratione, quæ eandem Eccleſiam tertia, ante ſui introitus annum, Conſumpſit, pene omnia perierant.* Eadmer, Hiſt. novorum l. i. p. 9. Gervas, col. 1310, ſays, that at the time when duke William, with his armed forces entered, wholly waſted and ſubdued England, all things were given to pillage, and the church of Chriſt was burnt.

[r] This undercroft was made in imitation of the confeſſionary in St. Peter's church at Rome, with an arched or vaulted roof.

was an altar, in which was incloſed, according to old tradition, the head of St. Furſeus. From hence by a winding paſſage, at the weſt end of it, was the tomb of St. Dunſtan,[s] but ſeparated from the undercroft by a ſtrong ſtone wall; over the tomb was erected a monument, pyramid wiſe, and at the head of it an altar,[t] for the mattin ſervice. Between theſe ſteps, or paſſage into the undercroft and the nave, was the choir,[u] which was ſeparated from the nave by a fair and decent partition, to keep off the crowds of people that uſually were in the body of the church, ſo that the ſinging of the chanters in the choir might not be diſturbed. About the middle of the length of the nave, were two towers or ſteeples, built without the walls; one on the ſouth, and the other on the north ſide. In the former was the altar of St. Gregory, where was an entrance into the church by the ſouth door, and where law controverſies and pleas concerning ſecular matters were exerciſed.[w] In the latter, or north tower, was a paſſage for the monks into the church, from the monaſtery; here were the cloyſters, where the novices were inſtructed in their religious rules and offices, and where the monks converſed together. In this tower was the altar of St. Martin. At the weſt end of the church was a chapel, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, to which there was an aſcent by ſteps, and at the eaſt end of it an altar, dedicated to her, in which was incloſed the head

[s] According to his will, his body was laid very deep under ground.

[t] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 7. [u] Chorus pſallentium.

[w] Eadmer's words are: *Quod hoſtium in antiquorum legibus regum ſuo nomine ſæpius exprimitur. In quibus etiam omnes querelas totius regni, quæ in Hundredis vel Comitatibus uno vel pluribus, vel certe in Curia Regis non poſſent legaliter diffiniri, finem inibi, ſicut in Curia Regis ſummi, ſortiri debere diſcernitur.* Mr. Selden, in his preface to the *Decem. Scriptores*, has made a large commentary on theſe words of Eadmer. It has been obſerved, that ſuch kind of courts are a proof of the great antiquity of a church or chapel, where they have been held. See Battely, pt. ii. p. 8.

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of St. Aſtroburta the Virgin; and at the weſtern part of it was the archbiſhop's pontifical chair, made of large ſtones, compacted together with mortar; a fair piece of work, and placed at a convenient diſtance from the altar, cloſe to the wall of the church.[x]

To return now to archbiſhop Lanfranc, who was ſent for from Normandy in 1073, being the fourth year of the Conqueror's reign, to fill this ſee, a time, when a man of a noble ſpirit, equal to the laborious taſk he was to undertake, was wanting eſpecially for this church; and that he was ſuch, the ſeveral great works which were performed by him, were inconteſtable proofs, as well as of his great and generous mind. At the firſt ſight of the ruinous condition of this church, ſays the hiſtorian, the archbiſhop was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, and almoſt deſpaired of ſeeing that and the monaſtery re-edified; but his care and perſeverance raiſed both in all its parts anew, and that in a novel and more magnificent kind and form of ſtructure, than had been hardly in any place before made uſe of in this kingdom, which made it a precedent and pattern to ſucceeding ſtructures of this kind;[y] and new monaſteries and churches were built after the example of it; for it ſhould be obſerved, that before the coming of the Normans moſt of the churches and monaſteries in this kingdom were of wood; (all the monaſteries in my realm, ſays king Edgar, in his charter to the abbey of Malmeſbury, dated anno 974, to the outward ſight are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten timber and boards) but after the Norman conqueſt, ſuch timber fabrics grew out of uſe, and gave place to ſtone buildings raiſed upon arches; a form of ſtructure introduced into general uſe by that nation, and in theſe parts furniſhed with ſtone from Caen, in Normandy.[z] After this fa-

[x] Eadmer, Hiſt. Nov. l. i. p. 9. See Batt. Somn. p. 8.
[y] Ead. Hiſt. lib. i. p. 7.
[z] Stow's Survey of London, p. 352. Daniel Hiſt. in vita Conqueſt. Battely's Somner, p. 86.

ſhion

ſhion archbiſhop Lanfranc rebuilt the whole church from the foundation, with the palace and monaſtery, the wall which encompaſſed the court, and all the offices belonging to the monaſtery within the wall, finiſhing the whole nearly within the compaſs of ſeven years;[a] beſides which, he furniſhed the church with ornaments and rich veſtments; after which, the whole being perfected, he altered the name of it, by a dedication of it to the Holy Trinity; whereas, before it was called the church of our Saviour, or Chriſt-church, and from the above time it bore (as by Domeſday book appears) the name of the church of the Holy Trinity; this new church being built on the ſame ſpot on which the antient one ſtood, though on a far different model.

After Lanfranc's death, archbiſhop Anſelm ſucceeded in the year 1093, to the ſee of Canterbury, and muſt be eſteemed a principal benefactor to this church; for though his time was perplexed with a continued ſeries of troubles, of which both baniſhment and poverty made no ſmall part, which in a great meaſure prevented him from beſtowing that coſt on his church, which he would otherwiſe have done, yet it was through his patronage and protection, and through his care and perſuaſions, that the fabric of it, begun and perfected by his predeceſſor, became enlarged and roſe to ſtill greater ſplendor.[b]

In order to carry this forward, upon the vacancy of the priory, he conſtituted Ernulph and Conrad, the firſt in 1104, the latter in 1108, priors of this church;

[a] Eadmer ib. At this time all the remains of the old church, which age and flames had not devoured, were taken down to the ground. Gervas, in his Actus Pontificum Cantuar. col. 1654, tells us, that as the church of Canterbury with its offices were conſumed by fire, in the time of the wars, Lanfranc making all things new, pulled down all that was old from the foundations. *Lanfrancus omnia innovans a fundamentis, vetera evertit*; and afterwards built up the church itſelf, with the offices within the wall, together with the wall itſelf.

[b] See Eadmer, Hiſt. Nov. p. 26, 35, 108.

to

to whoſe care, being men of generous and noble minds, and of ſingular ſkill in theſe matters, he, during his troubles, not only committed the management of this work, but of all his other concerns during his abſence.

Probably archbiſhop Anſelm, on being recalled from baniſhment on king Henry's acceſſion to the throne, had pulled down that part of the church built by Lanfranc, from the great tower in the middle of it to the eaſt end, intending to rebuild it upon a ſtill larger and more magnificent plan; when being borne down by the king's diſpleaſure, he intruſted prior Ernulph with the work, who raiſed up the building with ſuch ſplendor, ſays Malmeſbury, that the like was not to be ſeen in all England;[c] but the ſhort time Ernulph continued in this office did not permit him to ſee his undertaking finiſhed.[d] This was left to his ſucceſſor Conrad, who, as the obituary of Chriſt-

[c] He adds this, in reſpect of the clear light of the glaſs windows, the beauty and comelineſs of the marble pavement, and the curious paintings of the roof. Malmſb. de Geſtis Pontif. lib. i. p. 234. See Eadm. lib. v. p. 109. Battely's Somner, p. 86, pt. ii. p. 12.

[d] The greatneſs of this undertaking appears ſtill more conſpicuous, when it is conſidered, that they took down a choir, which had been built not long before, by one who did nothing mean or little, conſequently might be ſuppoſed to be decent and capacious, and which at that time could not be out of repair or fallen to decay. The pulling down this part of a new and well built church, and this it ſeems to have been; for the nave of it, the croſs iſles, and the angel ſteeple, all built at the ſame time with the choir, and by the ſame hands, continued for more than 300 years afterwards, was cenſured by ſome at that time, as a vain and needleſs expence, and the builders of the new choir were accuſed of extravagancy, to the king, to whom it was intimated that the money ſpent about this coſtly building might have been more uſeful to him in his wars, and other expences of the ſtate; but the king made a moſt gracious reply in favour of the monks, commending them who not having waſted or diminiſhed the goods of the church, had increaſed the proſperity of it. Eadmer, p. 109. Battely, pt. ii. p. 13.

church

church informs us, by his great induſtry, magnificently perfected the choir, which his predeceſſor had left unfiniſhed,[e] adorning it with curious pictures, and enriching it with many precious ornaments.[f]

This great undertaking was not entirely compleated at the death of archbiſhop Anſelm, which happened in 1109, anno 9 Henry I. nor indeed for the ſpace of five years afterwards, during which the ſee of Canterbury continued vacant; when being finiſhed, in honour of its builder, and on account of its more than ordinary beauty, it gained the name of the glorious choir of Conrad.[g]

After the ſee of Canterbury had continued thus vacant for five years, Ralph, or as ſome call him, Rodulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, was tranſlated to it in the year 1114, at whoſe coming to it, the church was dedicated anew to the Holy Trinity, the name which had been before given to it by Lanfranc.[h] The only particular deſcription we have of this church when thus finiſhed, is from Gervas, the monk of this monaſtery, and that proves imperfect, as to the choir of Lanfranc, which had been taken down ſoon after his death;[i] the following is his account of the nave, or weſtern

[e] Gervas's words are, col. 1664, ſpeaking of archbiſhop Corboil's dedicating this church in the year 1130, *Eccleſiam Cantuariæ a Lanfranco fundatam & conſummatam, ſed per Anſelmum auctam, cum honore & munificentia multa, dedicavit.*

[f] Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 137. He gave to it five large bells; the firſt of which required 10 men, the ſecond as many, the third 11, the fourth 8, and the fifth 24 men, to ring them. This fifth bell was firſt of all given by Prior Ernulf, but being afterwards broken, Prior Conrad, at a prodigious expence, cauſed it to be new caſt; and afterwards prior Wibert, who died in 1167, gave a great bell to the ſteeple, which required 32 men to ring it. Dart, p. 9, where ſee an account of the ornaments given by prior Conrad to this church.

[g] Battely, pt. ii. p. 13. [h] Matth. Paris.

[i] Dec. Script. col. 1294. Gervas was one of the moſt voluminous writers of his time. His chronicle of the kings of England, from anno 1122 to 1200, and his Hiſtory of the Archbiſhops

weſtern part of it below the choir, being that which had been erected by archbiſhop Lanfranc, as has been before mentioned. From him we learn, that the weſt end, where the chapel of the Virgin Mary ſtood before, was now adorned with two ſtately towers, on the top of which were gilded pinnacles. The nave or body was ſupported by eight pair of pillars. At the eaſt end of the nave, on the north ſide, was an oratory, dedicated in honor to the bleſſed Virgin, in lieu, I ſuppoſe, of the chapel, that had in the former church been dedicated to her at the weſt end. Between the nave and the choir there was built a great tower or ſteeple, as it were in the centre of the whole fabric;[k] under this tower was erected the altar of the Holy Croſs; over a partition, which ſeparated this tower from the nave, a beam was laid acroſs from one ſide to the other of the church; upon the middle of this beam was fixed a great croſs, between the images of the Virgin Mary and St. John, and between two cherubims. The pinnacle on the top of this tower, was a gilded cherub, and hence it was called the angel ſteeple; a name it is frequently called by at this day.[l]

This

ſhops of Canterbury, from St. Auguſtine to archbiſhop Hubert, who died anno 1205, are his two moſt conſiderable performances of the kind. A ſtrict attention to chronology in the diſpoſition of his materials is one of the chief excellencies of this hiſtorian. See Henry's Hiſtory of Great Britain, vol. iii. p. 427.

[k] Obituary, printed in Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 147.

[l] John of Saliſbury, who flouriſhed about the year 1172, in his Prefatory Poem before his book, mentions the gilded cherub on the pinnacle of this ſteeple, in theſe verſes:

—— —— *Sit Caput illa Britannis;*
Quam tibi præſignat ANGELUS *arce micans.*
ANGELUS *iſte quis eſt! aut quæ domus illa, requires:*
Namq; novos rerum forma movere ſolet.
Hæc eſt illa domus, quæ Chriſtum prima recepit,
A qua ſuſcepit inſula tota fidem.
Inſula tota fidem cepit, fideiq; parentem
Prædicat, extollit, audit, honorat, amat.

Conſilii

This great tower had on each ſide a croſs iſle, called the north and ſouth wings, which were uniform, of the ſame model and dimenſions; each of them had a ſtrong pillar in the middle for a ſupport to the roof, and each of them had two doors or paſſages, by which an entrance was open to the eaſt parts of the church. At one of theſe doors there was a deſcent by a few ſteps into the undercroft; at the other, there was an aſcent by many ſteps into the upper parts of the church, that is, the choir, and the iſles on each ſide of it. Near every one of theſe doors or paſſages, an altar was erected; at the upper door in the ſouth wing, there was an altar in honour of All Saints; and at the lower door there was one of St. Michael; and before this altar on the ſouth ſide was buried archbiſhop Fleologild; and on the north ſide, the holy Virgin Siburgis, whom St. Dunſtan highly admired for her ſanctity. In the north iſle, by the upper door, was the altar of St. Blaze; and by the lower door, that of St. Benedict. In this wing had been interred four archbiſhops, Adelm and Ceolnoth, behind the altar, and Egelnoth and Wlfelm before it. At the entrance into this wing, Rodulph and his ſucceſſor William Corboil, both archbiſhops, were buried.[m]

Hence, he continues, we go up by ſome ſteps into the great tower, and before us there is a door and ſteps leading down into the ſouth wing, and on the right hand a pair of folding doors, with ſtairs going

Conſilii magni ſi noſti forte datorem
Non erit ignotus ANGELUS *iſte tibi.*
ANGELUS *e ſpecula totum circumſpicit orbem,*
Et Corpus pennis ſubvehit atq; tegit.
Sic videt e ſpecula, ſic protegit omnia pennis
Ut jus non habeat hortis in orbe ſuo.

[m] Theſe wings and the nave of the church, continued in the ſame ſtate as Lanfranc had left them, above 300 years, but the angel ſteeple ſtood longer and then fell to decay; they were all taken down and rebuilt, as will appear hereafter.

down

down into the nave of the church; but without turning to any of theſe, let us aſcend eaſtward, till by ſeveral more ſteps we come to the weſt end of Conrad's choir; being now at the entrance of the choir, Gervas tells us, that he neither ſaw the choir built by Lanfranc, nor found it deſcribed by any one; that Eadmer had made mention of it, without giving any account of it, as he had done of the old church, the reaſon of which appears to be, that Lanfranc's choir did not long ſurvive its founder, being pulled down as before-mentioned, by archbiſhop Anſelm; ſo that it could not ſtand more than twenty years; therefore the want of a particular deſcription of it will appear no great defect in the hiſtory of this church, eſpecially as the deficiency is here ſupplied by Gervas's full relation of the new choir of Conrad, built inſtead of it; of which, whoever deſires to know the whole architecture and model obſerved in the fabric, the order, number, height and form of the pillars and windows, may know the whole of it from him. The roof of it, he tells us,[n] was beautified with curious paintings repreſenting heaven;[o] in ſeveral reſpects it was agreeable to the preſent choir, the ſtalls were large and framed of carved wood. In the middle of it, there hung a gilded crown, on which were placed four and twenty tapers of wax. From the choir, an aſcent of three ſteps led to the *preſbiterium*, or place for the preſbiters; here, he ſays, it would be proper to ſtop a little and take notice of the high altar, which was dedicated to the name of CHRIST. It was placed between two other altars, the one of St. Dunſtan, the other of St. Alphage; at the eaſt corners of the high altar were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with ſilver and gold; upon theſe pillars was placed a beam, adorned with gold, which reached acroſs the church,

[n] Decim. Script. col. 1294. [o] Battely, pt. ii. p. 10.

upon

upon it there were placed the glory,[p] the images of St. Dunſtan and St. Alphage, and ſeven cheſts or coffers overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many ſaints. Between thoſe pillars was a croſs gilded all over, and upon the upper beam of the croſs were ſet ſixty bright cryſtals.

Beyond this, by an aſcent of eight ſteps towards the eaſt, behind the altar, was the archiepiſcopal throne, which Gervas calls the patriarchal chair, made of one ſtone; in this chair, according to the cuſtom of the church, the archbiſhop uſed to ſit, upon principal feſtivals, in his pontifical ornaments, whilſt the ſolemn offices of religion were celebrated, until the conſecration of the hoſt, when he came down to the high altar, and there performed the ſolemnity of conſecration. Still further, eaſtward, behind the patriarchal chair,[q] was a chapel in the front of the whole church, in which was an altar, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; behind which were laid the bones of two archbiſhops, Odo of Canterbury, and Wilfrid of York; by this chapel on the ſouth ſide near the wall of the church, was laid the body of archbiſhop Lanfranc, and on the north ſide, the body of archbiſhop Theobald. Here it is to be obſerved, that under the whole eaſt part of the church, from the angel ſteeple, there was an undercroft or crypt,[r] in which were ſeveral altars, chapels and ſepulchres; under the chapel of the Trinity before-mentioned, were two altars, on the ſouth ſide, the altar of St. Auguſtine, the apoſtle of the Engliſh nation, by which archbiſhop Athelred was interred. On the north ſide was the altar of St. John Baptiſt, by which was laid the body of archbiſhop Eadſin; under the high altar was the chapel and altar of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, to whom the whole undercroft was dedicated.

[p] *Majeſtas Dei.* [q] *Cathedra patriarchatus.*
[r] Croft, Saxon crypta, confeſſio, Μαρτύριον.

To

To return now, he continues, to the place where the *preſbyterium* and choir meet, where on each ſide there was a croſs iſle (as was to be ſeen in his time) which might be called the upper ſouth and north wings; on the eaſt ſide of each of theſe wings were two half circular receſſes or nooks in the wall, arched over after the form of porticoes. Each of them had an altar, and there was the like number of altars under them in the croft. In the north wing, the north portico had the altar of St. Martin, by which were interred the bodies of two archbiſhops, Wlfred on the right, and Living on the left hand; under it in the croft, was the altar of St. Mary Magdalen. The other portico in this wing, had the altar of St. Stephen, and by it were buried two archbiſhops, Athelard on the left hand, and Cuthbert on the right; in the croft under it, was the altar of St. Nicholas. In the ſouth wing, the north portico had the altar of St. John the Evangeliſt, and by it the bodies of Æthelgar and Aluric, archbiſhops, were laid. In the croft under it was the altar of St. Paulinus, by which the body of archbiſhop Siricius was interred. In the ſouth portico was the altar of St. Gregory, by which were laid the corps of the two archbiſhops Bregwin and Plegmund. In the croft under it was the altar of St. Owen, archbiſhop of Roan, and underneath in the croft, not far from it the altar of St. Catherine.

Paſſing from theſe croſs iſles eaſtward there were two towers, one on the north, the other on the ſouth ſide of the church. In the tower on the north ſide was the altar of St. Andrew, which gave name to the tower; under it, in the croft, was the altar of the Holy Innocents; the tower on the ſouth ſide had the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, behind which the body of St. Anſelm was interred, which afterwards gave name both to the altar and tower[s] (now called St. Anſelm's).

[s] Dec. Script. col. 1294 et ſeq. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 10.

The wings or iſles on each ſide of the choir had nothing in particular to be taken notice of.—Thus far Gervas, from whoſe deſcription we in particular learn, where ſeveral of the bodies of the old archbiſhops were depoſited, and probably the aſhes of ſome of them remain in the ſame places to this day.

As this building, deſervedly called the glorious choir of Conrad, was a magnificent work, ſo the undertaking of it at that time will appear almoſt beyond example, eſpecially when the ſeveral circumſtances of it are conſidered; but that it was carried forward at the archbiſhop's coſt, exceeds all belief. It was in the diſcouraging reign of king William Rufus, a prince notorious in the records of hiſtory, for all manner of ſacrilegious rapine, that archbiſhop Anſelm was promoted to this ſee; when he found the lands and revenues of this church ſo miſerably waſted and ſpoiled, that there was hardly enough left for his bare ſubſiſtence; who, in the firſt years that he ſat in the archiepiſcopal chair, ſtruggled with poverty, wants and continual vexations through the king's diſpleaſure,[t] and whoſe three next years were ſpent in baniſhment, during all which time he borrowed money for his preſent maintenance; who being called home by king Henry I. at his coming to the crown, laboured to pay the debts he had contracted during the time of his baniſhment, and inſtead of enjoying that tranquility and eaſe he hoped for, was, within two years afterwards, again ſent into baniſhment upon a freſh diſpleaſure conceived againſt him by the king, who then ſeized upon all the revenues of the archbiſhopric,[u] which he retained in his own hands for no leſs than four years.

Under theſe hard circumſtances, it would have been ſurprizing indeed, that the archbiſhop ſhould have been able to carry on ſo great a work, and yet

[t] Eadmer, Hiſt. Nov. p. 108. [u] Ibid. p. 26.

we

we are told it, as a truth, by the teſtimonies of hiſtory; but this muſt ſurely be underſtood with the interpretation of his having been the patron, protector and encourager, rather than the builder of this work, which he entruſted to the care and management of the priors Ernulph and Conrad, and ſanctioned their employing, as Lanfranc had done before, the revenues and ſtock of the church to this uſe.[w]

In this ſtate as above-mentioned, without any thing material happening to it, this church continued till about the year 1130, anno 30 Henry I. when it ſeems to have ſuffered ſome damage by a fire;[x] but how much, there is no record left to inform us; however it could not be of any great account, for it was ſufficiently repaired, and that moſtly at the coſt of archbiſhop Corboil, who then ſat in the chair of this ſee,[y] before the 4th of May that year, on which day, being Rogation Sunday, the biſhops performed the dedication of it with great ſplendor and magnificence, ſuch, ſays Gervas, col. 1664, as had not been heard of ſince the dedication of the temple of Solomon; the king, the queen, David, king of Scots, all the archbiſhops, and the nobility of both kingdoms being preſent at it, when this church's former name was reſtored again, being henceforward commonly called Chriſt-church.[z]

Among the manuſcripts of Trinity college library, in Cambridge, in a very curious triple pſalter of St. Jerome, in Latin, written by the monk Eadwyn,

[w] Eadmer, Hiſt. Nov. p. 108. [x] Ant. Brit. in vita Corboil.

[y] See Antiq. Brit. Harpsfield and Godwin, in vita Archiep. Corboil.

[z] Gervas, col. 1341, 1664. Batt. Somn p. 14. At this time the church's common ſeal was renewed, which in the fore part had the repreſentation of the church, with the name of Chriſt-church round it. This ſeal continued in uſe till archbiſhop Becket's martyrdom, and then was a third time changed; of which a more particular account will be given hereafter.

whoſe picture is at the beginning of it, is a plan or drawing made by him, being an attempt towards a repreſentation of this church and monaſtery, as they ſtood between the years 1130 and 1174; which makes it probable, that he was one of the monks of it, and the more ſo, as the drawing has not any kind of relation to the pſalter or ſacred hymns contained in the manuſcript.

His plan, if ſo it may be called, for it is neither ſuch, nor an upright, nor a proſpect, and yet ſomething of all together; but notwithſtanding this rudeneſs of the draftſman, it ſhews very plain that it was intended for this church and priory, and gives us a very clear knowledge, more than we have been able to learn from any deſcription we have beſides, of what both were at the above period of time.[a]

Forty-four years after this dedication, on the 5th of September, anno 1174, being the 20th year of king Henry II.'s reign, a fire happened, which conſumed great part of this ſtately edifice, namely, the whole choir, from the angel ſteeple to the eaſt end of the church, together with the prior's lodgings, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, the infirmary, and ſome other offices belonging to the monaſtery; but the angel ſteeple, the lower croſs iſles, and the nave appear to have received no material injury from the flames.[b] The narrative of this accident is told by Gervas, the

[a] In the year 1755, the Antiquarian Society publiſhed an engraving of this drawing, with an account of it, and of the plan, adding that the book was given to Trinity college library, by Dr. Nevil, dean of Canterbury, and maſter of that college, and a great benefactor to it; probably it once belonged to this church, as in an index of books formerly belonging to it, mention is made of *Trihartitum Pſalterium Eadwyni.*

[b] The outward walls of the church on each ſide the choir, and the two towers, Anſelm's and St. Andrew's, ſeem to have received but little injury from the flames; for the principal damage was the weakening the pillars, by the firing of the adjacent ſtalls, otherwiſe the roof only had ſuffered.

monk

monk of Canterbury, ſo often quoted before, who was an eye witneſs of this calamity, as follows:

Three ſmall houſes in the city near the old gate of the monaſtery took fire by accident, a ſtrong ſouth wind carried the flakes of fire to the top of the church, and lodged them between the joints of the lead, driving them to the timbers under it; this kindled a fire there, which was not diſcerned till the melted lead gave a free paſſage for the flames to appear above the church, and the wind gaining by this means a further power of increaſing them, drove them inwardly, inſomuch that the danger became immediately paſt all poſſibility of relief. The timber of the roof being all of it on fire, fell down into the choir, where the ſtalls of the monks, made of large pieces of carved wood, afforded plenty of fuel to the flames, and great part of the ſtone work, through the vehement heat of the fire, was ſo weakened, as to be brought to irreparable ruin, and beſides the fabric itſelf, the many rich ornaments in the church were devoured by the flames.

The choir being thus laid in aſhes, the monks removed from amidſt the ruins, the bodies of the two ſaints, whom they called patrons of the church, the archbiſhops Dunſtan and Alphage, and depoſited them by the altar of the great croſs, in the nave of the church;[c] and from this time they celebrated the daily religious offices in the oratory of the bleſſed Virgin Mary in the nave, and continued to do ſo for more than five years, when the choir being re edified, they returned to it again.[d]

Upon this deſtruction of the church, the prior and convent, without any delay, conſulted on the moſt ſpeedy and effectual method of rebuilding it, reſolving to finiſh it in ſuch a manner, as ſhould ſurpaſs all the

[c] This was called the altar of the Holy Croſs, and was placed under the great croſs, between the nave and the choir.

[d] Gervas, col. 1298. Battely, pt. ii. p. 14.

ſormer choirs of it, as well in beauty as ſize and magnificence. To effect this, they ſent for the moſt ſkilful architects that could be found either in France or England. Theſe ſurveyed the walls and pillars, which remained ſtanding, but they found great part of them ſo weakened by the fire, that they could no ways be built upon with any ſafety; and it was accordingly reſolved, that ſuch of them ſhould be taken down; a whole year was ſpent in doing this, and in providing materials for the new building, for which they ſent abroad for the beſt ſtone that could be procured; Gervas has given a large account,[e] how far this work advanced year by year; what methods and rules of architecture were obſerved, and other particulars relating to the rebuilding of this church; all which the curious reader may conſult at his leiſure; it will be ſufficient to obſerve here, that the new building was larger in height and length, and more beautiful in every reſpect, than the choir of Conrad; for the roof was conſiderably advanced above what it was before, and was arched over with ſtone; whereas before it was compoſed of timber and boards. The capitals of the pillars were now beautified with different ſculptures of carvework; whereas, they were before plain, and ſix pillars more were added than there were before. The former choir had but one *triforium*, or inner gallery, but now there were two made round it, and one in each ſide iſle and three in the croſs iſles; before, there were no marble pillars, but ſuch were now added to it in abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks had ſpent eight years, when they could proceed no further for want of money; but a freſh ſupply coming in from the offerings at St. Thomas's tomb, ſo much more than was neceſſary for perfecting the repair they were engaged in, as encouraged them to ſet about a more grand deſign, which was to pull down the eaſtern extremity of the church, with

[e] See Gervas, col. 1298.

the

the ſmall chapel of the Holy Trinity adjoining to it, and to erect upon a ſtately undercroft, a moſt magnificent one inſtead of it, equally lofty with the roof of the church, and making a part of it, which the former one did not, except by a door into it; but this new chapel, which was dedicated likewiſe to the Holy Trinity, was not finiſhed till ſome time after the reſt of the church; at the eaſt end of this chapel another handſome one, though ſmall, was afterwards erected at the extremity of the whole building, ſince called Becket's crown, on purpoſe for an altar and the reception of ſome part of his relics;[f] further mention of which will be made hereafter.

The eaſtern parts of this church, as Mr. Goſtling obſerves, have the appearance of much greater antiquity than what is generally allowed to them; and indeed if we examine the outſide walls and the croſs wings on each ſide of the choir, it will appear, that the whole of them was not rebuilt at the time the choir was, and that great part of them was ſuffered to remain, though altered, added to, and adapted as far as could be, to the new building erected at that time; the traces of ſeveral circular windows and other openings, which were then ſtopped up, removed, or altered, ſtill appearing on the walls both of the iſles and the croſs wings, through the white-waſh with which they are covered; and on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth iſle, the vaulting of the roof as well as the *triforium*, which could not be contrived ſo as to be adjuſted to the places

[f] See Gervas, col. 1298 et ſeq. The original building of Becket's crown, appears to have been but one ſtory or range of windows in height, being vaulted over them, and the top adorned with handſome battlements. The monks afterwards began to raiſe this building ſtill higher, but the diſſolution of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign, ſtopped their progreſs in it, and it was left unfiniſhed, Henry de Eaſtria, who was prior at the time of erecting it, is ſaid to have laid out 115l. 5s. upon the building of this chapel.

of the upper windows, plainly ſhew it. To which may be added, that the baſe or foot of one of the weſternmoſt large pillars of the choir on the north ſide, is ſtrengthened with a ſtrong iron band round it, by which it ſhould ſeem to have been one of thoſe pillars which had been weakened by the fire, but was judged of ſufficient firmneſs, with this precaution, to remain for the uſe of the new fabric.

The outſide of this part of the church is a corroborating proof of what has been mentioned above, as well in the method, as in the ornaments of the building.—The outſide of it towards the ſouth, from St. Michael's chapel eaſtward, is adorned with a range of ſmall pillars, about ſix inches diameter, and about three feet high, ſome with fantaſtic ſhafts and capitals, others with plain ones; theſe ſupport little arches, which interſect each other; and this chain or girdle of pillars is continued round the ſmall tower, the eaſtern croſs iſle and the chapel of St. Anſelm, to the buildings added in honour of the Holy Trinity, and St. Thomas Becket, where they leave off. The caſing of St. Michael's chapel has none of them, but the chapel of the Virgin Mary, anſwering to it on the north ſide of the church, not being fitted to the wall, ſhews ſome of them behind it; which ſeems as if they had been continued before, quite round the eaſtern parts of the church.

Theſe pillars, which riſe from about the level of the pavement, within the walls above them, are remarkably plain and bare of ornaments; but the tower abovementioned and its oppoſite, as ſoon as they riſe clear of the building, are enriched with ſtories of this colonade, one above another, up to the platform from whence their ſpires riſe; and the remains of the two larger towers eaſtward, called St. Anſelm's, and that anſwering to it on the north ſide of the church, called St. Andrew's, are decorated much after the ſame manner, as high as they remain at preſent.

At the time of the before-mentioned fire, which ſo fatally deſtroyed the upper part of this church, the undercroft, with the vaulting over it, ſeems to have remained entire, and unhurt by it.

The vaulting of the undercroft, on which the floor of the choir and eaſtern parts of the church is raiſed, is ſupported by pillars, whoſe capitals are as various and fantaſtical as thoſe of the ſmaller ones deſcribed before, and ſo are their ſhafts, ſome being round, others canted, twiſted, or carved, ſo that hardly any two of them are alike, except ſuch as are quite plain.

Theſe, I ſuppoſe, may be concluded to be of the ſame age, and if buildings in the ſame ſtile may be conjectured to be ſo from thence, the antiquity of this part of the church may be judged, though hiſtorians have left us in the dark in relation to it.

In Leland's *Collectanea*, there is an account and deſcription of a vault under the chancel of the antient church of St. Peter, in Oxford, called Grymbald's crypt, being allowed by all, to have been built by him;[g] Grymbald was one of thoſe great and accompliſhed men, whom king Alfred invited into England about the year 885, to aſſiſt him in reſtoring Chriſtianity, learning and the liberal arts.[h] Thoſe who compare the vaults or undercroft of the church of Canterbury, with the deſcription and prints given of Grymbald's crypt,[i] will eaſily perceive, that two buildings could hardly have been erected more ſtrongly reſembling each other, except that this at Canterbury is larger, and more pro-

[g] Grymbald is ſaid to have erected a monument there for himſelf, which on ſome diſagreement between him and the Oxonians, he removed to Wincheſter. Lel. Coll. vol. i. Editoris Præfatio, p. xxviii.

[h] He died in the year 903. See Lel. Coll. vol. i. p. 18.

[i] In Leland's Collections, as before, there are two plates, one of the inſide of this crypt of Grymbald, with ſome capitals of the pillars with groteſque figures, the latter the ichnography of it, &c.

ſufely

fuſely decorated with variety of fancied ornaments, the ſhafts of ſeveral of the pillars here being twiſted, or otherwiſe varied, and many of the capitals exactly in the ſame groteſque taſte as thoſe in Grymbald's crypt.[k] Hence it may be ſuppoſed, that thoſe whom archbiſhop Lanfranc employed as architects and deſigners of his building at Canterbury, took their model of it, at leaſt of this part of it, from that crypt, and this undercroft now remaining is the ſame, as was originally built by him, as far eaſtward, as to that part which begins under the chapel of the Holy Trinity, where it appears to be of a later date, erected at the ſame time as the chapel. The part built by Lanfranc continues at this time as firm and entire, as it was at the very building of it, though upwards of ſeven hundred years old.[l]

But to return to the new building; though the church was not compleatly finiſhed till the end of the year 1184, yet it was ſo far advanced towards it, that, in 1180, on April 19, being Eaſter eve,[m] the archbiſhop, prior and monks entered the new choir, with a ſolemn proceſſion, ſinging *Te Deum*, for their happy return to it. Three days before which they had privately, by night, carried the bodies of St. Dunſtan and St. Alphage to the places prepared for them near the high altar. The body likewiſe of queen Edive (which

[k] The ſhafts of the pillars in this undercroft are about four feet in girt, and as much in height, but with plinth and capital, not leſs than ſix and an half; from thence ſpring the arches, which are nearly ſemicircular, and make the height of the vault about 14 feet; all above the capitals are plain, weſtward of the croſs iſles.

[l] It may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that as this was the foundation of the church in the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, ſo it ſhews that the eaſt end of his church was circular. Mr. Battely's plan makes it ſo, with a chapel and altar of the Holy Trinity there, and it is in general obſerved that the old Saxon churches turned circular at the eaſt end, in which form this probably was before Lanfranc rebuilt it, and was continued in like manner by him.

[m] 13 cal. March. Gervas, col. 1457.

after

after the fire had been removed from the north croſs iſle, where it lay before, under a ſtately gilded ſhrine) to the altar of the great croſs, was taken up, carried into the veſtry, and thence to the altar of St. Martin, where it was placed under the coffin of archbiſhop Livinge. In the month of July following the altar of the Holy Trinity was demoliſhed, and the bodies of thoſe archbiſhops, which had been laid in that part of the church, were removed to other places. Odo's body was laid under St. Dunſtan's, and Wilfrid's under St. Alphage's; Lanfranc's was depoſited nigh the altar of St. Martin, and Theobald's at that of the bleſſed Virgin, in the nave of the church,[n] under a marble tomb; and ſoon afterwards the two archbiſhops, on the right and left hand of archbiſhop Becket in the undercroft, were taken up and placed under the altar of St. Mary there.[o]

After a warning ſo terrible, as had lately been given, it ſeemed moſt neceſſary to provide againſt the danger of fire for the time to come; the flames, which had ſo lately deſtroyed a conſiderable part of the church and monaſtery, were cauſed by ſome ſmall houſes, which had taken fire at a ſmall diſtance from the church.—There ſtill remained ſome other houſes near it, which belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine; for theſe the monks of Chriſt-church created, by an exchange, which could not be effected till the king interpoſed, and by his royal authority, in a manner, compelled the abbot and convent to a compoſition for this purpoſe, which was dated in the year 1177, that was three years after the late fire of this church.[p]

[n] See Gervas, col. 1457.

[o] Theſe were the archbiſhops Athelard and Eadſin.

[p] This compoſition was ſealed with the king's ſeal, and with the ſeals of both the monaſteries. See Battely's Somner, p. 88, appendix, No. xxviii, where the compoſition is printed, and pt. ii. p. 16. Thorn, col. 1820, 1827.

Theſe

Theſe houſes were immediately pulled down, and it proved a providential and an effectual means of preſerving the church from the like calamity; for in the year 1180, on May 22, this new choir, being not then compleated, though it had been uſed the month before, as has been already mentioned, there happened a fire in the city, which burnt down many houſes, and the flames bent their courſe towards the church, which was again in great danger; but the houſes near it being taken away, the fire was ſtopped, and the church eſcaped being burnt again.[q]

Although there is no mention of a new dedication of the church at this time, yet the change made in the name of it has been thought by ſome to imply a formal ſolemnity of this kind, as it appears to have been from henceforth uſually called the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, and to have continued ſo for above 350 years afterwards.

New names to churches, it is true, have been uſually attended by formal conſecrations of them; and had there been any ſuch ſolemnity here, undoubtedly the ſame would not have paſſed by unnoticed by every hiſtorian, the circumſtance of it muſt have been notorious, and the magnificence equal at leaſt to the other dedications of this church, which have been conſtantly mentioned by them; but here was no need of any ſuch ceremony, for although the general voice then burſt forth to honour this church with the name of St. Thomas, the univerſal object of praiſe and adoration, then ſtiled the glorious martyr, yet it reached no further, for the name it had received at the former dedication, notwithſtanding this common appellation of it, ſtill remained in reality, and it ſtill retained invariably in all records and writings, the name of Chriſt church only, as appears by many ſuch remaining among the archives of the dean and chapter; and though on the ſeal of

[q] Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1457.

this

this church, which was changed about this time; the counter ſide of it had a repreſentation of Becket's martyrdom, yet on the front of it was continued that of the church, and round it an inſcription with the former name of Chriſt-church; which ſeal remained in force till the diſſolution of the priory.

It may not be improper to mention here ſome tranſactions, worthy of obſervation, relating to this favorite ſaint, which paſſed from the time of his being murdered, to that of his tranſlation to the ſplendid ſhrine prepared for his relics.

Archbiſhop Thomas Becket was barbarouſly murdered in this church on Dec. 29, 1170, being the 16th year of king Henry II. and his body was privately buried towards the eaſt end of the undercroft. The monks tell us, that about the Eaſter following, miracles began to be wrought by him, firſt at his tomb, then in the undercroft, and in every part of the whole fabric of the church; afterwards throughout England, and laſtly, throughout the reſt of the world.[r] The fame of theſe miracles procured him the honour of a formal canonization from pope Alexander III. whoſe bull for that purpoſe is dated March 13, in the year 1172.[s] This declaration of the pope was ſoon known in all places, and the reports of his miracles were every where founded abroad.[t]

Hereupon crowds of zealots, led on by a phrenzy of devotion, haſtened to kneel at his tomb. In 1177, Philip, earl of Flanders, came hither for that purpoſe,

[r] There were in this church two volumes, filled with the records of theſe miracles; Gervas relates ſeveral of them.—John Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter, among others, wrote the life and paſſion of St. Thomas, giving a ſtrange account of theſe miracles, being ſuch, he ſays, as were never before wrought or heard of; and, indeed, from their abſurdity, ſo they ſeem to be. See alſo an account in MS. numbered C. 11, among the MSS in the library of Canterbury cathedral.

[s] See Ralph de Diceto, Dec. Script. col. 715, in whoſe hiſtory this bull is twice printed. [t] See Battely, pt. ii. p. 17.

when

when king Henry met and had a conference with him at Canterbury.[u] In June 1178, king Henry returning from Normandy, viſited the ſepulchre of this new ſaint; and in July following, William, archbiſhop of Rhemes, came from France, with a large retinue, to perform his vows to St. Thomas of Canterbury, where the king met him and received him honourably. In the year 1179, Lewis, king of France, came into England; before which neither he nor any of his predeceſſors had ever ſet foot in this kingdom.[w] He landed at Dover, where king Henry waited his arrival, and on Auguſt 23, the two kings came to Canterbury, with a great train of nobility of both nations, and were received with due honour and great joy, by the archbiſhop, with his com-provincial biſhops, and the prior and the whole convent.[x]

King Lewis came in the manner and habit of a pilgrim, and was conducted to the tomb of St. Thomas by a ſolemn proceſſion; he there offered his cup of gold and a royal precious ſtone,[y] and gave the convent a yearly rent for ever, of a hundred muids of wine, to be paid by himſelf and his ſucceſſors; which grant was

[u] See Bromton, col. 1126.

[w] Decem. Scriptores, Ralph de Diceto, col. 604.

[x] Bromton, col. 1140, ſays, that St. Thomas had appeared three times to Lewis in a viſion.

[y] Chron. Sci Aug. Gervas, Dec. Script. col. 1457, ſays, that king Henry went to the ſea-ſide at Dover, to meet the French king, on x cal. September; both kings were with all due honor and unſpeakable joy, received by archbiſhop Richard, the biſhops of England, the convent of Canterbury, and an innumerable multitude of the great men of the kingdom, brought hither in reverence to the memory of the martyr, at whoſe tomb, having finiſhed his prayer, he offered up his golden cup, and the rent of 100 muids of wine yearly, out of regard to the martyr and the church of Chriſt. He watched during the night at the tomb, and in the morning, at his requeſt, was admitted into the fraternity in the chapter-houſe, and having given his charter for the above rent, he departed joyfully, and embarked at Dover.

confirmed

confirmed by his royal charter, under his ſeal, and delivered next day to the convent;[z] after he had ſtaid here two,[a] or as others ſay, three days,[b] during which the oblations of gold and ſilver made were ſo great, that the relation of them almoſt exceeded credibility.[c] In 1181, king Henry, in his return from Normandy, again paid his devotions at this tomb. Theſe viſits were the early fruits of the adoration of the new ſainted martyr, and theſe royal examples of kings and great perſons were followed by multitudes, who crowded to preſent with full hands their oblations at his tomb.—Hence the convent was enabled to carry forward the building of the new choir, and they applied all this vaſt income to the fabric of the church, as the preſent caſe inſtantly required, for which they had the leave and conſent of the archbiſhop, confirmed by the bulls of ſeveral ſucceeding popes.[d]

From the liberal oblations of theſe royal and noble perſonages at the tomb of St. Thomas, the expences of rebuilding the choir appear to have been in a great meaſure ſupplied, nor did their devotion and offerings to the new ſaint, after it was compleated, any ways abate, but, on the contrary, they daily increaſed; for in the year 1184, Philip, archbiſhop of Cologne, and

[z] The words of the charter are, *Centum modios Vini ad menſuram Parienſem.* King John granted that the monks ſhould receive this gift for ever, free from all cuſtom. Madox, Hiſt. Exchequer, p. 19. and 526. See king John's charter for this exemption, ibid. p. 526. A muid is ſuppoſed to be the third part of a tun, by Battely, pt. ii. p. 18. King Edward IV. in his 22d year, iſſued his writ, reciting, whereas by virtue of the grants of the progenitors of Lewis of France, the prior and convent had and received, 33 caſks of wine, from France, yearly; the king, out of his particular grace and affection and regard to the convent, and the glorious martyr St. Thomas, granted that for the future they ſhould take the ſame, free of all cuſtoms and taxes whatever. Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 166.

[a] Bromton. [b] Rad. de Diceto, col. 720.

[c] Ibid. col. 604.

[d] Viz. Pope Alexander III. Urban III. and Gregory IX.

Philip,

Philip, earl of Flanders, came together to pay their vows at this tomb, and were met here by king Henry, who gave them an invitation to London.[e] In 1194, John, archbiſhop of Lions; in the year afterwards, John, archbiſhop of York; and in the year 1199, king John, performed their devotions at the foot of this tomb.[f] King Richard I. likewiſe, on his releaſe from captivity in Germany, landing on the 30th of March at Sandwich, proceeded from thence, as an humble ſtranger on foot, towards Canterbury, to return his grateful thanks to God and St. Thomas for his releaſe.[g] All theſe by name, with many nobles and multitudes of others, of all ſorts and deſcriptions, viſited the ſaint with humble adoration and rich oblations, whilſt his body lay in the undercroſt. In the mean time the chapel and altar at the upper part of the eaſt end of the church, which had been formerly conſecrated to the Holy Trinity, were demoliſhed, and again prepared with great ſplendor, for the reception of this ſaint, who being now placed there, implanted his name not only on the chapel and altar, but on the whole church, which was from thenceforth known only by that of the church of St. Thomas the martyr.

On July 7, anno 1220, the remains of St. Thomas were tranſlated from his tomb to his new ſhrine, with the greateſt ſolemnity and rejoicings. Pandulph, the pope's legate, the archbiſhops of Canterbury and Rheims, and many biſhops and abbots, carried the coffin on their ſhoulders, and placed it on the new ſhrine, and the king graced theſe ſolemnities with his royal preſence.[h] The archbiſhop of Canterbury provided forage

[e] Ralph de Diceto. Dec. Scriptores, col. 625. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 239.

[f] Ralph de Diceto, Dec. Script. col. 675, 706.

[g] See Bromton, col 1257.

[h] King Edward I. being at Canterbury on the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Thomas Becket, in his 27th year, preſented the golden crown of Scotland, which he had found in the poſ-

ſeſſion

forage along all the road, between London and Canterbury, for the horſes of all ſuch as ſhould come to them, and he cauſed ſeveral pipes and conduits to run with wine in different parts of the city. This, with the other expences ariſing during the time, was ſo great, that he left a debt on the ſee, which archbiſhop Boniface, his fourth ſucceſſor in it, was hardly enabled to diſcharge.

The ſaint being now placed in his new repoſitory, became the vain object of adoration to the deluded people, and afterwards numbers of licences were granted to ſtrangers by the king, to viſit this ſhrine.[i]

The

ſeſſion of John Baliol, at Dover, as an offering at the ſhrine of this ſaint. See Walſingham Hiſt. Ang. p. 44. Matthew Weſtminſter, anno 1399, p 415. Prynne, p. 798. This king either ſent or perſonally offered every year, upon the day of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, three florins of gold, which the obituary calls his chevage; he gave to the convent ſeveral jewels, images and veſſels of pure gold, of ineſtimable value, and granted it ſeveral liberties and privileges. See Somner's manuſcript papers, in the library of Chriſt-church. Whilſt this ſhrine exiſted, the barons of the ports of Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, were accuſtomed to preſent at it the cloths of eſtate, of gold or ſilk, which they held over the king and queen at their coronations, and then claimed and received as their fees.

[i] Among theſe I find the following, in Rymer's Fœdera. The duke of Anjou, who was then in England, a priſoner and hoſtage for the French king, had licence in the 35th year of king Edward III. to viſit the ſhrine of St. Thomas, as had David de Bruys, in the 39th year of that reign, and he had another licence in the 41ſt year of it, that he, together with Margaret his wife and 100 horſemen in their train, their ſervants, &c. ſhould again viſit this ſhrine. A licence and ſafe conduct in the 47th year of that reign was granted for Alianor de Bruys, counteſs of Carryck, to travel to the glorious martyr St. Thomas, of Canterbury, with 60 horſes in her train. Another of the ſame date, for James de Douglas, chivalier. Another for the ſame perſon, next year, to travel hither to this ſhrine, with 20 ſervants and their horſes. In the 33d year of king Henry VI. the abbot of Melros, in Scotland, had the king's licence to come into England, with 12 ſervants, and to come in pilgrimage to this ſhrine, and of remaining here for that purpoſe; and no doubt but there

The titles of glorious, of ſaint and martyr, were among thoſe given to him ;[k] ſuch veneration had all people for his relics, that the religious of ſeveral cathedral churches and monaſteries, uſed all their endeavours to obtain ſome of them, and thought themſelves happy and rich in the poſſeſſion of the ſmalleſt portion of them.[l] Beſides this, there were erected and dedicated to his honour, many churches, chapels, altars and hoſpitals in different places, both in this kingdom and abroad.[m] Thus this ſaint, even whilſt he lay in

were many others granted at that time, and afterwards, for the ſame purpoſe. Rym. Fœd vol. vi. p. 324, 463, 582 ; vol. vii. p. 32, 37 ; vol. xi. p. 360.

[k] The words of king Henry VI. to the monks of this place are, ſpeaking of St. Thomas—whoſe precions body is glorioufly enſhrined in your church ; and king Edward IV. in his charter to this city, ſays, in whoſe metropolitical church, the body of St. Thomas the martyr lies honourably enſhrined.

[l] The reliques of this ſaint, even the meaneſt things that had any relation to him, as his hair, his ſhirt, his cloaths, and even his ſhoes, were eſteemed as invaluable treaſures and coveted by all who could procure, by purchaſe or favor, any portion of them. In the church of St. Paul, in London, two pieces of his ſkull, ſome part of his hair and ſome ſmall ſhreds of his clothes, were preſerved in coſtly veſſels. At the hoſpital of Harbledown, a piece of one of his old ſhoes was hung out to the road, for travellers to kiſs. The neighbouring monks of St. Auguſtine's abbey choſe the keeper of St. Thomas's altar for their abbot, to induce him to bring ſome of theſe reliques, which lay on the altar in Chriſt church, with him, which he did to their monaſtery; and Benedict, prior of this church, when he was elected abbot of Peterborough, carried with him to that monaſtery many reliques of St. Thomas, as his ſhirt, his ſurplice, and a quantity of his blood, in two chryſtal veſſels, beſides which inſtances there were many others in different places abroad. See Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul's, p. 234, 336. Eraſmus's Colloq. Perigrinatio religionis ergo ſuſcept.

[m] In the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, there was an altar to St. Thomas the martyr. Within the precincts of the church of Peterborough, was a chapel and an alms-houſe, dedicated to him At Leſnes in this county, there was a priory dedicated to him. In this city was an hoſpital and a chapel, likewiſe dedicated to him ; as there was a church, at Fairfield,

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in his obſcure tomb in the undercroft, brought ſuch large and conſtant ſupplies of money, as enabled the monks to finiſh this beautiful choir, and the eaſtern parts of the church; and when he was tranſlated to the moſt exalted and honourable place in it, a ſtill larger abundance of gain filled their coffers, which continued as a plentiful ſupply to them, from year to year, to the time of the reformation, and the final abolition of the priory itſelf.[n]

To return now again to the building of the fabric of this church; about the year 1304, or ſoon afterwards, the whole choir was repaired and beautified and three new doors made, and the *pulpitum* was new made, as were the flight of ſteps and the fine ſkreen of ſtone work ſo curiouſly carved, and ſtill remaining at the weſt end of the choir, being made at the charge of prior Hen. de Eſtria, who repaired likewiſe the new long belfry towards the north, the veſtry and the treaſury, with the new turret beyond it, the new great *horologè* in the church, and cauſed to be made ſeveral new bells, for different parts of it, as will be further mentioned. The two wings or croſs iſles, on each ſide of the middle tower or Angel ſteeple, as it was called, which had continued in the ſame ſtate that Lanfranc had left them, except that the middle pillar in each of them had been taken down ſoon after the murder of archbiſhop Thomas Becket, to give a fuller ſight of

in this county; and there are numbers of inſtances of this kind elſewhere in different parts of this kingdom. See Dugdale's Hiſt. of St. Paul's, p. 228. Supplement to Hiſt. Peterborough, p. 287.

[n] The ſhrine had a clerk and other retainers, who conſtantly gave their attendance at it, and this was very neceſſary, both in regard of the treaſure which was about it, and the continual offerings made at it, theſe amounting to a great value by the year, as it ſhould ſeem by the accounts of them, which ſhew, that from about 200l. per annum, which they amounted to about the year 1370; they grew within ſix or eight years afterwards to treble that ſum. See Battely's Somner, p. 125.

that in the north wing, at the foot of which he yielded up the ghoſt, were, for the moſt part, rebuilt from the foundations, by archbiſhop Sudbury, (who came to this ſee in the year 1376) at his own proper coſts and charges,[o] and probably the chapel of St. Michael too, on the eaſt ſide of the ſouth wing, which may be eſteemed as part of it, in the ſame ſtate they remain at this time.

Theſe being finiſhed in the year 1379, anno 2 Richard II. the ſame archbiſhop, a prelate of a public and generous ſpirit, directly afterwards took down the old nave of the church, which Lanfranc had erected, as being too mean and greatly inferior to the new choir, and which probably had by this time fallen into decay, purpoſing to rebuild it again at his own coſt,[p] to a ſtate and beauty proportionable to the reſt of

[o] It appears that the north wing was not finiſhed at the time of his death, for Alexander Hawkin, who had been ſecretary to ſeveral priors, gave 150l, towards the ſouth ſteeple, &c. and towards the new roofing of this martyrdom, the former of which was not built till ſome time after archbiſhop Sudbury's death.

It has in general been ſuppoſed, that both theſe croſs iſles were wholly pulled down to the very foundations, by that archbiſhop; but the tomb of archbiſhop Peckham, who lived long before him, in the north wing, and a very plain old ſtair-caſe cloſe by it, which could not be made to ſuit the reſt of the new work, without violating that monument, ſhews, that part of what he did was only caſing the old work; ſo does that projection ſtill to be ſeen over the portico of St. Michael's chapel in the ſouth wing, ſeemingly as what had once ſupported an organ, *ubi organa ſolent eſſe*; and a ſmall part of the old wall on the outſide of this wing may ſtill be diſcovered uncaſed; and another proof of it, though not to be ſeen, unleſs when the cloyſter leads are repairing in that part, is a very fair circular window frame of ſtone, on the outſide of the wall over the door, from the cloyſter into the martyrdom or north wing, of which nothing is to be ſeen on the inſide.

[p] In aſſiſtance to this work he had obtained of Richard II. in his 2d year, the revenues and profits of the archdeaconry, then in the king's hands, for ſo long time as they remained with him. See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 216.

the

the church. But in the next year, anno 1381, before he had laid one ſtone for the foundation of it, he fell into the hands of that mutinous rabble, headed by Wat Tiler, who cut off his head on Tower-hill.[q] The monks having thus loſt their good benefactor, were under the neceſſity of undertaking this work at their own charge. The two ſucceeding archbiſhops, Courtney and Arundel, were as generous and honourable in their contributions towards this building as became the noble quality of their births, and the eminent dignity of their ſtations.[r] In the obituary of Chriſt-church, it is recorded, that archbiſhop Courtney, in whoſe time this building was begun, contributed towards it one thouſand marcs,[s] and archbiſhop Arundel, in whoſe time it was finiſhed, gave a like ſum of one thouſand marcs to this work.[t] During the time of the building of it, the two parſonages of Godmerſham and Weſtwell were appropriated, with the king's and pope's licence, to the priory, to enable them the better to carry it on; and at the time of the appropriation of the latter, which was in the year 1401,[u] the convent had expended on this work upwards

[q] Harpsfield, Hiſt. Eccleſ. Ang. Sæcul. 15, cap. 14, p. 634. Battely's Somner, p. 89.

[r] Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 61.

[s] See his other benefactions to this church and priory hereafter, under his life. [t] Ibid. p. 62.

[u] King Richard II. was at this time a great benefactor to this fabric, and to the priory likewiſe, for he forgave two corrodies of thirty marcs, and the forfeitures of their tenements in London, to the value of 1000 marcs, and gave them licence of mortmain, to purchaſe lands or rents to the value of 200l. and to appropriate to themſelves the churches of Godmerſham and Mepham; and moreover gave, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Courtney, 1000l. ſterling towards the fabric of the high altar, and of the nave of the church, beſides rich jewels and gifts, which he at ſeveral times offered at the ſhrine of St. Thomas the martyr, and at the altar in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin in the undercroft. Some little time after this, viz. in 1422, Robert Clifford, eſq. of Well, brother of Richard Clifford,

wards of eight thouſand marcs;[w] about nine years after which, as near as can be computed, this fabric was finiſhed; that is, before the death of prior Chillenden, for he is recorded in the obituary to have fully compleated, with the help of archbiſhop Arundel, the rebuilding of the nave, with the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, ſituated in the ſame. It was thirty years in building, and the whole of it continues at this time firm and entire.[x]

At the time of archbiſhop Sudbury's death, the weſt front of the church, with the two adjoining towers, had not in the progreſs of taking down the

biſhop of London, gave 400 marcs towards the fabric of this church, and his ſilver plate, &c. He was buried in the nave of it. See Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of Chriſt-church.

[w] The preamble to the grant of Godmerſham rectory, dated anno 1397, is printed Somner's Appendix, No. xxix. It recites, that the prior and convent had already expended on the building of this nave, and other neceſſary works of the church, of their own money, more than 5000 marcs, as was manifeſt to all that ſaw it; and that the work which was begun, and what was otherwiſe of neceſſity to be undertaken there of their cloyſter, which was pulled down, and their chapter-houſe, which was in imminent danger of ruin, could not be perfectly and decently repaired for leſs than 6000 marcs, the hoſpitality afforded to great perſonages and others of different kingdoms reſorting to them from day to day, being attended to, and which they could not with credit decline, &c. That of Weſtwell, dated anno 1401, was much to the ſame purpoſe, only it expreſſed that the convent had then laid out upwards of 8000 marcs on it.

[x] In the carrying on the building of this church at different periods, ſo little care was taken in the planning of the new works, as not to carry them in a right line with the old, by which means the church is crooked, as is eaſily obſerved, by taking a view along the north wall of the nave, and likewiſe from the weſt door of it eaſtward to the end of the church, as well as by obſerving the pavement of the upper croſs, where another angle is made, for when that came to be laid, the ſtones not fitting, as they ſhould have done, the irregularity was remedied, by cutting many of them out of the ſquare in ſome places, and filling the vacancies up in others.

nave,

nave, been demoliſhed; probably the monks terrified at the great expence which they then found they muſt be ſubject to, determined to leave this part ſtanding, and to add ſuch alterations as would make it, as far as poſſible, ſuitable to their new building; to effect which, they formed new windows in each tower, with pillars and arches ſimilar to thoſe in the reſt of the nave; a large window was put in the centre of the front between them,[y] and a new porch underneath, and the whole, excepting the two towers, was new caſed with ſtone.

On the north tower, archbiſhop Arundel built a high leaden ſpire, and furniſhed the Angel ſteeple with five bells, afterwards called the Arundel ring, in proceſs of time removed into this tower,[z] which afterwards bore the name of the Arundel ſteeple.

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[y] The key ſtone of this window was demoliſhed not many years ſince, by the throwing down of ſome rubbiſh from the Oxford ſteeple. On it was well carved the head of an uphooded monk, which was in good preſervation; but now all that remains of it, is a ſcrap of drapery; it has been called the head of prior Chillenden, who died in 1411, but perhaps erroneouſly.

[z] Leland, in his *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 88, ſays, archbiſhop Arundel built the weſt ſteeple, and ſupplied it with five bells; and in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, ſays, "The belles that in the pyramis ledid at the weſte ende of the chirche, are belles caulled Arundell's Ringe."—Theſe bells, according to the records of the church, were firſt put into the Angel ſteeple, upon the re-building of which they were removed into this tower, called Arundel ſteeple. The weight of them was, the 1ſt bell 7188lb.—the 2d, 3646—the 3d, 2272—the 4th, 1646; to which prior William Molaſh added a 5th bell, bigger than the others, weighing 8105; which bells have been ſince removed from hence, as will be further mentioned hereafter. By theſe records it appears, that beſides thoſe bells mentioned above, as given by the priors Ernulf, Conrad, and Wibert, there were given in 1316, anno 9 Edward II. by prior Hen. de Eſtria, five bells; the firſt was called Bell Thomas, which was hung in the great ſteeple or clock-houſe, *(clocario)* and weighed 8000lb. three other bells were bought for the new long ſteeple, on the north

The tower on the ſouth ſide, being 130 feet high, uſually called St. Dunſtan's ſteeple, from a great bell hung in it, which was dedicated to that ſaint, given by prior Molaſh, was after this pulled down by archbiſhop Chicheley, who came to this ſee in 1413, anno 1 Henry V. and was founder of All Souls college, in Oxford. He made a great progreſs in the rebuilding of it, whence, in his honour, it had the name of both the Oxford and the Chicheley ſteeple, but dying before it was compleated, it was finiſhed by prior Tho. Goldſtone, who was not elected to that office till ſix years after the archbiſhop's death.[a] This prior built likewiſe the elegant and beautiful chapel on the eaſt ſide of the martyrdom, which he dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary,[b] now commonly called the Dean's chapel, from ſeveral of the deans having been buried in it.

ſide the church, of which the firſt weighed 2400lb. the ſecond 2200lb. the third 2000lb. and one bell to toll when the chapter were to meet, which weighed 800 pounds. The price of theſe bells was, beſides carpenter's and ſmith's work, 236l. 14s. 6d. and in the year 1317, there were bought three new bells for the ſteeple under the Angel; the firſt weighed 1460lb. the ſecond 1210lb. and the third 1124lb. which coſt 65l. 0s. 9d. and there were three leſſer bells likewiſe added in the ſame ſteeple, which weighed 2750lb. and coſt 10l. 18s. Soon after the year 1338, two great bells, Jeſus and Dunſtan, were given by prior Hathbrand, to the ſouth-weſt ſteeple; and prior William Chillenden in 1410, added another, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was in latter times hung up in the ſame ſteeple; and in 1430, prior Molaſh gave a large bell, called Bell Dunſtan, weighing 8105lb. as has been noticed above.

[a] Alexander Hawkin, who had been ſecretary to ſeveral priors 40 years, gave 150l. towards the ſouth ſteeple, and a new bell, and towards the new roof of the martyrdom. Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of Chriſt-church.

[b] The lady Mabilia Gobion gave towards the new building of the new chapel of the Virgin Mary 14l. during this prior's time; Anne Tatterſhale gave to the fabric of this church 140l. and a cenſor of pure gold to the high altar; and Sir William Brenchley, by his will in 1446, gave 100l. likewiſe to this fabric. Somner's manuſcript papers in the library of Chriſt-church.

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The great tower in the middle of the church, now uſually called Bell Harry ſteeple,[c] but formerly, as has been mentioned before, the Angel ſteeple, being 235 feet in height, had continued without new building, or probably want of repair, as there is no mention of ſuch in any record till the time of prior William Selling, who was elected in 1472, anno 11 Edward IV. and died in 1495, being the 10th year of Henry VII.'s reign. He is ſaid to have begun to rebuild it, and his ſucceſſor prior Thomas Goldſtone, the ſecond prior of that name, to have finiſhed it before his death, which happened in 1517. This the obituary records, telling us that he erected and perfected the lofty tower in the middle of the church, between the choir and the nave, with excellent carved and gilded works, with windows and with both iron and glaſs work belonging to it, in which he was aſſiſted by what his predeceſſor William Selling had done, and by cardinal archbiſhop Morton, who built great part of it at his own coſt and charges.[d] For the ſtrengthening of this lofty tower, of moſt beautiful form, prior Goldſtone cauſed two larger and four ſmaller arches of ſtone to be fixed underneath it, from pillar to pillar, as they now remain; on ſome of theſe his rebus and motto are carved in old Engliſh letters. His rebus was a gold ſtone, between theſe three capital letters $\overset{P.}{T.G.}$ ſo placed in general; and his motto, *Non*

[c] It is ſo called from a ſmall bell, called Bell Harry, placed on the platform, at the top of it (the only remaining one here) ſaid to have been brought out of France by Henry VIII. and given to this church.

[d] In the higheſt window in the inſide of this tower, over the choir door, was the archbiſhop's arms, with a red cardinal's hat over them, which was demoliſhed by the Puritans in the middle of the laſt century, as were the four gilt vanes on the four pinnacles of the tower, on which were ſeverally repreſented the coats of arms of the king, prince, church, and archbiſhop. See Culmer's dean and chapter news.

nobis

nobis Domine, non nobis ſed nomini tuo ſit gloria.[e] Archbiſhop Warham ſeems afterwards to have been a benefactor, by adding ſome additional ornaments at the top of it, as appears by his coat of arms at the top of the ſtone work. There was a ring of five bells remaining in this belfry at the diſſolution of the priory, which was taken down anno 32 Henry VIII. and ſold by the king's commiſſioners.[f]

Whatever alterations or improvements were made to this church before the diſſolution of the priory, further than what has been already mentioned before, may be found in the account of the ſeveral priors and archbiſhops hereafter, by whoſe care and bounty they were reſpectively made. I ſhall therefore only take notice,[g] that a ſmall elegant chapel was built in the north wall of the Trinity chapel, at the upper end of the church, over againſt the monument of Henry IV. and his queen, ſoon after his burial, about the year 1447, as a chantry for the repoſe of their ſouls; and another ſtill ſmaller one, adjoining to archbiſhop Warham's tomb in the martyrdom, for a prieſt to ſerve in it for the like purpoſe of ſaying maſs for the repoſe of his ſoul, &c. and that there was another ſmall chapel

[e] In this place, in the middle of the line of the words of his motto, his name is inſerted in a rebus thus T a ſhield charged with three gold ſtones, and then P in gold; i. e. Thomas Goldſtone, prior; at the upper part of the inſide of the tower, his name and motto are placed different, as mentioned before. Thoſe arches or ſtretchers are very ſubſtantial, and are pierced in ſuch patterns as make them in ſome meaſure an ornament, though they certainly were deſigned as a means of ſecurity to ſtrengthen the pillars under ſo great a weight.

[f] This appears by the records in the Augmentation-office; they weighed 24646 pounds, and were ſold to Henry Criſpe, of Birchington, and Robert St. Leger, of Faverſham. Battely, part ii. p. 24.

[g] John Coſthen, chaplain of the chantry of Sir William Brenchley, died in 1526, and gave 20s. to the reparations of the ornaments of this chantry chapel. He was buried in St. Alphage church.

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or chantry of the Lady Joane Brencheſley, built on the outſide, but adjoining the ſouth wall of the nave, between the two buttreſſes of the fourth window, having a door opened to it in the wall of the church; in it was an altar dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. Sir William Brencheſley, chief juſtice of the king's bench, was buried near it, in the nave, in 1446, and his widow built this chapel next year, and erected an altar in it, with conſent of the prior and convent.[h] After the diſſolution of the priory it fell to decay and lay in ruins, till dean Nevil, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, repaired it for a burying place for himſelf and family; hence it acquired the name of dean Nevil's chapel, by which it continued to be called, till the whole of it, with the monuments in it, was a few years ſince pulled down, and the materials removed, as having an unſightly appearance to the reſt of the church. Beſides theſe, there have been only ſome few ornamental improvements made, but nothing in particular worthy of being noticed.

Some mention will, no doubt, be expected here of the deſtruction, in which this cathedral was involved during the unhappy troubles of the great rebellion, in the middle of the laſt century.

It was in the very beginning of the year 1641, as we reckon the year at preſent, when that diſmal ſtorm firſt aroſe, which afterwards ſhook and threatened with a final overthrow, the very foundations of this church, for upon the feaſt of the Epiphany, and the Sunday following, there was a riotous diſturbance raiſed by ſome diſorderly perſons, in the time of divine ſervice, in the choir of this church, and although by the care of the prebendaries, a ſtop was then put to theſe diſorders for a time, yet afterwards the madneſs of the people raged, and prevailed beyond reſiſtance; the dean and canons were turned out of their ſtalls; the beautiful and new erected font was pulled down; the

[h] See Battely, part ii. p. 25.

inſcrip-

inſcriptions, figures, and coats of arms engraven upon braſs, were torn off from the antient monuments; the graves were ranſacked, and whatever there was of beauty or decency in it, was deſpoiled by the outrages of ſacrilege and prophaneneſs;[1] in which forlorn ſtate

[1] Some account of one of thoſe ſacrilegious diſturbances may be ſeen in the *Mercurius Ruſticus*, publiſhed in 1648, in a letter of Dr. Paſke, one of the prebendaries and vice dean of this church, dated Auguſt 30, 1642. It relates, that Col. Sandys arrived here with his troops on the Friday night, and preſently cauſed a ſtrict watch and ſentinels to be ſet, both upon the church and upon their ſeveral houſes; this done, Serjeant-Major Cockaine came to him, and in the name of the parliament demanded to ſee the arms of the church, and the ſtore powder of the county, which being ſhewn him, he poſſeſſed himſelf of the keys. Next morning the members were excluded from the church, and were not permitted to enter for the performance of divine ſervice, but about eight o'clock Sir Michael Liveſey, attended by many ſoldiers, came into the church offices, and commanded the keys of the church to be delivered up to one of their company, which being done, they departed with them; when the ſoldiers entering the church and choir, overthrew the communion table, tore the velvet cloth from before it, defaced the goodly ſcreen of it, violated the monuments of the dead, ſpoiled the organ, broke down the antient rails and ſeats, with the brazen eagle which ſupported the bible, rent the ſurplices, gowns, and bibles, and carried away others, mangled all the ſervice books and common prayers, beſtrewing the whole pavement with their leaves; a miſerable ſpectacle to the beholders. They then exerciſed their malice upon the arras hanging in the choir, repreſenting the hiſtory of our Saviour; on which, obſerving ſeveral figures of Chriſt, they pierced them, and cut them through with many blaſphemous expreſſions, and afterwards committed many other villainous acts of the like ſort.—Not content with theſe exploits, they afterwards finding another ſtatue of Chriſt in the frontiſpiece of the Southgate, they diſcharged againſt it forty ſhot at leaſt, triumphing much when they hit it in the head or face, as if they reſolved to crucify him again in his figure, whom they could not really hurt; nor had their fury ſtopped here, threatening the ruin of the whole fabric, had not the colonel, with ſome others, come to its relief and reſcue; when the tumult being appeaſed, they departed for Dover, from whence they were again expected as that day, and it was greatly apprehended they would plunder the houſes of the church members, unleſs timely prevented.

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it remained until the abolition of deans and chapters, and the ſequeſtration of their revenues, by ordinance of parliament in the year 1644, when the government committees, of which there were five in this county; thoſe at Maidſtone and Canterbury being the chief, took poſſeſſion of thoſe revenues, as well as of the precincts and church itſelf,[k] and Capt. Thomas Monins, of Dover, was appointed treaſurer-general of them, for the uſe of the ſtate; and it is certainly owing to him, who appears to have been a royaliſt in his heart, that this venerable building was preſerved from deſtruction, for he cauſed it to be maintained and repaired conſtantly out of the revenues of it; but in 1649 his office ceaſed, the ſtate having paſſed another ordinance for the ſale of all lands and tenements belonging to dean and chapters, and of the ſeveral ca-

[k] It appears by Mr. Monins's accounts, now in the hands of his deſcendant John Monins, eſq. of Canterbury, that the yearly rents and woods which came into his receipt, amounted to 2217l. per annum. The deanry, prebendal houſes, &c. were let to laymen at different rents; the late members of the church, if not delinquents, were allowed in general, a third part of their former income, and if they had no allowance, their wives were allowed a fifth part of it; the lower members and under officers were in general paid the whole of their ſtipends; 100l. was allowed yearly, to be diſtributed to the poor, of whom 241 were relieved yearly, at Chriſtmas. Numbers of the parochial clergy were paid by order of the Committee of Plundered Miniſters, yearly penſions and augmentations There appears, during the whole time to have been the pſalms read, lectures and ſermons preached in the cathedral and ſermon-houſe, and the ſacrament adminiſtered in the former; the preacher in the cathedral had 150l. per annum, the lecturer in the ſermon houſe 100l. The charges for the repair of the church and precincts, and in keeping them in clean and good order, were not ſpared; among other articles I find, in 1646, paid for the repair of the roof of the church 109l. In 1647, a great repair was made to the arch over the body of the church, with much expence of maſonry, &c. to the amount of 80l. for repairing the upper windows of the body of the church, &c 16l. In 1649, the ſtone cauſeway was made from the ſouth gate to the porch of the church, and the ſchool had a great repair.

thedral;

thedrals belonging to them; upon which, this of Canterbury was valued, as to all the materials of it, and the charge of taking it down.[l] However, it by ſome means remained untouched, and at the reſtoration of monarchy, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the church of England in 1660, it was reſtored to the dean and chapter, the lawful poſſeſſors of it; at which time this church was found in ſo neglected a condition, that it was found neceſſary to expend no leſs a ſum than 12,000l. to put it in a decent ſtate for the celebration of religious ſervice.[m]

THE CATHEDRAL OF CANTERBURY is a noble and magnificent pile of building, the ſight of which imprints on the mind a religious awe and veneration; and notwithſtanding the different ages in which the ſeveral parts of it have been built, and the various kinds of architecture, ſingular to each, no one part correſponding with that adjoining to it, yet there ſeems nothing unſightly or diſagreeable in the view of

[l] Mr. Monins, the treaſurer, on his being removed from that office, was made a captain of a troop of horſe, which he held till the reſtoration, when he petitioned the king, in regard to his having ever favoured the royaliſts, and prevented much ill uſage to them from time to time; for his having preſerved this cathedral from ruin, and the other buildings belonging to it, whilſt treaſurer; and for his having ſecreted the church muniments and plate, and reſtored them at the reſtoration; that he might be permitted to keep his troop of horſe; but for reaſons, beſt known at that time, he was not permitted to do it.

[m] This money was paid from the body from their fines, tho' it was ſaid to be in as good repair as any other cathedral; excluſive of this, they divided out of their firſt fines 1100l. a piece, beſides having before made out of them a handſome preſent to the king. This is related in a letter written by a prebendary of this church, Peter de Moulin, 4to. 1668, inſerted in the Harleian Miſcellany, 4to. vol. iv. London, 1745. There is alſo, among Somner's manuſcripts, in the cathedral library, "*An Account of what was laid out on the church from* 1660 *to* 1662; a memorial, which records the liberality, the public ſpirit, and the piety of the dean and chapter." Cat. of MSS. at the end of the Deans of Canterbury, 1793, p. 267.

it;

it; on the contrary, the whole together has a moſt venerable and pleaſing effect. The ſame obſervation may equally be applied to the inſide of this church, where, on entering it, the mind is again impreſſed with awe and admiration at the fine perſpective view of this vaſt and magnificent edifice, the work of many ages, and of incredible labour and coſt to rear it to its preſent ſtate, for the purpoſe of adoring the Almighty God of the univerſe, and of our Saviour Chriſt, as a ſacred temple of holineſs to his honour, praiſe and glory.

To PROCEED now in the account of this fabric, with ſome particulars relating to the former and preſent ſtate of the ſeveral parts of it, not mentioned before, and of the monuments and tombs which are, or have been within the walls of it.[n]

At the entrance of this church, at the weſt front of it, notice has been already taken, that there were on each ſide a tower; that on the ſouth ſide, called the Chicheley tower, had formerly on the ſouth ſide of it, over

[n] There have been many paintings and drawings made of this beautiful ſtructure, in different views of the outward as well as the interior parts of it; many of theſe have been engraved in different works, and in ſingle prints; there are in particular views of it engraved in Dugdale's Monaſticon; Dart's hiſtory of this church; Battely's ſecond part of Somner; Groſe's Antiquities: and there have been two drawings of capital merit lately made of this building, which engravings have very lately been publiſhed, the one by Mr. John George Wood, artiſt, in Beaumont-ſtreet, Devonſhire place; and the other an architectural perſpective drawing, by Mr. James Malton, artiſt, of Norton-ſtreet, Portland-place. Mr. Battely has likewiſe given an ideal ichnography, as conjectured by the Rev. Mr. Sacket, of the old church, before Lanfranc, one of the church with the choir of Conrad, and another of the undercroft, as at the time of the reformation; and another ichnography of the whole church, with the cloyſters, chapter-houſe and library.

[o] The roof of the porch is vaulted with ſtone work, richly carved with a cluſter of ſhields of arms, being 28 in number, in a double circle. The arms of *Old France and England* quarterly; the reſt round it among them are, the arms of *the ſee of Canterbury*,

over the porch, at the entrance into the church,[o] the figures cut in ſtone, of four armed men; the niches in which they were placed ſtill remaining, repreſenting thoſe who murdered archbiſhop Becket. In this tower there is now a fine muſical peal of eight bells, and a clock which ſtrikes a ſolemn ſound on a large bell, appropriated for this purpoſe, and for tolling at funerals, being placed on the platform on the ſummit of it.[p] On the vaulting of the porch are carved a number of coats of arms in ſtone, on the ribwork of it. The tower on the north ſide, called the Arundel tower, is very antient; it is in height one hundred feet, the form of it, and the materials with which it is built, plainly ſhew it to have been of a very early date; indeed, by all appearance, it may well be conjectured to be the ſame that was built by archbiſhop Lanfranc, with the reſt of the church. It had formerly a lofty leaden ſpire, one hundred feet high, placed on it by archbiſhop Arundel, whence it was afterwards called

Canterbury, impaled with *Chicheley*, and of *Courtney*, *with a label of three points*. William Salter, of St. Elphe's pariſh, was buried in 1549, in this porch.

[p] In 1726 the ſix bells in the Arundel ſteeple were taken down and caſt into a new ring of eight, by Mr. Samuel Knight, bell-founder, and afterwards hung up in the Chicheley tower. Theſe ſix bells were caſt at different times, and all, excepting the third bell, ſince the reformation, as appears by the inſcriptions on them. On the 1ſt was *Joſephus me fecit*, 1635; on the 2d, *Joſephus Hatch me fecit*, 1636; on the 3d, T. G. *Prior*, *Sancte Thoma, ora pro nobis*; on the 4th, E. R. *Robertus Mot me fecit*, 1585; on the 5th, *Joſeph Hatch made me*, 1606; on the 6th, W. H. *Beate Trinitati Campana, hec ſacra primo fuſa*, 1408, *ſecundo* 1624, *Joſephus Hatch me fecit* —The largeſt of the eight bells having been cracked, was recaſt in 1778. The weight of the new bell being 33 cwt. which is 3 cwt. leſs than that of the old one. The large bell on which the clock ſtrikes, on the top of the tower, was likewiſe cracked in 1758, by the perſons making it toll, by knocking on it for that purpoſe with a large hammer; an attempt was made to repair it by ſoldering, but the experiment failed, and it was new caſt here, in the plumbery, in 1762. The old bell, the ſame given by prior Molaſh, weighed 7500 cwt. being much larger than any in the peal.

by

by his name. This ſpire being much damaged in the great ſtorm which happened in November, 1703, was taken down as low as the platform and balcony, which now make the top and finiſhing of it. This tower is now ſo weakened by age, and by the alterations made in the under part of it, to make it conformable to the reſt of the nave on the inſide, that it has been thought neceſſary to ſtrengthen it with bands of many hundred pounds weight of iron. Underneath it, in the nave, is the archbiſhop's conſiſtory court, lately fitted up in an elegant manner, by the preſent commiſſary of the dioceſe, Sir William Scott.

The nave has lately been new paved with white Portland ſtone, and has been much admired for its ſimplicity and neatneſs. On taking up the old pavement, the modern graveſtones were all removed, but there was not that delicacy and decency uſed, as ought to have been to the remains of thoſe antiently buried in it, by the workmen to whom it was intruſted, to make the ground firm and ſure for the new pavement. At which time the beautiful font, the gift of Dr. Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, and prebendary of this church, not long before the great rebellion broke out, in the laſt century, which ſtood between two of the pillars on the north ſide, at the lower end of the nave, was removed without the church to the adjoining circular building, northward, cloſe to the door of the library.[q]

At

[q] This font (the former one being portable and removeable at pleaſure) was erected in 1636, in which year it was conſecrated by the biſhop of Oxford; it was ſacrilegiouſly pulled down and defaced in the time of the great rebellion; but as ſoon as the reſtoration took place in 1660, Mr. Somner, who had bought up, at his own coſt, and collected together the different pieces of it, which had been pillaged by the rabble, reſtored the whole of them to the original donor of it, who re-edified it, and reſtoring it to its former beauty, replaced it again in the nave of this church;

At the upper part of the north iſle of the nave near the place where Sir John Boys's monument now is, was once, in the old nave, though parted off, a kind of chapel, dedicated, as well as the altar in it, to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, called from thence our Lady's chapel.[r] In it were buried the archbiſhops Theobald, and Richard, the immediate ſucceſſor to Thomas Becket, whoſe leaden inſcription and ponti-

Mr. Somner having the honour of a daughter to be firſt baptized in it that ſame year. There is a print of it in Mr. Goſtling's Walk, the loan of which was given by a deſcendant of the donor of it.

[r] Anno 1174, when the choir was burnt down, Gervas ſays, that the convent erected an altar in this chapel, at which they ſolemnized the daily ſervice till the year 1180, when they returned to the choir again; and then he tells us, the chapel with the altar was demoliſhed; why they erected an altar, where there was one before, and how it could be ſaid that they demoliſhed this altar and chapel, when there is certain evidence, that in this very place the chapel and altar of the Bleſſed Virgin were ſtanding many years after Gervas ſays they were demoliſhed, is worth enquiring into; for in 1184, archbiſhop Richard is ſaid to have been buried expreſsly in this very chapel; beſides which, in the regiſtry of this church, there are ſeveral grants made to this very altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the upper part of the nave of the church, and to the ſame altar, which is before the great croſs in the church; one of theſe grants is dated anno 46 Henry III. 1262, and another ſtill later in 1299; theſe prove, that the altar was ſtanding many years after Gervas ſays it was demoliſhed.—This perhaps may be thus cleared up.—When the choir was burnt, the convent made choice of this chapel for the daily celebration of thoſe offices of religion, which were before celebrated at the high altar, dedicated to our Saviour Chriſt; upon which they took down the altar of the Bleſſed Virgin, and in the place of it erected an altar to Chriſt, which was to be eſteemed the high and principal altar, ſo long as they made uſe of it for the daily ſervice. But when they returned to the new choir, where they had erected a high altar, they took down that which they had placed in this chapel; the taking down of which is moſt probably called by Gervas, the demoliſhing of the chapel and the altar, and that after this was done, they reſtored both the chapel and altar, conſecrated to the Bleſſed Virgin, with the ſervices that were wont to be performed there before. See Battely, part ii. p. 26.

fical

fical relics, that is, his cope, crozier and chalice were found in 1632, in digging Dr. Anian's grave; but this old chapel has not been heard of ſince the preſent nave of the church has been built.

At the upper part of the nave are two croſs iſles or wings; that on the north being called the martyrdom, from St. Thomas Becket's murder in it.[s] In this wing ſtood an altar, by the wall where Dr. Chapman's monument now is, commonly called the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, which, together with the place, Eraſmus ſaw, and thus deſcribes it. There is here to be ſeen an altar, built of wood, conſecrated to the Bleſſed Virgin, ſmall, and remarkable on no other reſpect, but as it is a monument of antiquity, and upbraids the luxury of theſe preſent times. At the foot of this altar, the holy martyr is ſaid to have bade his laſt farewell to the Bleſſed Virgin, at the point of death. Upon this altar lies the part of the ſword by which his head was cleft, and his brain being contuſed, it ſpeedily haſtened his death. We religiouſly, ſays Eraſmus, kiſſed this piece of the ſword, as ruſty as it was, out of love and veneration to the martyr.[t]

This place was, no doubt, highly eſteemed by our anceſtors, the walls of which ſeemed to have been hanged with arras; and the veneration it was held in, ſeems to have been the reaſon of its being choſen for the ſolemnizing of the eſpouſals of king Edward I.

[s] That part at the bottom of the ſteps, where he fell, was ſeparated from the way to the choir, by a ſtone partition, on the door of which was written the following lines, in old Engliſh letters:

Eſt ſacer intra locus Venerabilis atq. Beatus,
Preſul ubi Sanctus Thomas eſt Martyrizaus.

A grave was dug here in the year 1734, ſo near this partition, that the foundation of it gave way, which occaſioned its being taken down, and the way to it laid open.

[t] Eraſmi Colloq. Peregrinatio Religionis ergo ſuſcept.

with his queen Margaret, daughter of the king of France, which were celebrated here on Sept. 9, 1299, by Robert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, near the door at the entrance from the cloiſter.

The fine painted window of this wing, given by king Edward IV. was in great part deſtroyed in the time of fanaticiſm, in the middle of the laſt century; but what is left is ſufficient to convince us how beautiful it muſt have been, when in its perfect ſtate.

In this window, before that deſtruction of it, there was, as we are told, the picture of God the Father, and of Chriſt, beſides a large crucifix and the picture of the Holy Ghoſt, in the form of a dove, and of the twelve apoſtles; there were likewiſe ſeven large pictures of the Virgin Mary, in as many ſeveral glorious appearances, as of the angels lifting her up into Heaven, and the ſun, moon and ſtars under her feet, each having an inſcription under it, beginning with *Gaude Maria*, as *Gaude, Maria ſponſa Dei, &c.* To theſe were added many figures of ſaints, as St. George, &c. but the favorite ſaint of this church, archbiſhop Becket, was more rarely pictured in this window in full proportion, with his cope, crochet, mitre, crozier, and other pontificals; and at the foot of the window was a legend, ſhewing that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. *In laudem & honorem Beatiſſime Virginis Mariæ, Matris Dei, &c* [u]

To give ſome account of the preſent ſtate of this window—it is in the gothic taſte, with a multitude of lights or pannels of glazing; the three lower ranges of which are conſiderably large, and ſeven in each row. The middle one is almoſt all of coloured glaſs, the others plain, except ſome eſcutcheons of arms.

[u] This is taken from the account given of this window by the fanatic Richard Culmer, contemptuouſly ſtiled *Blue Dick*, the man principally concerned in the demolition of it. See Goſtling, p. 209.

The

The coloured range has in its middle pannel, the arms of the church, under a canopy at preſent, but probably had once a crucifix or ſome other repreſentation, held equally ſacred, as all the figures on each ſide are kneeling to it. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of king Edward IV. and his family, as large as their places would permit. The king is next in the centre pannel to the weſt; in thoſe behind him are prince Edward, and Richard, duke of York; in that on the eaſt ſide is the queen; in the next three princeſſes, and in the laſt two others: all have crowns or coronets, except theſe two. But theſe figures and deſcriptions under them, have been all much defaced and very badly repaired, by filling up thoſe parts which had been demoliſhed with glaſs brought from other places, and intended for other figures of different ſorts. In the ranges of ſmall lights at the upper part of the window, each capable of holding one ſmall figure only, are thoſe of different ſaints; their height and diſtance having preſerved them from being broken.

Mr. Goſtling has given, in his Walk, p. 328, from the obſervation of a friend, whom I ſuſpect to be the late Dr. Beauvoir, a minute, and indeed a very curious and accurate deſcription of this window in its preſent ſtate, to which the reader is referred, as it is by far too long for the purpoſe of this work. By this account it appears, that moſt of the principal figures, and other parts of the window, which had been ſo maliciouſly deſtroyed, have been filled up by pieces of glaſs, taken, moſt probably, at the time of the reſtoration, from numbers of fragments ſcattered about in other parts of the church, no ways relating to the ſubjects here; and ſome moſt abſurdly contrary to what they were, added to them; which fills the account above-mentioned full of probabilities and conjectures of the former ſtate of it, when entire.

Adjoining to the north ſide of this iſle or martyrdom, behind the tomb of archbiſhop Warham, though without the wall of the church, was the chapel or chantry, being a very ſmall one, erected by him, for a prieſt to celebrate for his ſoul, &c. but this was pulled down at the time of the reformation. Contiguous to this martyrdom, on the eaſt ſide, is the chapel, uſually called the Dean's chapel, from ſeveral of the deans of this church having been buried in it. It has a moſt curious vaulted roof of carved ſtone-work; it was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, whence it was, till the reformation, called our Lady's chapel. By the work, it appears to be of the time of king Henry VI. and at the latter end of that reign to have been ſtiled the new chapel of the Bleſſed Mary, having been then lately built by prior Thomas Goldſtone, the firſt of that name who lies buried in it.

The oppoſite or ſouth wing is, almoſt the whole of it, now paved with the modern grave-ſtones, removed from the nave of the church, when that was new paved a few years ſince; on the ſides are ſeveral mural monuments of marble; all which will be noticed in their proper place hereafter. The great window at the ſouth end of it falling to decay, has been lately rebuilt, as it is ſaid, at the coſt of near 1000l. being filled with painted glaſs, taken from different parts of this church and the neighbourhood of it, and makes a very handſome appearance.[w]

On the eaſt ſide of this wing is the chapel of St. Michael, built moſtly on the ſcite of a former one, moſt probably, by the appearance of the architecture of it, about, or ſoon after the time theſe croſs iſles or wings and the nave of the church were taken down

[w] This window was ſelected and arranged with much care and induſtry, by Mr. John Simmonds, one of the veſturers of the church, to whom the arrangement of it was committed by the dean and chapter.

and

and rebuilt, but upon a ſmaller ſcale, as appears by archbiſhop Langton's tomb, who lived in Henry III.'s reign, which is at the eaſt end of it, and remains one half within the chapel, and the other without, in the church-yard, the wall of the chapel being built acroſs the middle of it.[x] Notice has already been taken that theſe croſs iſles or wings were not wholly taken down by archbiſhop Sudbury, and that what was left ſtanding of them was almoſt all new caſed with ſtone, to reſemble the new parts, and that there is a projection over the entrance into St. Michael's chapel remaining, for the ſupport of an organ, *ubi organa ſolent eſſe*; I ſhall therefore only obſerve further here, that it has the look of antiquity, being faced with wainſcotting painted; on the two front pannels are the pictures of St. Auguſtine and St. Gregory, in their

[x] It appears from Leland, that this chapel was formerly called St. Anne's chapel; for in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 4, he ſays, "In the croſs iſle that ſtandeth beneath the degrees of the quire ſouthward lye buried in St. Anne's chapel, Simon Langhtoun, and alſo another biſhop of Cantwarbyri. There lyeth alſo John, counte of So . . . and another of them with a lady . . . . . of Claraunce. This chapel be likelihod in this iſle was new made from the honor of Erle John of Somerſet. In the ſouth wyndowes of the ſame goodly chapel be written yn the glaſſe wyndowes, theſe three names, John counte of Somerſet, the lord Percy, the lord Mortaine, and every one with the king's arms."

It ſeems to have been afterwards called St. Michael's chapel, and there was a large ſtone figure of St. Michael formerly placed on the top of the roof, over the ſouth door of the adjoining ſouth iſle, under Bell Harry ſteeple; this figure, which held a great brazen croſs in its hand, was pulled down in the time of the great rebellion, in the middle of the laſt century, by the Puritans; it was ſo large, that it required the ſtrength of 100 men with a rope for the purpoſe, and was ſo heavy, and fell ſo high, that in its fall it buried itſelf in the ground. It looked ſtrait forward to a lane right over againſt it, in Canterbury, from thence called Angel-lane. See Culmer's Dean and Chapter News from Canterbury, edit. ii. p. 22.

pontifical veſtments, mitres, &c. done in ſtone colour.[y]

Over this chapel is a beautiful room in the ſame ſtile, being part of archbiſhop Sudbury's repairs; the roof is of ribbed arches, on the key-ſtones of which, are the faces, carved, of three members of this priory, whoſe names and degrees were in legends beſide them, though now partly obliterated; the eaſtern one has remaining in old Engliſh letters, Thomas ——— prior; meaning, I ſuppoſe, Thomas Chillenden, who was choſen prior in 1390. The middle one ſeems to have been Johns Woodneſbergh, who ſucceeded him in 1411; the weſtern one is Willms Molaſch diſcipulus.[z]

From the martyrdom, above deſcribed, is a paſſage down ſeveral ſteps into the crypt or undercroft, the whole vaulted over with ſtone, and ſupported by different ſized pillars, extending under the remaining part of this church eaſtward; a place which at its entrance ſtrikes us with its awful and ſolemn appearance; a work ſeemingly of the age of archbiſhop Lanfranc, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, and left entire, notwithſtanding the misfortunes which deſtroyed the building over it at different times, and made uſe of by the architects as a part of the fabric which would have coſt them great labour and time had they been obliged to rebuild it, and being no ways injured, was left as a ſubſtantial foundation fully ſufficient for them to erect their future ſtructure on it. That part of it

[y] There are three round holes in the wainſcot, ſeemingly marks of muſket ſhot, probably made by the fanatics, out of enmity to theſe ſaints, in the time of the great rebellion. A few years ſince the workmen taking off the top covering of this wainſcot, they found ſeveral leaden bullets behind it.

[z] This room was till lately made uſe of as a ſinging ſchool for the choriſters; before which it was uſed as an armory, and fitted up with racks for abundance of pikes, all which have been ſome years ſince removed.

under

under the choir and the ſide iſles, has been for many years appropriated to the Walloons and French refugees for their place of worſhip. Under the upper ſouth croſs iſle, or wing of the choir, was the chapel or chantry of Edward the black prince, with an altar in it, dedicated to St. Mary, founded by him in the year 1363, and endowed by licence of his father king Edward III. with the yearly revenue of forty marcs, to be paid by the prior and convent, to the ſupport of two chaplains to pray for his ſoul, &c. This chantry being ſuppreſſed by the act of 37 Henry VIII. grew out of uſe and deſerted, and is walled up from the reſt of the undercroft. I ſhall only obſerve further, relating to it, that the roof is a piece of more new and curious work than the vaults about it, and yet the overbuilt ſtructure is as old as any that ſtands within the adjoining vaults of elder faſhioned work; to accompliſh this, the former roof over the chapel was undoubtedly taken off, which might well be without endangering the church. that the chapel might in all parts the better correſpond and ſuit with the dignity and rank of the founder, and was rebuilt in the neat and more coſtly manner in which it remains in at preſent.[a]

Eaſtward of the French church, in the undercroft, under the Trinity chapel, is a ſmall oblong ſquare place, incloſed with open gothic ſtone work, being once a chapel, commonly called our Lady Undercroft. This chapel conſiſted of a body and chancel, divided by a ſtep in the middle; the altar at the eaſt end is deſtroyed, but the niche over it for the ſtatue of the Virgin ſtill remains, as well as the pedeſtal on which it ſtood, adorned with ſmall figures in relievo

[a] Battely's Somner, p. 97. Robert Weef, otherwiſe called Robert Walpole, chaplain, of Canterbury, by his will, anno 1473, ordered to be buried in this church, in a certain chapel, called le Pryncis chapel, ſituate near the chapel of the Bleſſed Mary in cryptis there.

of

of the annunciation, and ſome other parts of her hiſtory, not quite defaced.

Mr. Somner ſays, the Bleſſed Virgin had a chapel in the crypt ſo early as the year 1242; if ſo, probably, that of which we ſee the remains at preſent was erected in the room of it, the former one extending farther eaſtward than the latter, inſomuch, that archbiſhop Becket's tomb of burial was placed in the middle of it. The ſtone work, which incloſes this chapel, is elegant, but is only at the ſides and eaſt end; towards the weſt it has none, being left quite open; probably this was the work of prior Goldſtone, the ſecond who ruled this church at the time of archbiſhop Morton's death in 1500, and might erect it according to the archbiſhop's directions, who, Mr. Collyer tells us, was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himſelf. His graveſtone ſtill remains in the middle of it, and his monument at the ſouth-weſt corner of the chapel, near which he had a chantry erected for a prieſt to celebrate for his ſoul, &c. This might be on the north ſide of the tomb, and join the weſt end of the Lady chapel, and being demoliſhed at the reformation, accounts for that part of it being open, as we ſee it at preſent.

Since the diſſolution of the priory and the reformation which followed, this chapel has been quite deſerted, and has become deſpicable, though formerly ſo much celebrated, and of ſuch high eſteem, and ſo very rich, that the ſight of it, debarred to the vulgar, was reſerved to perſons of great quality only. Eraſmus, who by the eſpecial favor of archbiſhop Warham's recommendation, was brought to the ſight of it, deſcribes it thus: "There, ſays he, the Virgin mother has an habitation, but ſomewhat dark, incloſed with a double ſept or rail of iron, for fear of thieves, for indeed I never ſaw a thing more laden with riches; lights being brought we ſaw a more than royal ſpectacle; in beauty it far ſurpaſſed that of Wal-

Walſingham. This chapel was not ſhewed but to noblemen and eſpecial friends, &c."[b]

At ſome diſtance ſouth-eaſtward from the above, under the chapel of St. Anſelm, is another, now divided by a ſtone wall into two, with a pillar in the midſt of each. No notice is taken of this part of the undercroft in Gervas's deſcription above mentioned, though the altars, &c. in that on the oppoſite ſide are there given. There has been much painting on the walls, though now almoſt obliterated; much of it related to the nativity of St. John Baptiſt and his apocalypſe; below theſe, in the north wall, on a kind of cornice, were theſe words, *Hoc altare dedicatum eſt in honorem Sancti Gabrielis Archangeli*; but they are hardly legible now.[c]

A few ſteps eaſtward from our Lady's chapel abovementioned, is Becket's tomb, ſo called from archbiſhop Becket's firſt interment there, whoſe dead body the aſſaſſins giving out that they would take and caſt out into the open fields, to be a prey for beaſts and birds, or otherwiſe abuſe it, the monks immediately buried it here in a new tomb,[d] in the middle of the Virgin Mary's chapel, afterwards pulled down, where

[b] Eraſmi Colloq. Peregrinatio Religionis ergo ſuſcept.

[c] Mr. Goſtling's opinion is, that Mr. Dart's deſcription of the paintings here are, like ſome others in his book, more fancy than reality.

[d] To ſuch as doubt, whether archbiſhop Becket had a grave here, Mr. Goſtling relates what he had heard many years before he died, from an eye witneſs of undoubted credit, whom the learned archdeacon Battely invited to ſee a ſtone in the undercroft taken up, under which they found a grave without any remains of corpſe or coffin, the whole perfectly clean.—Probably this grave was left undiſturbed, when the ſtone coffin in which the archbiſhop was laid, was carefully taken out of it, in order to remove his relics elſewhere.

The obituary of the church mentions, that Thomas Otteford, who died in 1414, paved the tomb of St. Thomas, and the chapel of St. John Baptiſt therein, with ſquare tiles; part of which pavement ſtill remains.

it

it reſted till archbiſhop Stephen Langton tranſlated it as before-mentioned, to the Trinity chapel, with great ſolemnity. Before this removal, it was to this place, where an altar was erected to the honor of the tomb of the bleſſed martyr St. Thomas, that Henry II. came with bare feet, to pray, in part of his pennance, and king Lewis VII. of France, came likewiſe to viſit St. Thomas's tomb, and make his offerings to the ſaint.

This part of the undercroft, a vault of goodly architecture and ſcarcely to be paralleled, was, no doubt, in former time ſet much ſtore by, and was highly celebrated. It was built under the magnificent chapel of the Holy Trinity, which the monks had erected after the fire of the church, inſtead of the ſmall one at the eaſt end of Lanfranc's church; and the architect took care that his work ſhould be diſtinguiſhable enough from that, to which it was added, by the difference of taſte, though by no means inferior to it in elegance and grandeur, and deſigned, as it ſhould ſeem, to finiſh it in a circular form; at the eaſt end there is an arch, over which there is remaining the figure of a crucifix, with a perſon ſtanding on each ſide. This opens into the circular building, being the vault under Becket's crown, of about thirty feet diameter, the roof arched with ribs meeting in the centre. It is now the greateſt part of it walled off and allotted to the firſt prebendal houſe, for the houſhold uſes of it.

To return again to the upper part of the church, and aſcend the ſteps from the nave to the ſkreen at the weſt door of the choir, a beautiful piece of gothic carve-work, built by prior Henry de Eaſtria in 1304; it is rich in flutings, pyramids and canopied niches, in which ſtand ſix ſtatues, crowned; five of which hold globes in their hands; and the ſixth, moſt probably meant for king Ethelbert, being an antient man, with

with a long beard, holding a church in his hand ;[e] over this ſkreen is placed the moſt beautiful and harmonious organ perhaps at this time in England, built in 1784, by the celebrated Mr. Green, at the expence of more than 1500l. to the dean and chapter, in the room of the former one, which ſtood moſt unſightly on the north ſide of the choir.[f]

From hence eaſtward, before the reformation, the magnificence and glory of this church ſhone forth.—The ſtalls on each ſide, divided into the upper and lower choir, in the former of which, the prior, the principal officers of the convent and the ſenior monks ſat, in the latter the junior monks, were compoſed of wood richly carved and ornamented in the gothic taſte. At the upper end of the ſouth ſide was the archbiſhop's ſtall, of the like ſort, richly gilt; oppoſite to which, in the middle, on the uppermoſt of the two ſteps, was a beautiful eagle of braſs, on which was laid the precentor's book, at which he ſat during divine ſervice, to perform his office, with a clerk on each ſide of him. Above this was the preſbitery, where the choir was adorned on each ſide with coſtly hangings; thoſe on the north ſide were the benefaction of Richard Dering, monk and cellarer of this convent,

[e] That on the right hand of king Ethelbert ſeems more delicately featured and feminine than the reſt, and might perhaps be deſigned for Bertha his queen. Culmer, in his Dean and Chapter News, p. 20, deſcribes this richly ornamented ſcreen, before the damage done to it by him and his puritanical followers, in which he ſays, thirteen images, repreſenting Chriſt and his twelve apoſtles, ſtanding over the weſt door of the choir, were all hewed down by them; and twelve more at the north door of it; and twelve mitred ſaints ſate aloft, over the weſt door abovementioned.

[f] The old organ, which was an excellent one, was new built, excepting that the former front was preſerved, in 1753; half the expence of it was defrayed by Captain Humphry Pudner, of this city; and he would have contributed ſtill more, if it might at that time have been removed to its preſent ſituation.

given,

given, as the legend wrought at the bottom of them imported, in 1511. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide, by prior Thomas Goldſtone, in the ſame year; the latter repreſenting the birth, life and death of the bleſſed Virgin, as the obituary informs us, moſt beautifully and curiouſly embroidered in rare and excellent figures, on three pieces of arras; the former repreſenting that of our bleſſed Saviour; and there was another ſet of hangings, probably ſtill more rich and curious than theſe, as they were reſerved for grand feſtivals and holidays only.[g] Theſe hangings were all put away, when the ſides of this part of the choir were new wainſcotted, and fitted up in the preſent handſome and more modern faſhion. By theſe hangings, on the north ſide between the tombs of the archbiſhops Chicheley and Bourchier, was the repoſitory for the relics of ſaints. Eraſmus tells us, that on the north ſide (of the preſbytery) were kept, cloſe under lock and key, ſuch precious rarities as were not to be ſeen by every body; inſomuch that we ſhould wonder if he ſhould tell us, what a number of bones were brought forth, ſculls, jaw bones, teeth, hands, fingers, whole arms; moſt of which, out of devotion, he kiſſed; but the number was ſo infinite, that he found it impoſſible to ſtay to obſerve the whole of them.[h] Above this, raiſed on a flight of ſteps, ſtood the high altar,[i] ornamented as rich as gold, ſilver, jewellery and coſtly art could adorn it; and Eraſmus tells us, we ſhould think the richeſt monarchs mere beggars, in

[g] Battely's Somner, p. 93, part ii. p. 29.

[h] There is a liſt of them in the MSS. in the Cotton library, printed in Dart's appendix, pl. num. xiii. which takes up more than eight folio pages.

[i] Underneath the pavement of this altar was a low vault, the grated windows of which looked into the undercroft; this was called the leſſer armary, *armariolum*, to diſtinguiſh it from a greater one on the north ſide of the north iſle. It contained nothing but the body of St. Blaze, being rather a feretry than a ſtore-room.

com-

compariſon of the abundance of ſilver and gold which belonged to the furniture of it.[k]

For the celebration of the divine rites in this church, with a pomp and ſolemnity equal to the reſt of the ſplendor of it,[l] the veſtry was filled with jewellery, with candleſticks, cups, pixes, and croſſes of every ſize, made of ſilver and gold, many of them richly and curiouſly wrought with mitres, paſtoral ſtaves, with veſtments and copes, almoſt without number, of all ſorts and colours of damaſk and velvet, all richly embroidered and mixed with gold and ſilver, that the weight of many of them were almoſt too much for the wearer to ſupport without the greateſt fatigue; in ſhort, the number and richneſs of them, as appears by the inventory taken at the diſſolution of the priory, when they were carried away for the king's uſe, were almoſt beyond eſtimate.[m]

Theſe were chiefly given at different times by the archbiſhops and priors of this church. The obituaries of it mention ſeveral particulars of ſuch benefactions; among others, archbiſhop Stratford gave a moſt precious cope and his beſt mitre; archbiſhop Arundel gave a mitre of gold beſet with many jewels, a

[k] Eraſmi Colloq; ibid. Battely's Somner, p. 94.

[l] The blaze of light occaſioned by the numerous candles and torches provided conſtantly for the celebration of divine ſervices in this church, muſt have added greatly to the magnificence of them. Mr. Battely has given the antient aſſize of the weights and meaſures of the wax tapers provided in the ſacriſty of this church, many of them of a large weight and ſize; the paſchal taper weighed 300lb. ſeven tapers in ſeven branches, weighed 50 pounds, namely ſix of them ſeven pounds a piece, and that in the middle eight pounds; proceſſion candles 2lb. a piece, and on the feaſt of the Purification, each weighed 3lb. See Battely, part ii. appendix, No. xix.

[m] See an account of all theſe veſtments, ornaments, jewels and utenſils depoſited in the ſacriſty of this church, anno 1321, in a manuſcript in the Cotton library, marked Galba, E. iv. 14, f. 114, printed in Dart's appendix, p. iv. No. vi. Of the ſilver veſſels then in the refectory, ibid. p. 185.

rich

rich veſtment, twenty-one copes and one of cloth of gold; archbiſhop Morton gave eighty copes, embroidered with his name and arms; in ſhort, the obituaries abound with inſtances of this kind; but all theſe rich ornaments were ſwept away at the time of the diſſolution, and it may truly be affirmed, more for the ſake of the rich plunder, than any real regard to reformation.

As to the preſent ſtate of the choir of this church, it is ſaid to be the moſt ſpacious of any in the kingdom, being about 180 feet in length, and 38 feet clear in breadth; the ſtalls for the dean and prebendaries are at the weſt end of it, ſix on each ſide the entrance, and are ſaid to have been carved by Gibbons. They are of wainſcot, divided by neat pillars and pilaſters, fluted, with capitals of the Corinthian order, ſupporting arched canopies and a front elegantly carved with a rich foliage and other ornaments, of crowns, ſceptres, mitres, &c. on them are the arms of *England* and *France*, of *the archbiſhopric*, and of *the dean and chapter*; this work was part of what was performed after the reſtoration, at a vaſt expence, among the repairs of thoſe miſchiefs done by the Puritans in the time of the preceding troubles.

The old monkiſh ſtalls, in two rows, on each ſide of the choir, remained till the year 1704, when the preſent new ſeats and wainſcotting on each ſide, were put up in their room, being the deſign of Sir James Burrough,[n] and are of the Corinthian or compoſite order. This part was put up ſome years after the other, and though not ſo rich in ornaments, is intended to correſpond in taſte with them.

[n] Sir James Burrough was maſter of Caius college, in Cambridge, and died in 1764. Whoever has ſeen the front of the ſenate houſe in Cambridge, and compares it with either of theſe ſides of the choir, cannot but obſerve the cloſe reſemblance one has to the other, being the deſigns of the ſame perſon.

About

About this time, anno 1706, archbiſhop Teniſon gave the preſent throne, which is at the eaſt end of theſe ſeats, on the ſouth ſide, the expence of it being 244l. and upwards. The whole is of wainſcot, the canopy and its ornaments raiſed very high on ſix fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper impoſts, and makes a very grand appearance; at the right hand of it is the ſeat or pew for the archdeacon. This ſeat, as well as the throne, is ſituated, as the former ones had been, in that part of the choir called the *preſbiterium*, or chancel, which is diſtinguiſhed from the lower part by the two ſteps above-mentioned, reaching from ſide to ſide; the middle ſtone of the lower one, having a ſemicircular projection, in which is a ſquare cavity, now filled up, in which the ſtand was formerly fixed, on which laid the precentor's book when he performed the ſervice of the choir, before the reformation.°

Weſtward of theſe ſteps the pavement of the choir is of grey marble, in ſmall ſquares; but eaſtward to the altar rail it is laid with large ſlabs of a very different kind of ſtone, a ſpecimen of which, being a poliſhed piece of this kind of marble laid as a tablet or ſhelf againſt the wall, appears near the northern entrance into the choir, perhaps placed there to lay a book on. This piece has ſo much the appearance of the grain of wood, that it has been judged by ſome to be a petrifaction; but when the new pavement of marble was laid at the altar, and many ſtones of this kind were taken up to make room for it, this notion

° Theſe ſteps, when the above alterations and improvements were made, were removed a little more towards the eaſt, as they remain at preſent; in the doing of which, numbers of pieces of lead, which had ſeemingly been melted, were found under the ſtones, ſuppoſed by Mr. Goſtling to be ſome of the lead, which being melted, fell down from the roof of the church, when the choir was burnt down in 1174, and had made its way, through the extreme heat of the fire, into the joints of the pavement.

appeared to be a miſtaken one, and many of them were found capable of a poliſh, little inferior to agate, the edges in curious ſtrata and the tops of them beautifully clouded. The connoiſſeurs have called them by different names; ſome, antique alabaſter agate; others, the Sicilian, and the Egyptian agate, and Dr. Pocock, the oriental traveller, *diaſpro fiorito*, the flowered jaſpar.

In the middle ſpace of the choir, for the illuminating of it on Sundays and feſtivals, there hang two handſome braſs ſconces, of twenty four lights each; that towards the weſt has on it the arms of *Aucher*, impaling *Hewytt*, being the gift of Sir Anthony Aucher, bart. of Biſhopſborne, who died in 1692. The other has on it the arms of *Teniſon*, and this inſcription: *the gift of Dr. Edward Teniſon, archdeacon of Carmarthen, anno dom.* MDCCXXVI.[p]

The aſcent to the altar is by a flight of ſix ſteps, reaching from ſide to ſide within the altar-rails, the height of which has a fine and noble effect.

The preſent altar-piece was erected ſoon after the year 1729, from a deſign of Sir James Burrough before-mentioned; it is of the Corinthian order, very loſty and well executed, and makes a very grand and magnificent appearance; the expence of it was defrayed out of a legacy of 500l. left in 1729, by the will of Dr. John Grandorge, to be laid out on the church, and was afterwards employed to this purpoſe. At the ſame time, a handſome wainſcotting was carried on from the altar-piece to the two ſide doors of the choir, in a taſte deſigned to diſtinguiſh this part, being the *preſbyterium*, or chancel, from the reſt of the choir.

To this beneſaction, another of 200l. was added in 1732, from which a new pavement of black and white

[p] Dr. Teniſon was a prebendary of this church at that time, and was afterwards biſhop of Oſſory in Ireland.

marble,

marble, in a fancied pattern, was made, beginning at the altar-rail, which is of wainſcot with baluſtrades handſomely carved; at ſix or ſeven feet from which was carried on the noble flight of ſteps of veined white marble, reaching the whole breadth of the place; above theſe the pavement is continued in a pattern ſuitable to that below them, over the whole flat ſpace on which the altar ſtands, being of the breadth of near twenty feet.

On the front of the upper ſtep, the memory of the donor of this pavement is recorded by this inſcription, *In honorem* DEI *hoc pavimentum* LEGAVIT DOROTHEA NIXON, 1732; to this her executor, Mr. Randolph, was a contributor.[q]

In the centre of the above ſkreen, between the pillars, is a circular arch in the wainſcot, which was filled up as a blank ſpace. This was afterwards ornamented with a large piece of crimſon velvet, in a carved and gilt frame, placed in it over the altar, from a gift of archbiſhop Herring of 50l. to be laid out on the church; ſince which a ſtill further improvement has been made to this ſkreen, which has a very beautiful effect, by laying open this part of it and filling it with plate glaſs, framed in copper, gilt; by which means there is a fine proſpective view through it, quite from the weſtern extremity of the church, of the eaſtern part of it, being the Trinity chapel, with the circular pillars round it, and the ſeveral tombs between them, terminated by Becket's crown, and the fine painted windows at the eaſtern extremity of the whole. The former altar-piece, which was in the gothic taſte, richly

[q] Mrs. Nixon was the widow of Dr. Thomas Nixon, prebendary of this church; ſhe died in 1731, and was buried in the body of it. Mr. Herbert Randolph, her nephew, to whoſe diſpoſal her legacy, given in the codicil to her will, was left, determined to have it a diſtinct expence, and to compleat it himſelf if his aunt's money ſhould fall ſhort of it; this proved to be the caſe, and the finiſhing of it coſt him 30l.

carved and ornamented, of the colours of blue and gold, now forms the back part of the preſent new ſkreen.[r]

The altar itſelf is of wainſcot, being, except when the ſacrament is adminiſtered, very plain and undreſſed, having on it only a crimſon velvet cloth and cuſhions, fringed with a gold border; a preſent made to the church, as was the furniture of the archbiſhop's throne, the dean's and the vice-dean's ſtalls, by queen Mary, wife of king William III. when ſhe viſited this church; but on a Sunday, when this altar is dreſſed up for the ſacrament, and covered with its coſtly and ſplendid ſervice of rich plate;[s] it has, though perhaps, and indeed moſt

[r] There was once a large ſun or glory, gilded, having in the middle the letters I. H. S. ſet up on high, ſupported by cherubims with expanded wings, painted and gilt, over this ſcreen of the altar, but taken down, becauſe it gave offence, long before the ſkreen was removed, but when, is not known; it now lies in the ſmall chapel on the ſide of king Henry IV.'s tomb. It has already been obſerved from Gervas, that at the eaſt corner of the high altar, were fixed two pillars of wood, beautified with ſilver and gold, upon which was laid a beam adorned with gold, upon which were placed the glory *(Majeſtas Dei)* the images of St. Dunſtan and St. Alphage, and ſeven cheſts or coffers, overlaid with gold, full of the relics of many ſaints. The above cannot poſſibly be the glory which Gervas mentions, and have laid here ever ſince the reformation.

[s] One piece of the church plate is a beautiful cup adorned with the figures of a lion and a horſe, being the ſupporters of the duke of Norfolk's arms, and of a talbot, the earl of Shrewſbury's. with this inſcription under the foot of it: *Thomas Howardus Jeneriſs: Mag. Brit. regis ad Cæſarem legatus hac tranſiens 7 Aprilis*, 1636. *Votivum hunc callicem Deo Opt. Max. humilime obtulit, altariq; hujus eccleſiæ Cathedralis ſacrandum reliquit.* This ſhews it to have been the votive gift of Thomas Howard, then earl of Arundel, who married the daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, ambaſſador from king Charles I. to the Emperor, on his paſſage through this city at the time above-mentioned. This chalice or cup is very elegantly finiſhed, and probably had a cover equally ſo, but this part of it has long ſince been miſſing.

In

moſt likely far inferior to its former ſtate before-mentioned, before the reformation; an appearance of grandeur and magnificence that blots from the mind, as far as poſſible, a regret for its having been bereaved of its former ornaments.

Behind this ſkreen of the high altar, after the further aſcent of ſeveral ſteps, is the chapel of the Trinity, where there is a circle of tombs of royal and illuſtrious perſons; and adjoining the north wall over againſt the monument of king Henry IV. and his queen, is the ſmall elegant chapel, built for a chantry for two prieſts to celebrate for his ſoul according to his will, ſoon after his burial, about the year 1412; in the centre of this chapel of the Trinity was once the moſt glorious ſight throughout the whole church, namely, the ſhrine of St. Thomas the Martyr. According to Eraſmus, it was a cover of wood, which incloſed a coffin of gold, which when drawn up by ropes and pullies, diſcovered an invaluable treaſure, gold being the meaneſt thing to be ſeen there; all ſhined and glittered with the rareſt and moſt precious jewels of an extraordinary bigneſs, ſome being larger than a gooſe's egg; when this ſight was ſhewn, the prior, who was always preſent, touched every jewel with a white wand, one by one, telling the name, the value and the donor of it;[t] but this place, as well as the other parts of the church, was deſpoiled of all its riches and ornaments at the reformation, in

In 1756, there was received from the executors of Philip Boſtock Weſton, eſq. of Boſtock, in Berkſhire, in purſuance of his will, dated in 1727, the legacy of forty marcs (26l. 3s. 4d.) to be laid out in buying plate for the altar of this church, with which two very handſome patens of ſilver gilt, for the ſacramental bread were bought; at the ſame time all the reſt of the plate (except the two great candleſticks) was new gilt; which altogether make a very handſome and ſplendid appearance.

[t] Eraſmi Colloq. *Peregrinatio Religionis Ergó.* See Battely's Somner, p. 125.

king Henry VIII.'s reign.[u] Beyond this chapel is the vertex of the whole building, called Becket's crown, in which, ſays Eraſmus, was to be ſeen the whole face of the bleſſed martyr,[w] ſet in gold and adorned with many jewels, which have all, as well as the altar on which it lay, been long ſince removed. This part of the building or chapel, as it might be called, was to the intent of the firſt founders of it compleat, when built as high as the vaulting over the firſt range of windows in it. The monks at the time of the diſſolution were going on, in honour of St. Thomas, to advance this building ſtill higher, and had compleated another ſtory or range of windows above theſe, and the half way of thoſe for another above them;[x] but their fall at that time put an end to their further progreſs in the work, in which unfiniſhed ſtate it continued till of very late years, when the upper imperfect part was taken down in 1748, the expence being paid out of part of a benefaction given by Captain Humphry Pudner, of this city, and a kind of battlements placed on the top of it, but of ſo uncouth a form, that it is now nearly as great a

[u] The pavement in this chapel, round the place where the above ſhrine once ſtood, has many circular ſtones laid in it, with figures very rudely deſigned and executed, of the ſigns of the Zodiac and other fancies of the workmen, and beſides theſe, a curious and beautiful Moſaic, which having ſuffered much by the ſuperſtition of ſome, and the deſtructive curioſity of others, was ſome years ſince in part repaired.

[w] This plainly contradicts what Mr. Somner tells us from Stow's Annals of king Henry VIII. viz. that when by order of lord Cromwell, Becket's bones were taken out of the iron cheſt, which contained them, in order to burn them to aſhes; the ſcull and all, with the piece which had been cut out of it, laid in the wound, was there found in it. But this latter part of them is ſaid to have been placed on this altar, and to be that which is as above taken notice of by Eraſmus.

[x] Two large newel ſtaircaſes of ſtone, in the inſide of this chapel, lead up to the top of this building, and were probably intended, beſides leading to the ſeveral ſtories, to end at two handſome ſpires or turrets.

blemiſh

blemiſh and eyeſore as it was before in its former unfiniſhed ſtate.

THE ISLES on each ſide of the choir, with the buildings contingent to them, are all that remain undeſcribed of this church. The outſide walls of theſe iſles ſeem by all appearance to have been thoſe which remained unhurt by the fire which deſtroyed this church in the year 1174, anno 20 Henry II. and to have been altered, as far as poſſible, to the purpoſe of the new building; in the middle of them are two croſs iſles, with two circular porticos on the eaſtern ſide of each; theſe have all been chapels, and have had altars in them; ſome appearances on the walls of their having been ſo, are ſtill to be ſeen. In the north portico of the north wing, was the altar of St. Martin, and in the window over it there ſtill remains his figure on horſeback, cutting off part of his cloak to cover a naked beggar; at the end of this wing the range of ſmall arches and marble pillars make a like number of ſtalls, like thoſe in the chapter-houſe, only more diminutive, having a bench of ſtone covered with boards, to ſit on, all along it; one of theſe ſtalls, being that at the eaſt end, is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by being raiſed a ſtep higher, and boarded at the back and ſides, ſo as to form an armed chair; ſuch a bench is alſo on the weſt ſide of this wing, anſwering that in the oppoſite croſs iſle. Above theſe croſs iſles are two towers, with pointed turrets, the one dedicated to St. Andrew, the other to St. Anſelm; theſe have much ornamental carve work on them, with many ſmall pillars and interſected arches over them, and are ſeemingly as antient as any part of the church.

Above the ſouthern tower is a ſmall chapel, called St. Anſelm's chapel likewiſe, the monuments in all which, together with thoſe in the other parts of the church, will be mentioned together hereafter. Before St. Anſelm's burial in it, this chapel appears to have been known by the name of St. Peter and St. Paul;

the great ſouth window of which was new made in the year 1336, at the charge of 42l. 17s. 2d.[y]

Over this chapel is a room, a cloſet to which has a window looking into the choir with an iron grate; the only conjecture for the uſe of it ſeems to be, that it was made uſe of as a place of confinement for ſuch monks as had committed irregularities; the grated window towards the choir, as there was a view of the high altar from it, ſeems to have been made that thoſe confined here might be eye witneſſes of thoſe ſacred ſolemnities, which they were excluded from joining in, and might from it have a view of the elevation of the hoſt.[z]

At this chapel may be ſeen how the eaſt end of the old church began to contract itſelf towards the circular form, in which it was finiſhed, and eſpecially at the aſcent to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was added after the fire, and begins at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from hence.

At the upper end of the north iſle, on the north ſide, is a new built room, called the audit-room, to which the dean and chapter adjourn after having firſt begun their chapter annually in the antient chapter-houſe of the priory, and where they hold their audits and tranſact their other occaſional buſineſs; adjoining to this is an antient room built of ſtone and vaulted at top, now called the treaſury, formerly the great armory, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the vault called the leſſer armory, under the high altar; in the former all the antient charters and records of the church are kept, in

[y] Battely, part ii. p. 25; and the particulars of the expence of it, appendix, ibid. No 1.[b]

[z] The room is pretty large, and has light enough. It has a chimney and an oven; ſo it ſhould ſeem, that thoſe confined here were to dreſs ſuch proviſions for themſelves, as the convent was pleaſed to allow them; from this room there is a door into a platform, for them to have the benefit of the freſh air and exerciſe.

large

large wooden lockers, made in the ſhape of copes, in which, as we may no doubt judge from thence, thoſe ſort of veſtments were formerly kept. The adjoining room, of like conſtruction, is now called the veſtry, being made uſe of for ſuch purpoſes when the dean and prebendaries meet to robe and unrobe before and after divine ſervice, but formerly the ſacriſty.[a] Eraſmus, on being led to this room exclaims, Good God! what an incredible number of rich embroidered veſtments of ſilk and velvet, was to be ſeen there! How many candleſticks of gold! There we ſaw the paſtoral ſtaff of St. Thomas. It ſeemed to be a cane covered over with a thin plate of ſilver, very light, plain, and no longer than to reach from the ground to the girdle."[b]

There are very few parts of this church, in which the windows have not been adorned in the moſt coſtly and beautiful manner with painted glaſs; and as this art became more and more known, we may well ſuppoſe, the monks, who ſpared no expence in embelliſhing their church by all the means they could think of, embraced this opportunity likewiſe of adding from time to time to the richneſs and grandeur of it; and although many of theſe windows have been totally deſtroyed, and others much defaced, yet there are ſtill ſufficient remaining to make us regret thoſe loſt, and

[a] The veſtry-room was the old chapel of St. Andrew, adjoining to which on the north ſide is the treaſury; over theſe are ſeveral rooms, ſome of which have chimnies in them, probably for the melting of the wax, lead and ſuch other like uſes that required the heat of fire. The audit room, weſtward from the veſtry, was built about ſeventy years ſince, in the room of the antient one; in this room was a portrait of the founder of the preſent eſtabliſhment, Henry VIII. and of Charles I both lately removed; and there is one of Dr. Lyndford Caryl, deceaſed, late maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge, and a prebendary of this church, a perſon to whom the body is much indebted for his indefatigable care and induſtry in the regulation and improvement of their eſtates.

[b] Eraſmi Colloq; ut ſupra. Battely's Somner, p, 93.

to

to convince us of the beautiful and grand appearance the whole muſt have made when in compleat preſervation; thoſe ſtill remaining are not a few, and are deſervedly admired for the richneſs and brilliancy of their colours, and the variety and elegance of the Moſaic grounds and borders of them.

The buildings on the north ſide of the church have, in ſome meaſure, preſerved the windows there from that deſtruction which thoſe on the ſouth have ſuffered from a miſchievous enmity to whatever could be come at, either beautiful or elegant, in this church, from an idea of its being the remnant of popery and ſuperſtition, and that the deſtruction of it was a meritorious ſervice to Proteſtantiſm. The deſigners of theſe windows, to ſhew the luxuriance of their fancies, formed their hiſtorical pieces in ſmall portions, fitted to the iron framings of ſuch various patterns, that hardly any two windows were alike.

Mr. Somner has given us an account of the ſubjects and inſcriptions round the pictures of twelve of them; the principal remains of which have been collected and put together in the two, near the door of the former organ loft in the north iſle, making two beautiful compleat windows of the larger ſize. Theſe appear to have been in the ſame ſtile of painting with thoſe in Becket's chapel.

The choice of ſubjects for the painter was made, by collecting two or three hiſtories in ſcripture, in which it was thought there was ſome typical reſemblance; or by annexing ſome allegorical picture to ſome one hiſtorical; and accordingly the inſcription under or about a picture, does not always belong to that, but in part or on the whole to thoſe which correſpond with it.[c]

The

[c] The figures in both theſe windows have been thought worth obſerving, on account of the reſemblance, which the drapery of the figures bears to that in the famous hangings ſaid to have been embroidered by the ſiſter of William the Conqueror,

The uppermoſt range of windows in that additional height, which was given to the eaſtern parts of this church after the fire in 1174, are in a different ſtile from thoſe already mentioned; theſe contain two figures only in each of them, of a large ſize; in thoſe the figures are ſmall and the compartments numerous.—The range of theſe begins over the north ſide of the choir, and runs from the north-eaſtern corners of the great tower round the croſs iſles and the Trinity chapel, and back again to the great tower on its ſouth-eaſtern corner; the ſubject of them ſeems to be the genealogy of our bleſſed Saviour. The upper half of the firſt window, beginning at the north-weſt corner of the choir, is quite defaced; probably it had a figure repreſenting the Almighty, which occaſioned its demolition; the lower has the figure of Adam in his huſbandry work, with his name to it. Several of the reſt are without figures, and ſome with carpet patterns of moſt beautiful colours; but where any are remaining, the ſtile in which they are drawn, and the thrones on which they are placed, much reſemble thoſe of the kings, on the reverſe of their earlieſt royal ſeals; they are in number forty-nine in the whole, including two large circular windows at the end of the two croſs iſles or wings.[d] The upper range of windows in the weſtern part of both iſles, having been entirely demoliſhed, have been ſince filled up with fragments from other places, and however beautiful the colours may be, there is no making out what they are intended to

queror, and perhaps ſtill preſerved at Bayeux, in Normandy; of which prints have been given by Montfaucon, in France, and Dr. Ducarel and others in England; and theſe we may ſuppoſe to have been the dreſs of the times. Mr. Goſtling, p. 314, has given the ſubject of ſcripture hiſtory, in each of theſe pictures, with the inſcriptions under them.

[d] Mr. Goſtling has given a particular deſcription of all theſe windows, with a ſcheme annexed for the better underſtanding of it. See his Walk, p. 324 et ſeq.

repreſent

repreſent; the lower range of windows in the croſs iſles have only borders round them, with ſome few coats of arms interſperſed; among theſe in the north wing are two modern ones of dean Nevil, with its quarterings, and of archdeacon Kingſley.

The range of large windows in the Trinity chapel and in Becket's crown, appears by the remains of them to have been finely painted; they were deſigned to repreſent the paſſion of St. Thomas, with the ſtory of his miracles. The figures are ſmall, and ſo are the pannels that contain them, which with the iron work fitted to them, are contrived with a ſtill greater variety of patterns than thoſe hitherto mentioned, though much of the painted glaſs, eſpecially on the north ſide of this chapel, is ſtill remaining, yet great part has been deſtroyed; and though the windows in Becket's crown appear at a little diſtance entire, yet they have ſuffered in many places and have been but very aukwardly mended.

To proceed now to the windows in the weſtern part of the church; the great window over the weſtern entrance into the nave, was made in the latter part of the reign of king Richard II. anno 1400; it is in the gothic ſtile, quite different in taſte from thoſe abovementioned, being mitred at top and very large, with abundance of compartments in ſeveral ſtories or ſtages, one above another, divided by jambs of ſtone work, and each finiſhed at top in form of the niches of that order.

The uppermoſt ſtage or compartment, which is cloſe under the point of the mitred arch, contains the arms of king Richard II. who having choſen Edward the Confeſſor for his patron, impaled his coat. The ſecond range contains ſix ſmall figures between the arms of his firſt wife, on the north, and thoſe of his ſecond on the ſouth. The third ſtage has ten ſaints. The fourth has twelve ſaints, with a youth kneeling and cenſing

cenſing on the ſouth ſide, and another kneeling figure on the north. Below theſe in the uppermoſt range of the large compartments, are ſeven large figures of our kings ſtanding under gothic nitches, very highly wrought; they are bearded, have open crowns on their heads, and ſwords or ſceptres in their right hands. They repreſented Canute, Edward the Confeſſor, Harold, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, king Henry I. and Stephen. They have ſuffered much, and have been patched up again; and each had his name under him in the old black letter, of which there are very little remains.

The tops of the canopies are all that are left of the fourteen niches, of which the two next ſtages conſiſt. The workmanſhip of this window is much inferior to thoſe which have been already mentioned, nor are the colours near ſo rich and beautiful.

The compartments of the windows in both ranges on the ſides of the nave, have each a ſlender border, of no meaning and as little beauty; in the midſt of each throughout the whole, is a ſhield of arms. The two large windows in the lower north and ſouth wings have already been mentioned, the one being the coſtly gift of king Edward IV. the other a late collection of painted glaſs of various ſubjects, no ways relating one to the other, taken principally from different parts of the church.

The eaſtern window in the dean's chapel, beſides ſome ſhields of arms of the family of Bourchier, is diapered *with an oak leaf between two acorns*, and *Bourchier's knots*; and in the upper part are impannelled in rounds *a golden falcon, volant*. In the eaſtern window of St. Michael's chapel, in the oppoſite wing, is in ſimilar rounds, the deviſe of Margaret Holand, whoſe magnificent monument, erected by herſelf, is in the middle of this chapel, being *a white hind couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree*, the device of her grandmother Joan, counteſs of Kent, wife

wife of Edward the black prince, and mother of king Richard II. Another device in the ſame window is *a white greyhound, couchant, gorged with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree.* The other parts of the window are filled with ſcrolls containing the words *A Jhu Mercy*, in old Engliſh letters. Theſe are all the windows worth notice throughout this church, the others having in them either ſmall fragments of painted glaſs, or pieces put together by way of patchwork, without any relation to each other, and as ſuch of no account.

THE NUMBER *of altars* in this church, as well above as in the undercroft, before the reformation, was very conſiderable, amounting at leaſt to thirty-eight, in different parts of it. This appears to have originated from a cuſtom which ſeems to have come from undefiled Chriſtianity, of burying the remains of the bodies of eminent ſaints, eſpecially martyrs, under thoſe ſtones upon which the euchariſt was celebrated;[c] the firſt and true intent of which was, to preſerve a due reverence for the memories of the ſaints; even in this church it is to be remembered, that in early days the head of St. Swithin was incloſed in one altar; the head of St. Furſcus in another, and the head of St. Auſtroberta in a third altar; that an altar was built as a repoſitory for the body of St. Wilfred, and another altar was erected at the tomb of St. Dunſtan; but ſuperſtition in proceſs of time tranſgreſſed all bounds of honour and reſpect due to the memory and relics of holy perſons, by framing litanies, ſupplications and prayers to the ſaints for the ſake of their merits, and by erecting numbers of altars furniſhed with relics, which were ſtrong invitations to every one to bring their oblations to thoſe altars.

Hence a ſuperfluity of altars abounded in great churches, but notwithſtanding this, there ſtill was a regard to unity, for there was one altar called the high

[c] Thorndike, Epiſt. p. 254. Battely, pt. ii. p. 25.

or

or chief altar, to which the reſt were ſubordinate; at this altar the public maſs was daily celebrated, at the other altars private maſſes were occaſionally performed. All theſe ſuperfluous altars were aboliſhed at the reformation, and according to the primitive rule, the high altar alone was left, at which the ſacred myſteries of religion have ever ſince, and are now celebrated free from all abuſes of ſuperſtition.

Thoſe which have been demoliſhed, have been moſt of them mentioned in the deſcription of this church, in the former pages of this book, as have the ſeveral places where they ſtood, and the reſpective ſaints to whom they were dedicated.

The MEASUREMENT of the whole building of this cathedral, is as follows:

	Feet.
Length from the eaſt to weſt within ſide	514
Length of the choir - - -	180
Breadth of the choir from pillar to pillar	40
Length of the nave to the foot of the ſteps	178
From thence to the ſkreen at the entrance of the choir - - -	36
Breadth of the nave and ſide iſles - -	71
Height of it to the vaulted roof -	80
Lower croſs iſles from north to ſouth in length	124
Upper croſs iſles from north to ſouth -	154
Height of the Oxford ſteeple - -	130
Height of the Arundel ſteeple -	100
Height of the ſpire formerly on it -	100
Height of the great tower, called Bell Harry tower - - -	235
Height of the great tower within to the vaulting - - -	130
Area of the great tower -	35 by 35
Vaulting of the choir from the pavement	71
Vaulting of the chapel behind the altar -	58
Square of the cloyſters - -	134

THE ACCOUNT of MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES, throughout this church, has been purpoſely reſerved to mention them in this place altogether, that the deſcription of the fabric might not be interrupted by the recital of ſuch a number of them; many of them in the nave

nave and martyrdom had been curiouſly and richly inlaid with ornaments and inſcriptions on braſs, but all of them have been long ſince defaced and the braſſes purloined from them.

Mention has been made before, that on the new paving of the nave a few years ago, the ſeveral graveſtones and tombs in it were removed elſewhere;[f] the antient ones, eſpecially of the archbiſhops and the priors, to make good the pavement of the ſermon-houſe, and the modern ones to the lower ſouth wing or croſs iſle. For the inſcriptions on the ſeveral braſſes throughout this church, we are principally indebted to Weever and Somner, as we are to Battely and Dart for the later memorials, each of whom have reſpectively preſerved the memory of ſuch as remained in their times;[g] from them we learn that of thoſe in the nave the lowermoſt graveſtone in the middle ſpace being one of a much larger ſize than uſual, having been richly inlaid with braſs, with the portrait of a biſhop in his robes, and an inſcription likewiſe, was for John Bokingham, biſhop of Lincoln, who died in king Richard II.'s reign, about the year 1397, having reſigned his biſhopric and become a monk of this priory, where he died.[h]

Some

[f] On ſearching the graves and moving the remains of thoſe antiently buried in this nave, for new making of the ground to lay the preſent new pavement on, it was then found that this was not the firſt time theſe depoſitories of the dead had been diſturbed, for every coffin and grave had been opened and ranſacked, moſt probably in the time of the great rebellion, by the Puritans, partly out of enmity to the place, but principally in ſearch of whatever of value might have been depoſited in them.

[g] See Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 234. Batt. Somn. appendix, No. xxxii.

[h] He was in that reign keeper of the privy ſeal, and afterwards biſhop of Lincoln, whence, in 1397, pope Boniface IX. bearing him ſome grudge, tranſlated him by force to Litchfield, a biſhopric of much interior value, which he refuſed to accept, and

Some little diſtance higher was an inſcription in French, with the figure of a knight in armour, and ſhields of arms, for Sir William Septvans, who died in 1407.[1] Near it was an inſcription in Latin, with the figures of a knight and his wife, with their ſhields of arms, for Sir William Septvans, who died anno 1448, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Peche, and theſe verſes,

Sum quod eris, volui quod vis, credens quaſi credis.
Vivere forte diu, mox ruo morte ſpecu
Ceſſi quo neſcis, nec quomodo, quando ſequeris.
Hinc ſimul in cœlis ut ſimus quoque preceris.

Not far from thence an inſcription in Latin, with a figure of a man and ſhield of arms, for Odomar Heng-

and chuſing rather a retired monaſtic courſe of life, he became a monk of this church, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, living here 24 weeks at his own coſts, and dying in the prior's lodgings, called the Maſter Honours. By his will he gave ſeveral legacies, viz. to the church, to the prior Thomas Chillenden, and to every monk. He appointed that 100 pence ſhould be given to 100 poor people, to every one a penny annually, on the anniverſary of his death, for ever; he appointed the above prior his executor, who out of his goods, which were ſold, purchaſed ornaments and veſtments for this church, to the value of 240l. the particulars of which are recited in the obituary. He appointed to be buried towards the lower end of the nave of this church, having made an agreement, as appears by the records of it, with the prior and convent, to build him with all convenient ſpeed, a chantry chapel near his ſepulture, but it is not known whereabouts. See pat. 1 Henry IV. p. v. m xxvi. When the preſent new pavement was made, his ſkeleton was found entire, but nothing elſe, nor any part of his coffin remaining. William Haukyn, chaplain of the chapel of John Bokyngham, died in 1468; and Robert Barton, another of the chaplains, in 1488, and deſired to be buried in the place where the reſt of the chaplains were uſually buried.

[1] This Sir William Septvans, ſays Weever, p. 234, ſerved in the wars of France under king Edward III. It appears by his will in the conſiſtory court of Canterbury, that his reſidence was at Milton, near Canterbury, and that which was very remarkable, he gave manumiſſion to divers of his ſlaves and natives.

ham, eſq. who died in 1411.[k] Nearer the ſouth ſide an inſcription in Latin on a large grey ſtone, with the figure of a knight and his ſhields of arms, for the moſt noble Sir John Guildford, one of the counſellors of Henry VII. He died anno 8 Henry VII. 1493.

Near the above an inſcription in Latin, with the figures of a man in long robes, and a woman and ſhields of arms, for William Bruchelle, *ſive* Brenchley, formerly juſtice of the common pleas, who died in Holborne, in the ſuburb of London, in 1446, and Joane his wife, who died in 1453.[l]

Not far from the above, an inſcription in Engliſh, and figure of a man in a long gown, for Edm. Haut, eſq. who died in 1488.

Nearer the north ſide, an inſcription and figure of a knight with ſhields of arms, as follows:

Thomas Fogge, jacet hic, jacet hic ſua ſponſa Johanna,
Sint celo cives per te Deus hos et Oſanna;
Regni Protector Francos Britones ſuperavit
Nobilium rector ſicuti Leo Caſtra predavit
Et quoq, Militiam ſic pro patria peramavit
Ad ſumman patriam deus hunc ab agone vocavit.[m]

In

[k] Weever ſays, he dwelt at Cowſted in Stockbury.

[l] See an account before of the chantry chapel, built for him, adjoining the ſouth ſide of the nave, not far from his place of burial, afterwards called dean Nevil's chapel. By his will he gave to the fabric of this church 100l.

[m] By his will in the conſiſtory court of Canterbury, anno 1407, he gave ten marcs to the work of this church; and it is recorded in the obituary, that Sir Thomas Fogge gave 20l. ſterling, towards the new chapter-houſe; and his wife gave 20d. to each monk in the convent. She was deſcended from the royal blood of the kings of England, being daughter of Sir Stephen de Valence, who was deſcended from William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, half brother by the mother to king Henry III.—She died July 8, 1425.

The ſhield of arms of this Sir Thomas Fogge, carved and painted on wood, hung till of late on the pillar of the nave, next his place of burial. William Fogg, gent. of St. Elphe, was buried

In the north iſle of the nave was an inſcription in Latin, and the figure of a prieſt in his long robes, for Maſter Richard Willeford, once chaplain of the chantry of Arundell, who died in 1520. Another for Robert Clifford, eſq. brother to Richard Clifford, biſhop of London, who died in 1422; and another for Sir William Arundell, juſtice of our lord the king.

At the upper end of the nave, between the pillars, were three large handſome raiſed tombs of Petworth marble, all richly inlaid with braſſes; the one on the north ſide having had the portrait of an archbiſhop in his pontifical dreſs, for archbiſhop Iſlip, who died in 1366; the lower one on the ſouth ſide having a like portraiture and ornaments on it, for archbiſhop Wittleſey, who died in 1374. The tomb above this laſt, having had an inſcription and portraits of a man in long robes, and a woman, for William Lovelace, ſergeant at law, and high ſteward of the liberties of Chriſt-church, and of Anne his firſt wife; he died anno 1576.

At the upper end of the middle ſpace near the ſteps leading to the choir, there were ſeveral large grave-ſtones of marble, which had been laid over priors of this church, and two over archbiſhops, as appeared by the marks remaining on them, each having been richly ornamented with braſſes, having their portraits in their pontifical habits, ſhields of arms, &c.[n]

ried here in 1525; and as by his will he expreſſes it, near his anceſtors. He gave by it to the bell-ringers of Chriſt-church, for the pele, and for the making of his poole 3s. 4d. He left an infant ſon Francis by Katherine his wife.

[n] It may be obſerved, that the grave-ſtones of the priors are eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the archbiſhops, though their mitres, robes, &c. from the marks on them where the braſs was formerly inlaid, plainly appear to have been ſimilar; thoſe of the latter, having in their hands *a ſtaff, with a plain croſs, formee*, at the top; whereas thoſe of the former had in theirs, *a paſtoral ſtaff, with an ornamented crook*. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. ſays, "theſe high tumbs of biſhops be in the body of the church, *Simon Iſelepe, Whiteleſey, Arundel*."

Weever mentions [o] a monument erected here to the memory of that valiant knight Sir William Molineux, of Seſton, in Lancaſhire, who at the battle of Nauarret in Spain, was made knight banneret by Edward the black prince, anno 1367, under whoſe command he ſerved likewiſe for a long time in the wars of France, whence returning home, he died in Canterbury, anno 1372, and was buried here; but even the place where the monument ſtood has been long ſince unknown.

John Monins, eſq. of Swanton, by his will proved in 1568, directed to be buried in the pariſh church of Walderſhare, and that there ſhould be beſtowed towards the rearing of a convenient tomb of ſtone, in the ſheere church of this county, as a monument of him, the ſum of 100 marcs.

Somner mentions ſeveral graveſtones in the nave of this church, the particular places of which are unknown; theſe were of the prebendaries Myllys and Gardiner, formerly monks of this priory, and named prebendaries in the foundation charter of this church; of Thomas Hoo the younger, of Canterbury, anno 1407; of alderman Dobbs, anno 1580; of the lady Crook, wife of Sir Gerard Crook, anno 1579; beſides which, he ſays, there were ſeveral others, which being moſtly of mean and obſcure perſons, he did not think them worthy to mention.

To the above may be added, the memorials on graveſtones of Adrian Saravia, prebendary of this church, and his firſt wife Catherine D'Alliz; he died in 1612; his monument will be mentioned hereafter; of John Sandford, prebendary, who died in 1629; of one for Nicholas, John and Nicholas Sympſon, grandfather, father and ſon; the firſt and the laſt of them both S. T. P. and prebendaries of this church; the one died 1630; the other in 1609. The ſon being

[o] See Funeral Monuments, p. 234.

bred

bred a merchant, on the raging of the civil war, retired into the country, where he died in 1680.

Dart has added theſe more modern ones, ſince defaced, and removed with the others. In the ſouth iſle, before the chapel door of the Nevils, ſurrounded by antient defaced graveſtones, a blue one for Jacob de Prez, D. D. obt. 1717. Some graveſtones over ſeveral children of Herbert Randolph, eſq. and one for Elizabeth, daughter of John Beſt, eſq. and widow of Herbert Randolph, eſq. obt. 1697.

In the north iſle a ſtone and inſcription for the three daughters of Dr. Thomas Green, archdeacon and prebendary; another for Sarah, wife of Matthew Griffith, D. D. chaplain to king Charles I. and daughter of Richard Smith, D. D. chaplain to queen Anne; one for Walter Knight, A. M. miniſter of the goſpel, afternoon lecturer on the Lord's day, in this place; another for Robert, ſon of Robert, the only ſon ſurviving of Dr. Iſaac Bargrave, late dean of Canterbury, obt. 1659, æt. five years, and lies amidſt the aſhes of his father, brothers John, Iſaac and Henry, and his ſiſter Jane.

Farewell, ſweet boy, and farewell all in thee,
Bleſt parents can in their beſt children ſee;
Thy life to wooe us unto heaven was lent us,
Thy death to wean us from the world is ſent us.

Alſo for Iſaac Bargrave, his brother, obt. 1663. Memorials for ſeveral of the family of Sprakeling; one for Dr. John Aucher, prebendary, obt. 1700; for Nicholas Wooton, organiſt, obt. 1700; for Francis Barton, eſq. obt. 1639; for John, ſon of Chriſtopher Allen, gent. of Borden, obt. . . . In the middle ſpace, a graveſtone for Nathaniel Herring, eſq a native of Jamaica, obt. 1716; for Theodorus Beacon, M. D. and his unmarried daughter Elizabeth; he died in 1729.

The modern graveſtones, of later date, which were removed to the ſouth croſs iſle, were moſtly in memory of the ſeveral prebendaries and of their families; the former of which will be taken notice of in the account of them, in the further part of this work hereafter.

There are ſome few mural tablets againſt the ſides of the nave, viz. againſt the north wall for Thomas Sturman, auditor of this church, who died in 1632, which being almoſt obliterated, was replaced by Dr. John Bargrave, vice-dean, in 1679; for Orlando Gibbons, of Cambridge, organiſt of the royal chapel to king Charles I. who came to Canterbury, to attend the ſolemnity of that prince's marriage with queen Henrietta Maria, but died here of the ſmall-pox, on Whitſunday, 1625.[p] The monument has his buſt on it; for Wm. Gardiner, prebendary, obt. 1544;[q] for Adrian Saravia, prebendary; he died in 1612; the inſcription on his graveſtone has been mentioned before; for John Turner, S. T. P. canon of Lincoln, and prebendary of Canterbury; he married Sarah Tucker, a clergyman's daughter in Suffolk; he died in 1720; for Richard Colfe, S. T. P. prebendary, who died in 1613; a very handſome monument for Sir John Boys, having his effigies habited in his doctor's robes, in a reclining poſture, lying on it; he was of the family of Fredville, and was bred to the law, he was ſteward to five archbiſhops of Canterbury; aſſeſſor in the court to three wardens of the five ports, recorder of the city of Canterbury, founder of Jeſus hoſpital in the ſuburbs; he married two wives, firſt, Dorothy Pawley; ſecondly, Jane Walker, but left no child; he died 1612, æt. 77; underneath are the figures of his two wives and of an infant lying in ſwadling cloaths, on a tablet between

[p] See an account of him in Wood's Ath. vol. i. See Faſti, col. 222.

[q] By his will he ordered a ſtone of forty ſhillings value, to be laid over him.

them;

them; at top are his arms between thoſe of his two wives. This monument being much abuſed in the great rebellion, was repaired by his relation Grotius Boys, ſon of Geoffry, of Betſhanger;[r] at a ſmall diſtance is a mural tablet for Dr. Thomas Boys, of Fredville, who married the daughter of Richard Rogers, S. T. P. dean of Canterbury, and ſuffragan to the archbiſhop; and likewiſe for Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Sir William Boys, M. D. great-grandſon of the aforeſaid Thomas Boys; ſhe died in 1722.

Againſt the ſouth wall, an oval tablet of white marble for John Porter, eſq. of Wandſworth, in Surry; he died in 1764; he married Catherine, daughter of lieutenant-general George Sutton, by whom he left one ſon and five daughters; at the top the arms of *Porter, three bells and a canton*, and at bottom *Requieſcat in Pace*;[s] another like tablet for Richard Cope Hopton, eſq. of theſe precincts, who died in 1786; and further an elegant monument of ſculpture, in white marble, executed by Ryſbrack, for John Sympſon, eſq. the only ſurviving ſon of John Sympſon, of

[r] On the removal of the earth for making the new pavement of the nave, the ſtone coffin under this monument was found with the outward ſide of it already broken to pieces; in it were three ſkulls, lying cloſe together at one end, and a number of bones in a heap promiſcuouſly in the middle of it. Under the window, eaſtward, from this monument, there was found lying on the foundation, which about three feet under the ſurface projected like a ſhelf, a ſkeleton, the body of which had been to all appearance richly habited; ſome of the materials of the cloathing remained in ſmall pieces or tatters, ſeemingly a ſtuff of gold tiſſue, aud a piece of a leaden plate, on which could be read ARCHIEP. and the word PRIMAS. ſeemingly very antient; the remaining part of the lead had crumbled away. Theſe, perhaps, were the remains of archbiſhop Theobald, who was buried ſomewhere hereabouts, in the year 1184.

[s] This motto is conſtantly put on all the monuments and graveſtones in this kingdom, of thoſe of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, of which this gentleman was one; ſeemingly from an apprehenſion that their remains might be diſturbed by the Proteſtants.

the profeſſion of the law, the firſt born of Nicholas Sympſon; he ſtudied the liberal arts, and particularly phyſic, at Merton college, Oxford; he died in 1748.

At a little diſtance eaſtward from this monument is an antient one againſt the wall, the letters of which are much defaced by time; at the under part of it there has been ſeemingly the effigies of one or more perſons. The following is the inſcription on it:

He thats impriſoned in this narrow room,
Wer't not for cuſtom needs nor verſe, nor tomb;
Nor can from theſe a memory be lent
To him who muſt be his tombs monument.
And by the virtue of his laſting fame,
Muſt make his tomb live long, not it his name;
For when this gaudy monument is gone,
Children of th' unborn world ſhall ſpy the ſtone
That covers him and to their fellows cry,
Tis' here, tis hereabouts BERKELEY *does lie,*
To build his tomb then, is not thought ſo ſafe
Whoſe virtue muſt outlive his epitaph.[t]

On the outſide of the ſouth wall of the nave, but with a door opening into it till lately, ſtood Nevil's chapel, formerly Brenchley's chantry, and fitted up by dean Nevil, about the year 1600, as a place of burial for himſelf and his relations, as has been already taken notice of before. In this chapel were two handſome monuments; that on the eaſt ſide conſiſted of two compartments; under one arch of it was the effigies of dean Nevill, in his habit, kneeling at a deſk, who was buried here in 1615; under the other arch, that of his brother Alexander Nevill, habited in armour, in the like poſture; he was the eldeſt ſon of Richard Nevill, eſq. by Ann Mantel, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel; he died in 1614; oppoſite was the monument of Richard Nevill, eſq. and Anne his wife, the dean's fa-

[t] In the Prerog. off. Canterbury, I find the will of Robert Berkeley, gent. of Chriſt-church, proved in 1614; but I know not whether it be the ſame above-mentioned.

ther

ther and mother, and Thomas Nevill, his uncle, erected in 1599 by the dean; but the dates of the death and age of the dean, and the age of his brother Alexander, who died in 1614, are on their monument left blanks, as having probably been erected in their lives time, and not inſerted afterwards; Richard Nevill, above-mentioned, was born in Nottinghamſhire, whoſe father and elder brother were Sir Alexander and Sir Anthony Nevill, he ſpent the decline of his life at Canterbury, having married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, and the lady Margaret, (who after Sir Walter's death, married Sir William Hault, and laſtly Sir James Hales) they were all buried in this chapel.*

In the lower ſouth wing or croſs iſle, are ſeveral modern mural monuments, viz. of William Kingſley, archdeacon and prebendary; he died in 1647, and of Damaris his wife, who ſurvived him, and died in October, 1678; another for the famous and learned Meric Caſaubon; both he and his father Iſaac Caſaubon having been canons of this church; he died in 1671; one for John Caſtilion, S. T. P. dean of Rocheſter, and canon of this church, who died in 1688; againſt the principal pillar are two monumental compartments, one for Mrs. Frances Holcombe, wife of Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P. and prebendary, daughter of George Hetherington, gent. of London, and Suſan his wife, of the antient family of Wilmer, in Yorkſhire; of four children ſhe bore, Frances, Samuel and Ann ſurvived; ſhe died in 1725; the other for Samuel Holcombe, S. T. P. above-mentioned; he died in 1761; this monument was erected by his children Samuel Holcombe, A. M. prebendary of Worceſter, and Frances;

* In 1787 the cathedral being new paved, this chapel was removed, when the monuments in taking down were almoſt entirely deſtroyed. The figure of the Dean, and that of his brother which is mutilated, have ſince been placed in the chapel of the Virgin Mary. Of the inſcriptions, that to the memory of the Dean is now the only one remaining perfect, which is placed between the two figures. See Todd's Deans of Canterbury, p. 80.

another

another for Miſs Jane Hardres, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hardres, king's ſerjeant at law, and Philadelphia his wife; ſhe died in 1675.

At the corner between the ſouth door and St. Michael's chapel, is a mural monument for John Battely, S. T. P. rector of Adiſham, and canon and archdeacon of this church and dioceſe; he died in 1708. On the other ſide of the entrance into the above chapel, againſt the corner pillar, is a marble monument of two compartments, for Herbert Randolph, A. M. eldeſt ſon of Herbert Randolph, eſq. of this city, and Mary his wife, daughter of John Caſtilion, dean of Rocheſter. He married Catherine, daughter of Edward Wake, S. T. P. prebendary of this church; and after her death, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Denew, eſq. He was firſt of Chriſt church, in Oxford, and then fellow of All Souls college; afterwards rector of Deal and of Woodchurch, and a ſix preacher of this cathedral.—Dart ſays, that in this iſle were graveſtones for Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hayman, and Thomas their only ſon. She died in 1615; he in 1634; for Mrs. Jane Hamand, reſt obliterated; for . . . Criſp, citizen of London, obt. 1632, æt. 21; for Catherine, widow of Nicholas Drake, eſq. who had by her former huſband, William Kingſley, five ſons and one daughter, deſcended from the Tothills, in Devonſhire, and was the youngeſt of thirty-three children, of William Tothill, and ſurvived them all. She died in 1622. For Jane Anſell, widow, daughter of Robert Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, obt. 1632. Near St. Michael's chapel, for William Belk, S. T. P. prebendary, obt. 1676; for Thomas Belk, S. T. P. prebendary, ſon of the former, obt. 1712. A ſmall ſtone for Urſula Horſmonden, obt. 1682. Theſe graveſtones have all been removed from their places, and have been intermixed with thoſe removed from the nave, on making the new pavement there and placed here, as has been already noticed before.

Adjoining

Adjoining to the eaſt ſide of this iſle, is St. Michael's, otherwiſe called the Somerſet chapel, entirely filled with ſculptured monuments, all which are entire and well preſerved, owing to their not being erected to the memories of churchmen; almoſt a ſure deſtruction to them, in the time of the great rebellion.

In the middle of this chapel is a beautiful and ſumptuous raiſed tomb or monument of alabaſter, on which lie, in full proportion, the effigies, excellently ſculptured, of Margaret, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter and coheir of Edmund Holand, both earls of Kent; beſide her lie her two huſbands: on her left John Beaufort, marquis of Dorſet and earl of Somerſet; and on her right Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence;[u] round the edge of the tomb were theſe two verſes in braſs, now worn away:

Hic jacet in tumulo Thomas Clar. nunc quaſi nullus:
Qui fuit in Bello Clarus nec clarior ullus.

[u] In one of the regiſters of this church, mention is made of the earl of Somerſet's having been admitted during his life time into the fraternity of this convent. He died on April 21, being Palm Sunday, 1410. Thomas, duke of Clarence, ſecond ſon of king Henry IV. was ſlain in battle in France, on Eaſter eve, 1421, anno 9 Henry V. The lady Margaret lived to a good old age, and dying a widow on Dec. 31, 1440, was buried here.—She erected this monument in her life time for herſelf and her two huſbands. On her head, as well as the duke's, are *ducal coronets*; on her robes were depicted the *arms of England within a bordure, argent*. His arms were depicted on his breaſt. The duke of Clarence by his teſtament, dated July 10, 1417, directed to be buried in this cathedral, at the feet of his father, king Henry IV. and appointed his executors to purchaſe the patronage of ſome church, worth 40l. per annum, and to procure the ſame to be appropriated to the prior and monks of it, to maintain four ſecular prieſts there, to celebrate divine ſervice for ever, and named in it king Henry V. his brother, his next heir. Margaret his wife ſurvived him, by whom he left no iſſue, but he had one illegitimate ſon, called John the Baſtard of Clarence, who was in the ſkirmiſh, in which his father was ſlain, and recovering his dead body from the enemy, carried it firſt to the ducheſs, who was then in Normandy, and from thence to Canterbury, where it was interred. Rym. Fœd. vol. ix. p. 462.

The

The mural monuments are; on the left or north ſide, one for lieutenant-colonel Prude, ſlain at the ſiege of Maſtricht, in the Belgic wars, in 1632. On it is his effigies clad in armour, kneeling on a cuſhion on one knee; and underneath theſe verſes:

Stand ſoldiers ere you march, by way of charge
Take an example here, that may enlarge
Your minds to noble actions. Here in peace
Reſts one whoſe life was war, whoſe rich increaſe
Of fame and honor from his valour grew,
Unbegged, unbought; for what he won he drew
By juſt deſert: having in ſervice been
A ſoldier till near ſixty from ſixteen
Years of his active life: Continually
Fearleſs of death, yet ſtill prepar'd to die
In his religious thoughts: For midſt all harms
He bore as much of piety as arms.
Now ſoldiers on, and fear not to intrude
The gates of death, by th' example of this Prude.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Spracklin, and had by her four ſons and three daughters. His ſurviving ſon Searles erected this monument.

Next to this, eaſtward, is another monument, adorned likewiſe with much ſculpture, for Sir Thomas Thornhurſt and his lady. He was ſon of Sir Stephen Thornhurſt, employed in the Dutch, German and Spaniſh wars, as a general, and was ſlain in the expedition againſt the Iſle of Rhee, in 1627; by Barbara his wife, one of the coheirs of Thomas Shirley, eſq. he had three children, Barbara, Anthony and Cecilia. On it are their effigies, his, clad in armour, in a reclining poſture, holding his ſhield of arms in his left hand; hers, lying at full length beſide him, having a book in her right hand. Underneath are the figures of their three children; above them all is a tablet with theſe verſes:

Stay

Stay gentle reader, paſs not ſlightly by,
This tomb is ſacred to the memory
Of noble Thornhurſt; *what he was and who*
There is not room enough in me to ſhow,
Nor his brave ſtory out at length t' explain
Both Germanies, *the* new found world *and* Spain,
Oſtends *long ſiege and* Newports *battle tryed*
His worth; at laſt warring with France *he dyed.*
His blood ſealed that laſt conqueſt, for black Rhee
Gave him at once a death and victory.
His death as well as life victorious was
Fearing leſt Rhee *(as might be brought to paſs)*
By others might be loſt in time to come
He took poſſeſſion till the day of doom.

Eaſtward of the above is another handſome monument, for lady Thornhurſt, ſometime the wife of Sir Richard Baker, of Siſinghurſt, by whom ſhe had two daughters, the lady Griſogone Lennard and the lady Cicely Blunt. She died in 1609; on it is her effigies lying at full length, her head reclining on her right hand, and in her left a book; above is that of a man kneeling, with his hands joined and uplifted, he is clad in armour with his ſword and ſpurs on. Underneath her figure, on one ſide the baſe, is that of dame Griſogone Lennard; on the other, that of dame Cicely Blunt, both kneeling in the full dreſs of the times.

The next monument ſtill further eaſtward, is that of the lady Dorothy Thornhurſt, daughter of Roger Drew, eſq. of Dentworth, who after the deceaſe of Dr. Hippocrates d'Otten, a celebrated phyſician of the illuſtrious family of Otten, in Holſatia, married a ſecond time to Sir Stephen Thornhurſt, and ſurvived him. She died in 1620; on it is her effigies, kneeling, her hands joined and uplifted as in the attitude of prayer, as large as life, elegantly carved in alabaſter; before her is a deſk, with a book lying open on it. On the baſe of the tomb are theſe verſes:

Si Laudata Venus, Juno, ſi ſacra Minerva,
Quis te collaudet fœmina? talis eras;
Te Te magnaninam, pulchram, Doctamq; Cadentem,
Et talem tantis Dotibus urna teget?
Spiritus aſtra ferit, ſic inter Sidera Sidus,
Cœlicolam recipit Cœlicolûmq; Domus.

At the eaſt end, a handſome one of white marble, for Miſs Anne Milles, called the Beauty of Kent, having her buſt carved in white marble on it; ſhe was daughter of Samuel Milles, eſq. and Anne his wife. She died unmarried in 1714, æt. 20. On the pavement below is a remarkable antient tomb of ſtone, coffin ſhaped, having a croſs carved on the top, for archbiſhop Stephen Langton; only the head part of it is within the chapel, the wall of which croſſes the middle of it, by which it appears that the old chapel, in which it was firſt erected, was of a larger extent than the preſent one.[v] Next is a mural monument, being a cenotaph, for Sir George Rooke, who lies buried in St. Paul's church, in Canterbury. On it is placed his buſt, dreſſed in a large full curled wig, after the manner of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel's, in Weſtminſter abbey. He was ſon of Sir William Rooke, knight, and vice admiral of England. The French flying from the fight in 1692, he in an open boat, amidſt the fire of great and ſmall ſhot, in the preſence of ſo many French, a deed ſcarce credible, having firſt prepared the fire ſhips, burnt thirteen ſhips of war near La Hogue; afterwards the difference between the Swedes and Danes being compoſed, he by his advice left the north in peace and returned ſouthward, where a whole fleet of the enemies

[v] Leland, in his Itinerary, vol vi. f. 3, p. 4, ſays, "In the croſs iſle that ſtandeth beneath the degrees of the quire ſouthward lye buried in St. Annes chapel Simon Langhtoun and alſo another biſhop of Cantewarbyri there lyeth alſo John Counte of So . . . . . and another of them with a lady . . . . . of Claraunce."

convoying

convoying ſhips, were either burnt or taken at Vigo. He ſafely brought to England the galleons, ſhips of immenſe burthen, laden with treaſure; and with the utmoſt integrity lodged the ſpoils in the public treaſury. He took Gibraltar with the fleet in fewer hours than a regular army afterwards in vain beſieged it months, and with the ſame career of ſucceſs, his navy being much inferior in ſtrength, he put to flight the whole French fleet, which, though well provided, dared not to hazard a battle. He retired after all to his paternal ſeat near this city, where he died in 1708; he married three wives; firſt, Mary Howe, of Cold Berwick, in Wiltſhire; ſecondly, Mary Lutterell, of Dunſter caſtle, in Somerſetſhire; and thirdly, Catherine Knatchbull, of Merſham Hatch, in Kent; by the ſecond of whom he left George, his only ſon.

On the ſouth ſide a mural monument of alabaſter, for Sir James Hales, who being appointed treaſurer in the expedition to Portugal, and returning from thence died in 1589; for Alice his widow, who died in 1592; and for Cheney Hales, their only ſon, who was ſnatched away by an untimely death. Richard Lee, eſq. the ſurviving huſband of the ſaid Alice, erected this monument. On it, is ſculptured a ſhip on the ſeas, on the ſide of which two men are putting down a man in armour, with his hands joined and uplifted, into the ſea; underneath which, on the ſhore, is an elderly man with a beard, in a long looſe gown and hood over his head, kneeling on a cuſhion, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer, before a ſtone deſk, on which lies a book open; in the back ground is a ſmall chapel and a few trees about it. On the ſide of the deſk is a ſhield, being the arms of Lee, impaling thoſe of dame Alice Hales; in a compartment underneath, is the effigies of a youth in a cloak, kneeling on a cuſhion before a ſtone deſk, on which is a book open, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer.

Next

Next to this, in the corner, is a handſome one, with military trophies, for brigadier Francis Godfrey, groom of the bedchamber to prince George of Denmark, and a colonel in the army. He died in 1712.

There are two ſmall braſs plates fixed to the walls of this chapel; one againſt the north wall for prior Richard Oxinden, who died in 1338; the other againſt the ſouth wall for prior Robert Hathbrand, who died in 1370. On each are engraved their figures; they were both buried in this chapel.

At the entrance of this chapel, upon a graveſtone, are the arms of Muſgrave, and an inſcription to the memory of Mary Muſgrave, deſcended by the mother from the noble family of the Whartons; ſhe died in 1623, æt. 19; and near the foot of the duke of Clarence's monument, a graveſtone for Sir Edward Maſter, eldeſt ſon of Jacob Maſter, eſq. of Eaſt Langdon, who married Ethelred Streynſham, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Robt. Streynſham, eſq. of Oſpringe, who having been married forty years, and become the father of fifteen children by her, died in 1648.

In the oppoſite or north croſs iſle, commonly called the martyrdom, againſt the north wall is the monument of archbiſhop Peckham,[x] under an arch, which has been adorned with carving and gilding; this is of ſtone, but the effigies of the archbiſhop, lying at length in his pontifical habit, is of oak wood, entirely ſound, near five hundred years old. It is not fixed to the tomb, but lies faſtened to a ſlab of the ſame wood, none of which has ſeemingly ever been painted. The upper part of the mitre is wanting;[y] he died in 1292.

Next

[x] Some have doubted if this is archbiſhop Peckham's monument. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. aſcribes it to him, of which ſee hereafter.

[y] It ſeems ſingular that this figure ſhould be left ſo exceedingly plain, when all the reſt of the monument is profuſely painted and gilt, and that it ſhould not be fixed to the reſt of the tomb, but

Next to this, againſt the ſame wall, is the monument of archbiſhop Warham, of beautiful gothic ſtone-work; on which is the figure of the archbiſhop, lying at full length in his pontifical habit; the braſſes of the coats of arms on the baſe of the tomb, have been purloined. He died in 1534. This beautiful monument has lately been thoroughly cleaned from the white-waſh which covered it, ſo that it now diſplays all its original beauties and perfect elegance of gothic architecture; and for the future preſervation of this and the other monuments in the martyrdom, the dean and chapter, at whoſe expence this improvement has been made, have incloſed the whole with an iron railing.

Againſt the eaſt wall, where was formerly the altar of St. Thomas Becket, cloſe to the paſſage into the undercroft, is a mural monument, for Alexander Chapman, S. T. P. on which is his buſt in white marble. He was archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnſhire, and prebendary of this church; he died in 1729. Near the cloiſter door is a mural tablet, for the Rev. John Clerke, A. M. born at Witney, in Oxfordſhire, and laſtly, rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Bothaw and St. Swithin, London; who after a ſhort ſtay at the deanry here, whither he had retired on account of his health, died in 1700. His widow Rebecca, daughter of George Hooper, gent. of Worceſterſhire, erected this monument. At a ſmall diſtance from this is another, for Priſcilla, daughter of Thomas Fotherbye, eſq. wife of William Kingſley, gent. She died in 1683.

At the entrance of this iſle is a graveſtone, over John Bargrave, S. T. P. canon of this church, who

but be moveable. This has made ſome ſuppoſe, that it never originally belonged to it, but was a figure placed occaſionally over the grave of any deceaſed archbiſhop, immediately after his interment, and remained there till his graveſtone or monument was ready for it.

died in 1680; and further in it another, for James Jefferies, S. T. P. canon likewiſe of it, who died in 1689; and one near archbiſhop Peckham's monument, for Dr. Charles Elſtob, a prebendary of this church. On the pavement are ſeveral large ſtones, which have been robbed of their braſſes. There are three of theſe over the graves of archbiſhops Ufford, Stafford and Dean; and three more over thoſe of the priors Finch, Selling, and Goldſtone, all which appear to have been richly inlaid, having had on them their portraits, in their pontifical habits, ſhields of arms, inſcriptions, &c.[z]

In this place Mr. Somner ſays, there was in his time, a ſtone with an inſcription on braſs, in Latin, for Sir John Fineux, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Paſton. He was chief juſtice of the king's bench, under both the reigns of king Henry VII and VIII. and was a great benefactor to the convent of the White Friars, in this city. Another for dame Tuſton Montague, wife of Sir James Montague, attorney-general to queen Anne, obt. 1712. In the ſouth-weſt corner, one for Dr. Thomas Fotherby, the ſon of Thomas and grandſon of Martin, biſhop of Saliſbury; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Manwaring Hammond, eſq. obt. 1710. Adjoining to the eaſt ſide of this croſs iſle, and ſeparated from it only by a gothic ſcreen of open work, is the chapel, formerly called the Virgin Mary's, but now the Dean's chapel, from ſeveral deans of this church having been buried in it; ſix of them being depoſited here ſince the reformation. The firſt of theſe was Richard Rogers, S. T. P. who lies under a handſome table monument, on the north

[z] Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. ſays, "In the croſs iſle betwixt the body of the chirche and the quire northward ly buried Pechem and Wareham alſo under flate ſtones of marble Deane afore priour of Lanthony and another biſhop. The lyith the olde priour . . . . . was ſo wel letterid."

ſide.

ſide. He was ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and thirteen years dean of this church; and died in 1597. On the ſouth ſide is a tomb, the ſides of which are adorned with ſculpture of ſculls, human bones and other ſuch emblems of mortality, erected for dean Charles Fotherbye, of Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, archdeacon, then prebendary, and laſtly, dean of this church; he died in 1619. His widow Cecilia lies buried in the ſame tomb.[a] Near to this, on the ſame ſide, is a mural monument, having on it the effigies of dean John Boys, ſitting in his ſtudy, with a table and reading deſk before him, leaning his head on his hand. The pillars and entablature, on which are four eſcutcheons of his arms, and thoſe of the deanry, are of the Ionic order, all of white marble; he died ſuddenly in his ſtudy, in the year 1625. At the eaſt end under the window is a handſome mural monument for dean Thomas Turner, canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, London, then dean of Rocheſter, and laſtly dean of this church; he died in 1672. On the north ſide is an oval half length painting on copper, for dean Iſaac Bargrave: it is copied from one of Cornelius Janſon, in the deanry; it is incloſed in a beautiful frame of white marble, at the bottom of which is his coat of arms and inſcription; he died in 1642. Here likewiſe was intombed Elizabeth Dering his wife, who died in 1667.

About the middle of the chapel is a black marble ſtone and inſcription for dean John Potter, S. T. P. who died in 1770, and for Martha his wife; on opening the grave for the dean, ſome bones were found which might probably be thoſe of prior Goldſtone, the founder of this chapel, and buried in it.

[a] At the ends of his tomb, many of the firſt ornaments have been cut away, to make room for ſomething that required more than the tombs take up, both in length and height, but whether altars or monuments, does not appear.

Near the entrance is a memorial for James Wedderburn, born at Dundee, in Scotland, dean of the royal chapel there, and laſtly biſhop of Dumblain, for four years; he died in 1639; and another for John Bourchier, archdeacon of Canterbury, who died in 1495, whoſe coat of arms, as well as ſeveral devices and legends relating to him, are diſperſed throughout the eaſt window of this chapel.

In the upper ſouth iſle, adjoining to the choir, under the ſecond ſouth window eaſtward, even with the wall, is the tomb of archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, who died in 1327, with his effigies in his pontifical robes, lying at full length on it, but much defaced, the inſcription round it obliterated; and at the feet of it, under the next window, that of archbiſhop Hubert Walter, who died in 1193, of the like form, only with a dog at his feet, and in the ſame condition. Their robes were once adorned with the armorial bearings of their families;[b] but a thick covering of white-waſh, the uſual modern embelliſhment of church monuments, has for a long time hid the remains of them; the inſcription on the latter tomb was hardly diſcernable in Weever's time, and the place only is now to be traced where it once was. On the oppoſite or north ſide next the choir door, is the monument of archbiſhop cardinal Kemp, on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery, having an inſcription round it in braſs, all entire to this day; he died in 1454.—Next above this, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, is that of archbiſhop Stratford, who died in 1341, having his effigies on it, lying at length in his pontifical dreſs, made of alabaſter, but without any inſcription. Above this is the monument of archbiſhop Sudbury, who being beheaded by the rebels in London in 1381, his body was brought hither and buried

[b] Archbiſhop Reynolds's robes were of *azure, powdered all over with golden griffins.*

in

in this tomb; a fragment of his epitaph round it in braſs yet remains. To this tomb the mayor and aldermen of this city were uſed to come, with much form and ceremony, yearly to viſit it, in grateful commemoraration of the great benefactions he had made to this city.[c]

Oppoſite to this laſt, is the tomb of archbiſhop Mepham, of black marble, making a part of a very elegant ſcreen of ſtone work between this ſide iſle and St. Anſelm's chapel, under the great ſouth window of which is a raiſed part ſaid to be the tomb of archbiſhop Bradwardin, who died in 1349, but without any inſcription or ornament.

In this chapel, at firſt dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, were depoſited the remains of St. Anſelm, who died in 1107, whence it was afterwards called by his name; this chapel having eſcaped the fire, it is probable his bones reſted here till the reformation, when it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, his relics met with the ſame fate from the king's commiſſioners, that thoſe of Becket, Winchelſea, and others in this church did, which had been the objects of popular ſuperſtition.

At the north-eaſt corner of the croſs iſle or wing below this chapel, was, as is conjectured, the tomb of archbiſhop Winchelſea; in this place, where he is ſaid to have been buried in 1313, there are ſome broken places in the great pillar, and ſeveral marble pillars adjoining to it are ſo broken as to ſhew plainly that ſome high built monument or the like, had been once erected there; moſt probably it was demoliſhed at the time of the reformation, on account of the great veneration he was held in by the common people.

[c] At Sudbury, the place of his birth, they claim to have his body buried in St. Gregories church; and ſome time ago they ſhewed his head there.

On the oppoſite ſide of the choir, in the north iſle are two monuments; on the ſouth ſide of it adjoining to the choir, being the weſternmoſt of the two, is that of archbiſhop Chicheley, who died in 1443, founder of All Souls college; it was made in his life tme at his own expence,[d] and is very rich in carving, gilding and painting; there are ſeveral ſmall figures of the apoſtles; of death, time, &c. round the two pillars at the ends of it; upon the tomb, which is of marble, lies the effigies of the archbiſhop in his pontifical dreſs, his croſs beſide him, as in full health; at his head are two angels ſitting, and at his feet two prieſts kneeling, in the attitude of prayer; underneath the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom of it, as an emblem of that mortality and humiliating ſtate to which he was one day to come, is the archbiſhop's figure again repreſented as an emaciated corpſe, almoſt naked. The inſcription on braſs round it is entire.[e]

The other monument, higher up on the northern ſide of the high altar, is that of cardinal archbiſhop Bourgchier, erected by himſelf in his life time, as has been already noticed before. It is a high and ſtately monument, compoſed of Betherſden marble, the front of which is full of nitches, once filled with ſmall figures, but they have been long ſince taken from thence; the inſcription round it in braſs is ſtill entire; he died in 1486.

Oppoſite this tomb, over the door of the audit room, is a ſmall mural tablet to the memory of Tho. Cocks, auditor and regiſter of this church, in the beginning of the laſt century.

[d] It is ſaid to have been ſculptured in Italy.

[e] This beautiful monument of their founder, was formerly kept in conſtant repair and preſervation, at the expence of All Soul's college. But the allowance made for that purpoſe has been for ſome years withdrawn, and the college has in vain been applied to on this account.

Aſcending

Aſcending the ſteps at the eaſt end of this iſle, we come to the Trinity chapel; built behind the high altar of this church, the place in the midſt of which the rich and much adorned ſhrine of St. Thomas Becket formerly ſtood, and which, from the ſanctity of it, was reſerved for the tombs and burials of ſuch only as were of high rank and diſtinction.

The pillars of this chapel were built to form a circle round the eaſtern part of the above ſhrine, and between them, all the monuments in it, except one, are placed. The firſt on the north ſide, is that of king Henry IV. and his queen, Joane of Navarre, who was his ſecond wife;[f] their effigies, in their royal robes and crowned, curiouſly ſculptured of white marble or alabaſter, lying at full length on it; his feet againſt *a lion couchant*, hers againſt *a leopard*, (the queen on the right hand,) under a canopy carved, painted and gilded, having on it three ſhields, one with the arms of *England* and *France* quarterly; another with the ſame, impaling *Evreux* and *Navarre*, and a third, *Evreux* and *Navarre* quarterly; all theſe on a ground diapered with *eagles volant*, and the word *Soverayne*, as the king's device and motto; and *ermines, collared and chained*, with the word *Attemperance* for that of the queen. There is likewiſe a tablet, at

[f] Stow ſays, that ſhe died on July 9, anno 1437, at Havering, in Eſſex, from whence her body was firſt removed to Bermondſey, and thence conveyed to Canterbury, and was there ſolemnly intombed by king Henry her huſband, who died on March 20, 1413; and had by his will, made about three years before his death, ordered his body to be buried here. Stow, in his Annals, Weever, and Brook in his Catalogue of the Kings of England, ſay, that the king was buried by the lady Mary his firſt wife, in the monaſtery of Chriſt-church; and Weever gives that reaſon for his being buried there. But we are otherwiſe informed by Henry de Knighton, who aſſures us, col. 2741, that anno 1394, Mary, the wife of Henry, earl of Derby, afterwards king Henry IV. was buried in the New College at Leiceſter.

the foot of the tomb on which is the painting of an angel, ſtanding and ſupporting a large eſcutcheon, charged with the ſame achievements. The devices and mottos above-mentioned enrich the cornice of the canopy, but what is particular, the word *Soverayne* and *the eagles* are on the ſide where the queen lies, and *the ermines* and *Attemperance* on the ſide of the king. Againſt the pillars at the head of the monument hangs a tablet, painted with the murder of archbiſhop Becket, now much decayed.[g]

This monument has ſuffered not a little within memory; much of the rich carving of the canopies over the heads of the king and queen having been broken off and deſtroyed ſome few years ago, and the figures themſelves have ſuffered greatly from the heavy hands of the careleſs and ignorant labourers, who have at times been employed and left to themſelves to clean it.[h]

[g] All records agree that the king's corpſe was brought by water to Faverſham, and thence by land to Canterbury; where his funeral was celebrated with ſuch pomp and ſtate, as was ſuitable to his regal eminence; his ſon king Henry V. and the nobility being preſent, upon the Trinity Sunday following his death. But there was a ſtory fabricated, by one of the perſons who was in the boat, which brought the king's body by water towards Canterbury; that whilſt they were on the paſſage, a great ſtorm aroſe, which ſo endangered the lives of the perſons in the veſſel, as well as of the nobility, which followed in eight ſmaller ones; that in deſpair, they agreed to caſt the corpſe into the ſea, which having done, there was immediately a calm; after which they carried on the coffin, covered over with cloth of gold, with all manner of ſolemnity to Canterbury, and there honorably buried it. Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 373. Pecke's Defid. Curioſ. B. vii. p. 5. The ſtory is printed at the end of Clement Maidſtone's treatiſe of the martyrdom of Richard Scroope, archbiſhop of York, who was executed for treaſon againſt this king.

[h] The ingenious Mr. Carter, the engraver, ſome few years ago made a curious and accurate draft, which he painted in water colours, of this monument, and has ſince engraved it.

On

On the oppoſite ſide to the above is the monument of Edward the black prince, the eldeſt ſon of king Edw. III. who died at the archbiſhop's palace here,[i] on June 8, anno 1376, and his funeral exequies were celebrated in this church on the feaſt of St. Michael following.[k] It is a noble monument, very entire and very beautiful; his figure, large as life, lies at length on it, his feet againſt *a lion couchant*, all in gilt braſs; the figure compleatly armed, except the head, on which is a ſcull-cap with a coronet round it, once ſet with ſtones, of which only the collets now remain; and from hence hangs a hood of mail down to his breaſt and ſhoulders; below which, is his ſurcoat of arms, *old France and England* quarterly; the head of the figure reſts on a caſque or helmet joined to his cap, which ſupports his creſt *(a lion)* formed after the trophies above the monument, where are his gauntlets curiouſly finiſhed and gilt; his coat, on which are the arms above-mentioned, quilted with fine cotton, and at leaſt as rich as any of thoſe worn now by the officers at arms on public occaſions, but much disfigured by time and duſt; and the ſcabbard of his ſword, which appears by it to have been but a ſmall one.[l] His ſhield hangs upon a pillar near the head

[i] Thus Stow and others, but ſome hiſtorians ſay, he died at the royal palace at Weſtminſter.

[k] He is ſaid to have given by his will, ſeveral jewels, veſſels, and images of gold, rich veſtments, &c. to this church, all which are recorded in the obituary. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 2, ſays, "Edwarde the black prince lyeth right agayne hym, (viz. king Henry the IVth.) under a pillar by South. He dyed in the Biſhops palace in Cantewabyri and gave a great chalice of gold and cruettes of gold beſides many other jocales unto Chriſtes church." But in his will, printed at length in Weever, p. 208, there is no mention of this whatever, nor any gift to the church of Canterbury.

[l] The ſword itſelf as is reported, was taken away by Oliver Cromwell.

of

of his tomb, on which are the ſame arms of *old France and England* quarterly; it once had handles to it.[m]

Round the edge of the tomb is a long inſcription in braſs of French proſe and verſe, the whole of which is printed both in Weever, Sandford, Battely, and others; the former, being the only material part of it, is as follows:

Ly giſt le noble Monſr. Edward *aiſnez filz du tres noble Roy* Edward *tiers: Prince d'*Aquitaine *& de* Gales, *Duc de* Cornwaille *& Count de* Caſtre, *qi moruſt, en la feſte de la Trinite geſtrit le* viii *jour de* Juin *l'an de grace mil trois cens Septante Siſme. Ialm de qi Dieu eit mercy.* Amen.

The ſides and ends of the tomb are adorned with ſculpture and ſhields of arms, on which are alternately

[m] Mr. Briſtow has been informed by the Rev. and learned Mr. Todd, a member of this church, that, in a curious and ſcarce book, entitled *The Elements of Armories*, by E. Bolton, 4to. Lond. 1610, there is a picture, and an account, of the *black prince's* target; which appears to have been *then* as conſpicuous, as the other arms already deſcribed: From this book the picture oppoſite is copied, and the following account extracted:

"Our Saxon anceſtors vſed ſhields of ſkin, among whom for that the artificer put ſheep ſells to that purpoſe, the great Athelſtane king of England vtterly forbad by a lawe ſuch deceit, as in the printed booke of Saxon lawes is extant to bee ſeene. With this vſage of agglewing, or faſtning hard tanned hides for defenſe, agrees their etymologie, who deriue *Scutum* the Latin of a ſhield, from the Greeke word Σκύτος, a ſkinne. The Triangular, (or Samnit) was vniuerſallie among vs the antient faſhion of ſhields for men of armes, but not the onely. For aſſurance whereof, I will delight you with two diuerſe proportions, the one of an honorary belonging to the moſt renowned Edward, prince of Wales, the other, (an honorarie alſo) appertaining to his third brother, king of Caſtile and Leon, duke of Lancaſter. The ſayd victorious princes toombe, is in the goodly cathedral church erected to the honor of Chriſt in Canterbvrie: There (beſide his quilted coat-armour with halfe ſleeues, taberd faſhion, and his triangular ſheild, both of

nately the arms of *old France* and *England* quarterly, *with a file of three points*, over the ſhield a label, on

of them painted with the royall armories of our kings, and differenced with ſiluer labels) hangs this kinde of pauis, or targat, curiouſly (for thoſe



times) emboſt, and painted, the ſchucheon in the boſſe beeing worne out, and the armes (which it ſeemes were thè ſame with his coate-armour, and not any peculiar deuiſe) defaced, and is altogether of the ſame kinde with that, upon which (Froiſard reports) the dead body of the lord Robert of Dvras, and nephew to the cardinall of Pierregovert, was laid, and ſent vnto that cardinall, from the battell of Poictiers, where the Blacke Prince obtained a victorie, the renowne whereof is immortall." pp. 66, 67, and 68.

Mr. Todd thinks it remarkable, that no notice ſhould have been taken of this target by the hiſtorians of the cathedral; and ſuppoſes that it ſhared perhaps the ſame fate with the renowned warrior's ſword, which was ſtolen in the great rebellion.

which

which is the word *Houmout* in old Engliſh letters.—The other ſhield has his own arms, viz. *three oſtrich feathers*, the quill end of each in a ſocket, with a label croſſing, on which is his motto *Ich Dien*, and a label above the ſhield in like manner, as the other before-mentioned, with the like words *Ich Dien* on it.[n] On the canopy over the monument is painted the figure of our Saviour, now defaced, and the four Evangeliſts, with their ſymbols in ſmall compartments at the four corners of it.

Between the two next pillars, eaſtward, is the elegant tomb of archbiſhop Courtney, who died in 1396, having his effigies in alabaſter, dreſſed in his pontifical veſtments, lying at full length on it, but without any inſcription; many have contended this to have been only *a cenotaph*, as was frequently the cuſtom in thoſe times for great perſonages, and that the archbiſhop was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church at Maidſtone, where there was a tomb and inſcription, telling us that he lay buried there; but more of this will be found mentioned in the archbiſhop's life hereafter.

Under the next arch is a plain ſimple tomb for Odo Colignie, biſhop elect of Beauvais, cardinal Chaſtilion, poiſoned in 1571, as tradition reports, to prevent his embracing the Proteſtant religion, for which purpoſe he had come to England, and put himſelf

[n] Theſe words perhaps, were deſigned to expreſs the intrepid character he bore, as a ſoldier; *houmout*, ſignifying in the German language, a bold and high ſpirit; the other, *Ich Dien*, I ſerve as a dutiful ſon and ſubject. There ſeems to have been an altar oppoſite this tomb, where maſſes were celebrated for his ſoul; a ſtone ſtep very much worn being under a window there; and within memory, the prince's *plume of feathers* and *the arms of France and England*, as on the monument, were in painted glaſs here; the eſcutcheon with the feathers has long been broken and loſt; the other was ſome years ago taken away to mend a window in another place.

under

under the protection of queen Elizaheth.° This tomb is no more than a covering of brick-work and plaiſte over the coffin, which is laid on the pavement, and is much in the ſhape and form of many of the like ſort in our country church-yards. Thoſe who appointed his remains to be laid in this honorable place, did not, to all appearance, think it worth while to be at the expence of a decent repoſitory for them.

Oppoſite to this tomb, on the north ſide of the chapel, at the foot of king Henry IV.'s monument, is that of dean Wotton, who died in 1566; he was deſcended of a noble family in this county, and was an eminent ſtateſman and an accompliſhed courtier; for he found means to continue in favour and to act in a public character under four reigns, in which there were as many changes in religion. His figure, which repreſents him kneeling on his tomb, his hands joined and uplifted, in the attitude of prayer before a deſk, on which is a book lying open, is an excellent piece of ſculpture, the head eſpecially, which is ſaid to have been taken from the life, and executed at Rome during his ſtay there; the countenance has vaſt expreſſion in it; he is repreſented in his doctor's robes, bare-headed and with ſhort curly hair and beard; by the figure he ſeems to have been of a very ſmall ſtature.

Near the ſouth wall of this chapel, oppoſite to archbiſhop Courtney's monument, is one by itſelf, of a very ſingular form; it is ſo unlike all the monuments ſince the conqueſt, which I have ſeen deſcribed, that it ſeems more like one of Saxon antiquity, being made in the manner and ſhape of their ſhrines, rather than Norman. It was deſigned to ſtand cloſe to a wall, but does not do ſo here; it is ſhewn as the tomb of archbiſhop Theobald, but the general opinion is to the

° See an account of him in Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 2381 [c.] Strype's Annals, vol. ii. p. 238.

contrary.

contrary,[p] though it remains unknown for whom it was otherwiſe deſigned.

At the end of this chapel is a ſmall circular building, being the eaſtern extremity of this church, called Becket's crown, in which, on the north ſide, is the tomb of cardinal archbiſhop Pole. It is a plain one, and of plaiſter, but of a form not inelegant; on it was this inſcription, *Depoſitum cardinalis Poli*; above it there were, on the wall, ſome beautiful paintings *in freſca*, but theſe are ſadly gone to decay, and there remains but little to be ſeen of them; but they are deſcribed to have been two angels ſupporting a ſhield of the cardinal's arms of eight coats, and between them two cherubims, holding a cardinal's hat; over this tomb is ſtill remaining an old painting of St. Chryſoſtom carrying our Saviour over a river.

[p] Archbiſhop Theobald's remains after the fire in 1174, were depoſited, ſays Gervas, under a marble tomb, before the altar of St. Mary, in the nave of the church, and we have no account where they were removed to, on the rebuilding of it.—If the remains lately found there as above-mentioned, a few years ago, were not his, they might perhaps have been, together with his tomb, removed to this place; and the preſent one here then may be the ſame mentioned by Gervas, for it can hardly be ſuppoſed that they removed the one without the other.

Some have conjectured this tomb to have been erected for archbiſhop Anſelm, and that his relics were removed hither from the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, where they had been before depoſited. St. Anſelm being a native of Piedmont, the late king of Sardinia, in king George II.'s reign, was deſirous of having his remains ſent over to him, and his ambaſſador in England ſo far ſucceeded as to obtain leave and authority to have a ſearch made here, for that purpoſe. A perſon, commiſſioned accordingly, applied to the late Mr. Goſtling, whom he thought the beſt able to aſſiſt him in his enquiry, for his opinion, whether this tomb might not probably contain the remains of that prelate; but he was ſo fully convinced by him, that all ſearch after any ſuch would be fruitleſs, that the monument was left untouched, and the ſearch was entirely laid aſide.

HAVING

HAVING deſcribed the monuments and burials in the upper part of this church, I ſhall now deſcend to the cript or undercroft, where there are but few monuments or graveſtones remaining. That part of the undercroft, now uſed as the French church, has the pavement ſo entirely covered with a coating of dirt ſo thick, that whatever remains on the original pavement, cannot be ſeen; but beyond this part of the undercroft, being the weſtern extremity of it, there is to be ſeen a graveſtone laid over one of the archbiſhops or priors, having had on it his portrait in his pontifical habit and ſhields of arms, and otherwiſe richly ornamented, all in braſs, which has been long ſince torn away from it.[q]

Further eaſtward from the French church, nearly under the high altar, is the monument of cardinal archbiſhop Morton, who died in 1500; his figure in his pontifical habit lies at length on it; around the arch over it, there have been many ſmall figures and much ornamental ſculpture. This was a very coſtly and ſuperb monument, but the zealots in the time of the great rebellion defaced it ſhamefully; at a ſmall diſtance nearly eaſtward from it, is his graveſtone, in the middle of what was formerly the chapel of the Virgin Mary, which appears to have had on it his portrait, in his pontifical habit, with ſhields of arms and other ornaments in braſs, all long ſince torn from it; by his will he directed to be buried before the image of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, commonly called our Lady of the Undercroft.[r] His monument, as above-mentioned, is between two pillars near the ſouth-weſt corner of the chapel.

[q] Leland ſays, in his Itin. vol, vi. there lyeth x biſhops (that is archbiſhops) buried in the cryptes.

[r] Mr. Collier ſays, he was buried under the choir, in a fine chapel, built by himſelf.

On

On the ſouth ſide of this chapel, cloſe to the outſide of it, there is a handſome monument for Joane, daughter of Bartholomew de Burgherſt, lady Mohun, prepared and ſet up at her own coſt;* on the tomb is her figure, lying at full length; the inſcription in French, being *pour dieu priez por l'ame Johane Burwaſchs que fut Dame de Mohun*; but this has, as well as the reſt of the monuments in this part of the undercroft, been from time to time much defaced by the careleſſneſs of the workmen belonging to the church, who make this place the common repoſitory for their materials, ladders and other ſuch like unwieldy lumber; of courſe it is ſuffered to remain in a very filthy condition.

Not far diſtant ſouth-eaſtward from this, is an antient tomb for Iſabel, counteſs of Athol, on which is

* From the charter or inſtrument of her chantry, recorded in a leiger of this church, and dated in 1395, anno 19 Rich. II. we learn, that ſhe lived in the days of that Prince and wrote herſelf lady Dunſter, *(Domina de Doneſteer)* wife of John de Mohun, of Dunſter, being deſcended, as it ſeems, from that noble houſe of the Mohun's, of Dunſter caſtle, in Somerſetſhire. By the indenture between her and the prior and convent, in conſideration of her payment of 350 marcs ſterling, and certain utenſils and accoutrements convenient for her chantry; (with which money the manor of Selgrave was purchaſed and amortized to the monks, with the king's licence), they granted to her a perpetual chantry, and covenanted with her, that when ſhe died, her corpſe ſhould be laid in the tomb, which ſhe had of her own coſt prepared and ſet up, near the altar of our Lady in the undercroft; and being ſo intombed there, ſhould never be removed, nor the name of the tomb altered, but be honorably kept, and 5s. per annum to the clerk, who kept the Lady chapel, for keeping clean her tomb, with many other matters in the indenture; which, that the chantry might not be forgotten with their ſucceſſors, the monks cauſed to be enrolled and recorded in their martyrology, that upon her obit day it might be annually recited. See Battely's Somner, p. 100. The dean and chapter now poſſeſs the above manor, but the intent of it, as to the tomb, has been long ſince neglected.

her

her figure at full length;[t] this has ſuffered likewiſe much within theſe few years; three handſome pannels of alabaſter on the front of it, with ſhields of arms, having either through careleſſneſs or miſchief, been beat down from it; theſe lay for ſome years entire enough to have been replaced with little expence and trouble, but they are now loſt and deſtroyed.

Still further eaſtward, there are ſeveral bodies interred, eſpecially in that part which compoſes the vaults allotted to the firſt prebendary; theſe lie nearly even with the pavement, the ſtones of which ſeem to form the lids of the coffins.

Beſides thoſe who we know had monuments or memorials on their graveſtones in this church, there were others, who were buried in it, for ought that we know, without any; ſeveral of theſe, among which are many of the firſt archbiſhops, with their places of ſepulture, have already been mentioned, in the account of the fabric of the church; notwithſtanding which, it may not be unacceptable to take ſome notice here of the burial-places of the ſeveral archbiſhops, from the time of St. Auguſtine, the firſt of them, who, as well as the nine ſucceeding archbiſhops, including Nothelm, were buried in St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, as was afterwards archbiſhop Jambert; Elſin, archbiſhop elect, died in the Alpes with cold, and was buried abroad, but where is not known. Archbiſhop Robert being ejected in 1052, died and was buried in the abbey of Gemetica, in Normandy.—Archbiſhop Stigand was buried at Wincheſter.—Archbiſhop Baldwin died, and was buried in the Holy Land. Archbiſhop Reginald, his ſucceſſor, died within a few days after his election, and was buried

[t] She was daughter of Richard de Chilham, natural ſon of king John, wife firſt of David Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and afterwards of Alexander Baliol; ſhe died at Chilham in Feb. 1292. See Weever, p 214.

in the church of Bath, of which dioceſe he was biſhop. Archbiſhop Richard Wetherſhead, in his return from Rome, died and was buried at St. Gemma. St. Edmund, arcbbiſhop, died and was buried in foreign parts. Archbiſhop Boniface died and was buried in the country of Savoy; and Robert Kilwardbye, his ſucceſſor, died and was buried abroad, at Viterbo, in Italy. Archbiſhop Langham died and was buried at Avignon, whence his body was afterwards removed to Weſtminſter abbey, of which place he had been abbot. The number of thoſe, who were not buried in this church, being twenty one.

Thoſe who were buried in it, having neither monument or graveſtone at this time, whoſe places of burial in it have been already pointed out before, were the archbiſhops Cuthbert, Bregwin, Athelard, Wlfred, Fleologild, Ceolnoth, Athelred, Plegmund, Athelm, Wlfelm, Odo, Dunſtan, Athelgar, Siricius, Elfric, Elphage, Living, Agelnoth, Edſin, Lanfranc, Anſelm, Rodulph, Corboil, Theobald, Thomas Becket, Richard, Winchelſea, Iſlip, Wittleſey and Arundel; theſe are in number thirty. The archbiſhops Walter, Langton, Peckham, Reynolds, Mepham, Stratford, Bradwardin, Sudbury, Courtney, Chicheley, Kemp, Bourghchier, Morton, Warham and Pole, in number fourteen, have monuments ſtill remaining, as deſcribed before; as are the graveſtones of archbiſhops Ufford, Stafford and Dean, making in the whole together forty-eight archbiſhops, who have been buried in this church, all whoſe remains, except thoſe of archbiſhops Becket and Winchelſea, ſtill reſt within it.

There is no memorial extant of the ſepultures of any of the primary deans of this church, who preſided over it, inſtead of priors, before archbiſhop Lanfranc's time. Of the priors of this church, I ſhall obſerve that of the firſt ſix and twenty, ten of whom were tranſlated to higher preferments, four of them re-

reſigned, two of them were depoſed, and one of them died at Rome. The remaining nine of them continued priors to the time of their death, but we have no record or memorial of the places of their interment, except that of Wibert in 1167, in the chapter-houſe, and the two inſcriptions, the one at the foot of a buttreſs on the outſide of the north wall; the other on the outſide of the ſouth wall of the church neareſt to archbiſhop Becket's chapel; which are conjectured to have been placed there, the firſt in memory of prior Lee, who died in 1234; the laſt for prior Nicholas de Sandwich, his ſucceſſor, who died in 1289; both which will be noticed hereafter.

Among the reſt of the priors, Richard Oxinden and Robert Hathbrand, were buried in St. Michael's chapel, where their inſcriptions on braſs plates ſtill remain. The priors Finch, Selling and Goldſtone, the ſecond of that name, were buried in the martyrdom, where their graveſtones, though robbed of their braſſes, ſtill remain. Prior Thomas Chillenden was buried in the nave of the church, towards the ſouth ſide of it, juſt by archbiſhop Arundel; prior Woodneſborough, juſt above him, and prior Eleham juſt above him; prior Saliſbury lies alſo in the upper part of the nave of the church, the graveſtones of all whom were remaining over them, till they were of late removed on the laying down the new pavement of the nave.

Prior Thomas Goldſtone, the firſt of that name, was buried in the chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, founded by him, now called the dean's chapel. There is nothing known of the burial places of the priors Gillingham, Mongeham, Oxney, and Petham, nor of William Molaſh, whoſe death is recorded in the regiſter of the church; ſome of them moſt probably were buried in the chapter-houſe, but which of them, excepting Wibert, is not known. The ſeveral inſcrip-

tions on their graveſtones in this church, will be mentioned hereafter, in the account of them.

The burials of the ſeveral deans of this church ſince the new foundation of it, have been noticed already in the deſcription of their monuments in the different parts of it, viz. of dean Wotton in the Trinity chapel, of dean Nevill in the late chapel, called by his name, on the ſouth ſide of the nave, and of the deans Rogers, Fotherbye, Boys, Bargrave, Turner, and Potter, in the dean's chapel.

There was but one archdeacon buried in this church before the reformation, viz. archdeacon Bourgchier, who lies in the dean's chapel, and but one ſince Dr. Kingſley, who was buried in the lower ſouth croſs iſle, except dean Fotherbye, is mentioned, who had been likewiſe archdeacon.

The prebendaries interred in this church are many, all whom, and the ſeveral places where they lie, may be found in the account of them hereafter, taken from their memorials, their wills, and the pariſh regiſter of this church.

To theſe burials may be added that of queen Ediva, who was laid in the ſame grave with archbiſhop Living; of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel,[u] and of Gerald Fitzmaurice, who was juſtice of Ireland in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign.[w]

There were many perſons, without doubt, buried in this church, who from the high eſtimation it was held in, were moſtly of note and ſuperior quality, who have no memorials at preſent left of them; nor

[u] See Rapin, vol. i. p. 508.

[w] King Henry III. in his 28th year, iſſuing his commands from Rocheſter, to the keepers of the archbiſhopric, to cauſe a fair ſtone to be laid in this church, over the body of Gerald Fitzmaurice, juſtice of Ireland, with his ſhield of arms, who died at Canterbury. See Stow, B. i. p. 136.

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are their particular places of ſepulture, or even their names known.[x]

The pariſh regiſter of this church does not begin till the year 1564, anno 4th Elizabeth; by it the burials in it appear to have for the moſt part been thoſe of perſons of family, clergymen of eminent note, or members of this church and their families. Beſides thoſe whoſe monuments and graveſtons have been mentioned before, the regiſter mentions the burials of the lady Edmondes, brought from beyond ſeas in 1615; Sir John Cullimore in 1620; the lady Lovelace in 1627; Sir John Wild in 1635; the lady Fotherbye in 1686; the lady Mansfield in 1643; lady Wild and lady Heyman, both in that year; Awdry lady Maſter in 1658; Sir John Fotherbye in 1666; Charles, earl of Bellamont and baron Wotton, in 1602; the lady Hardres in the ſouth croſs iſle, and lady Rebecca Parker in the ſame, in 1691; the lady Anne Head, of theſe precincts, in the ſame, in 1711, near her father and mother; Sir William Boys in the nave, in 1744, and the lady Anne his widow, in 1753; and Chaworth Brabaſon, earl of Meath, in the ſouth iſle of the nave, in 1763.

Beſides which there are frequent entries in it, among others, of the burials of the families of Maſter, Somner, Randolph, Spracklyn, Simpſon, Wilsford, and Hardres.

In the wills regiſtered in the Prerogative-office in Canterbury, I find, among others, the following di-

[x] Among the manuſcripts in the Cotton libr. MSS. CLAUDIUS, B. ix. 2 f. 265, are the names of the martyrs, confeſſors and virgins, whoſe bodies have been buried in the metropolitical church of Canterbury; printed in Dart, append. p. xxvi. No. ix. Among the Harleian manuſcripts is one, No. 1366-2, containing church notes, ſuch as arms, epitaphs, &c. taken in the cathedral, archbiſhop's palace, chapter-houſe, crypts, cloyſters, deanry, in the parochial churches and in Sir Thomas Wood's houſe in Canterbury, in 1599.

rections for burials in this church; of John Charte, *alias* Toppenden, a petty canon, in 1556, in the nave; John Honywood, of Sene, in Newington, in 1557; Richard Fyſher, alderman in 1575, in the nave; William Roberts, of St. Alphage, in 1583, beſide his father; Richard Baſeley, of theſe precincts, preacher of the goſpel, in 1585, in the nave near the bodies of John Bale and Robert Pownall, his companions in exile, profeſſors and preachers of God's word, whoſe goodneſs had reſtored them to their native country; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rooke, gent. late of Merſham, in 1599; William Heyman, of theſe precincts, the ſame year, beſide his ſiſter Emlen Heyman, and his brother and ſiſter Hill; George Smith, gent. of St. Mildred's, in 1610; Nicholas Parker, of the precincts, in 1617, in the nave near his late wife; Mrs. Mary Sympſon, of the ſame, in 1617, in her huſband's grave; Francis Tooke, late of the lady Wootton's palace, in 1626, in the nave; Anne Seller, of Chriſt-church, widow, in 1625, in the ſame, near her late huſband John Seller, clerk, B. D. Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore Beacon, M. D. of Canterbury, in 1629, and directed a tomb ſtone to be laid there, with an inſcription, ſhewing that her father and brother were there buried; George Marſon, clerk, of Chriſt-church, in 1632, on the ſouth ſide of the church, in the narrow place between Sir Stephen Thornhurſt's chapel and the ſtairs there, going up behind the choir; Thomas Boys, gent. of St. Gregories, in 1625, in the grave in which his firſt wife lay, a ſmall remembrance to be made upon a ſtone for his two wives, himſelf and his daughter Frances; Thomas Hovenden, alderman of Canterbury, in the north iſle, near his only daughter Anne; and Frances, widow of John Bargrave, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, in 1686, in the nave near her father Sir John Wild, deceaſed.

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The cemeteries of this church, adjoining to it, were not appropriated, eſpecially the larger or outward one, to the members of it only, but to the inhabitants of the city in general, till of late years. In the wills in the Prerogative-office before-mentioned, I find mention of the following burials in them.

Of Thomas Prowde, of St. Alphage pariſh, in 1468, near the porch of the church, where his wife was buried near him, in 1493; Richard Clerk, rector of Great Mongeham, in the cemetery in 1476; John Webbe, of Canterbury, in the ſame year; juſt within the gate near the ſepultures of Roger Laborne, John Wilcocks, of this city, in 1485; Joan Bettenham in 1490; John Brimme, clerk, in the ſame year; Peter Maxey, clerk, chaplain of the prince's chantry, in 1492; John Rotheram, of Northgate, in 1494, and Margaret his wife, in 1499; Henry Pygott, of St. Alphage, in the inner cemetery in 1500; Elizabeth Colphin, of St. Elphis, in 1501, in the ſanctuary of Chriſt-church, near her children; John Hawkyns, chantry prieſt of Arundel's chantry, in 1511, in ſome holy place within the precincts, as the lord prior and convent ſhould deviſe, and in his will mentions Sir Philip his fellow chaplain, and gives that joined cloſe there to thoſe of the houſe of the chantry; Thomas Sydrake, chaplain, of the city of Canterbury, in 1516, in the cemetery; James Corſume, chantry prieſt of prince Edward's chantry, in 1518, near the monument of Sir Richard Pereſon, his late aſſociate there, and mentions the chapels of the above chantry, St. Clement, St. Mary *ſubtus* undercroft, St. Auguſtine and St. John Baptiſt, near the tomb of St. Thomas, all in this church; Chriſtopher Taylor, of St. Alphage, in 1518, in the ſanctuary, under the yough tree; Agnes Vincent, in the ſame year in the cemetery, and mentions the children of the ambry of Chriſt-church, and gave to the prior and convent to admit her ſiſter

of the chapter with them, her beſt gerdyll; Sir William Haddon, chantry prieſt of Chriſt-church, in 1529, near the ſepulture of Sir John Lancaſter; John Geamyn, of St. Margaret's, in 1525, in the leyntuary; he gave a legacy to the brotherhood of St. Loys, in Chriſt-church; John Bremar, of St. Alphage, in 1529, in the ſanctuary; Sir Henry Arundel, one of the prieſts of the almery, in 1540, in the church-yard; Richard Burcharde, of Canterbury, in 1534, in the ſanctuary, next Agnes his wife, and directed that his executors ſhould provide two pair of ſtone croſſes to be made and wrought after thoſe ſtanding at the ſepulture of William Bremour; the one pair at his ſepulture, the other at that of his wife; William Page, clerk, one of the chantry prieſts of Arundel's chantry, in 1549, in the church-yard, near the ſepulture of Richard Pereſey; he gave eight-pence a piece to the five chantry prieſts of Chriſt-church; Richard Thompſon, clerk, petty canon in 1563; John Pettowſe, clerk, petty canon in 1560, and Richard Turpyne, of St. Alphage, in 1574, againſt the tomb there.

THE PRIORY OF CHRIST-CHURCH.

AFTER St. Auguſtine had taken poſſeſſion of the palace given him by king Ethelbert here, and had been conſecrated a biſhop at Arles, in France, it is recorded, that he founded a church and monaſtery cloſe to it, in which he and his companions, who were monks, lived in common, according to certain rules of their monaſtic order; which, as it is by many affirmed, was the Benedictine, that is, followers of the order of the black monks of St. Benet, in which ſort of community they continued to live till the time of archbiſhop Lanfranc, who came to the ſee ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, and according to the uſage of his own country, being himſelf a Norman, altered this

this manner of living, by ſeparating his habitation and revenues from thoſe of the convent.[y]

At firſt the archbiſhops preſided over their monks themſelves, as chief governors; but the buſineſs of the ſee of Canterbury increaſing ſo much, as to take up the whole of their attention, they were obliged to provide a ſubſtitute to preſide over the convent, under the name of dean; but the firſt of theſe, that we have found mentioned, is upwards of 200 years after the foundation of it.[z]

A LIST OF DEANS OF THIS PRIORY.

Ceolnoth is the firſt dean, whoſe name is to be found as ſuch, in any record, being mentioned by ſeveral writers.[a] He lived in the time of archbiſhop Wlfred, who came to the ſee in the year 807, but being promoted to the archbiſhopric in 832, on the death of Fleologild, the immediate ſucceſſor in his place was

Ægelwin, who was conſtituted dean, as appears by a Saxon record,[b] in whoſe time all the monks, except five, died of the plague, and the monaſtery became almoſt deſolate, and the church deſerted; for there were not left monks ſufficient to celebrate in it, nor were there any found, partly through fear of the raging peſtilence, and partly through terror of the Danes, who would take on them the monaſtical order, inſomuch that the archbiſhop was obliged to fill up the vacant places with ſecular prieſts and clerks, in ſuch number as was requiſite for the due and decent performance of the ſervice of the church, which, as well as the monaſtery, appear to have continued in the poſſeſſion of theſe ſeculars, without any admiſſion of regulars, for the ſpace of about one hundred and fifty

[y] Reyneri Apoſtolat. Benedict. Trac. Batt. Somn. p. 82.
[z] See Angl. Sacr. tom. i. p. 135.
[a] Annal. brev. Roffen. Steph. Birchington. Gervas Antiq. Britan. &c. [b] Battely's Somner, p. 139.

years;

years; but on archbiſhop Elfric's coming to the ſee in 993, he diſliking the ſeculars, reſolved to diſmiſs them, and to reſtore the monks; for which he obtained the pope's conſent, which was confirmed by the king, at the archbiſhop's requeſt, in the year 1006, as appears by the Saxon chronicle, which gives a full account of it.

I ſhall now return to the deans, who continued to preſide over this monaſtery during the time that the ſeculars continued in the poſſeſſion of it; Ægelwin, the dean, being dead, the obituary of this church, which does not mention the year of his death, records barely the names of[c]

Kenſin. *Alſin.*
Maurice. *Ælfwin.*

Alfric, in whoſe time, moſt probably, monks were again eſtabliſhed in this church, as before-mentioned.

Egelnoth, a monk, was the next dean, who, as is intimated in the regiſter of the church, and in the Saxon annals of Peterborough, was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury in 1020; nine years before which, this city, with the inhabitants of it, had been almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Danes, this church laid in aſhes, and only four out of forty monks, who were then in the monaſtery, left alive; this was the ſtate

[c] Dart, p. 178, places the deans between Ægelwin and Egelnoth as follows: Alfric, Kinſyn, Maurice, Alſine, Ælfwine, Athelſine, Ælfwine the ſecond, Athelſine the ſecond; whoſe names as deans, though not the years of their deaths, are mentioned in the obituaries of this church. See manuſcripts in Cotton library, marked Vitellius D. vii. 36, f. 68; Nero C. ix. 1. f. 1, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxv, xli. During the time of theſe deans lived Fridegod, a monk of this convent, an excellent maſter of the Greek and Latin tongues, a man of great piety and ſtrict diſcipline; who wrote ſeveral books and treatiſes, one of which was, the life of archbiſhop Wilfrid, of York, which is extant in the Cotton library, Claudius A. 1. i. See Dart, p. 178.

of

of it when Egelnoth ſucceeded to the ſee of Canterbury. He rebuilt the church and provided ſecular prieſts and clerks to officiate in it, in the room of the monks that had been ſlain; Gervas calls them monks, and ſays, they were like the canons of cathedral churches, who wore indeed the habit, but did not obſerve ſtrictly the rules of the monaſtical order;[d] but it ought to be remembered, that this was owing to the neceſſity of the times.

Egelric was a monk, and dean of this church, and elected biſhop of Chicheſter in 1058.

Godric ſucceeded him, and according to Oſbern, was a diſciple of St. Alphage, and was preſent when the body of that ſaint was tranſlated from London to Canterbury, in 1023.[e] The narrative of which tranſaction is given by that writer, who was informed by Godric of all the ſolemnities of this tranſlation; this dean was ſent to Rome by archbiſhop Stigand for his pall, which journey was performed ſome years after he had been made dean of this church; he was ſucceeded in this dignity by

Henry, who was conſtituted firſt dean,[f] and then prior of this church. The office was the ſame, only the name and title was changed, which was done by archbiſhop Lanfranc, who new modelled this, as well as the other churches in this kingdom, according to the uſage and cuſtom of his own country of Normandy.[g]

[d] See Decem. Scriptores, col. 1650.

[e] Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 19. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 232.

[f] Vita Lanfranci, edit. Dacher, p. 7. Mr. Wharton obſerves in his Anglia Sacra, that the title of dean was given to the ſuperior or prior of cathedral churches, till the middle of the 12th century.

[g] Gervas, col. 1390, anno 1164, in his relation of the differences between king Henry II. and archbiſhop Becket, mentions, *Gilebertus Epiſcop Londonienſis & Cantuarienſis Eccleſiæ Decanus*, but this muſt be underſtood, as provincial dean to the metropolitan archbiſhop of Canterbury. See col. 1429.

A LIST

A LIST OF THE PRIORS.

HENRY, above mentioned, had been ſome time abbot of Caen, in Normandy, and was probably brought over by archbiſhop Lanfranc, and made firſt dean, and then upon that archbiſhop's new modelling this church, prior of it about the year 1080, in which dignity he continued till 1096, when he was inſtalled dean of Battel, in Suſſex.[h]

In his time flouriſhed Oſbern, the monk of this houſe, a learned and religious man, and much eſteemed by archbiſhop Lanfranc. He was much ſkilled in muſic, of courteous behaviour, pleaſant and witty converſation. He wrote in a good ſtyle, if we take Malmſbury's word, the life of St. Dunſtan, and likewiſe of Elphage, archbiſhops; which laſt is in verſe and proſe, and other books; he lived till the year 1074.[i]

ERNULPH, a monk of this church, was conſtituted prior by archbiſhop Anſelm,[k] and was intruſted by him during his troubles with the rebuilding of this cathedral, at which time he is always mentioned by the name of venerable, either from his age or wiſdom, or perhaps it might be for both, being ſtiled *Vir laude digniſſimus & in ſcientia literali & Religione diu probatus*; and Malmſbury[l] gives the higheſt commendations of him for his goodneſs, prudence and integrity, and for his honorable benefactions to the churches over which he preſided, both here and at Peterborough, of which church he was promoted to be abbot;[m]

[h] Rayner, Apoſt. Benedict. See Dart, p. 178.

[k] See Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 191.

[l] De Geſtis Pontific, l. i. p. 133.

[m] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 145, 236, ſays, he was promoted to be abbot in 1107, and afterwards, April, 1115, to the ſee of Rocheſter. See Flor. Wigorn, p. 479. Ang Sacr. vol. i. p. 297. Dart, p. 179. Cotton lib. MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, append. p. xxvii.

both

both which flouriſhed under him in the greateſt proſperity, and his departure from them was equally lamented, as may be ſeen recorded in the regiſters of both churches ;[n] and it appears that he well deſerved this great character. He was laſtly preferred to the biſhopric of Rocheſter.[o]

In his time lived Folgard, a monk of this priory, a man of much learning and ſingular piety; he is ſaid to have written the life of St. John of Beverley and other treatiſes, and the life of Odo, the firſt of which is in the Cotton library, *Fauſtina*, b. iv. 8.[p]

Conrad, a monk of this church, was elected prior in his room, and was, like him, a man of a public and generous ſpirit; Edmer, ſpeaking of him and his predeceſſor, ſays, that archbiſhop Anſelm put all the affairs of this monaſtery at the diſpoſal of his own friends, conſtituting Ernulph and Conrad, both monks of this convent, ſucceſſively priors of it, at whoſe command and pleaſure all the buſineſs of it ſhould be ordered and managed. He was ſometime confeſſor to king Henry I. and was tranſlated from this priory anno 1126, to be abbot of Hulme, in Norfolk. He finiſhed with great care and judgment, the rebuilding of this church, begun in his predeceſſor Ernulph's time, the beauty and elegance of which is recorded by the writers of thoſe times. His benefactions to this church were exceedingly large, and are recorded to his honor in the obituary of it.[q]

[n] Obituary of Chriſt-church, and regiſter of Peterborough, entitled Swapham, the only one now to be ſeen.

[o] It was given to him by his predeceſſor in it, Ralph, when tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. See more of him in the catalogue of the biſhops of Rocheſter; and in Fox's acts and monuments, where there is a letter directed to him, and others concerning prieſt's marriages. Batt. Somn. p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114.

[p] See Dart, p. 179.

[q] Battely's Somner, p. 139, pt. 2, p. 114. See Cotton lib. MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxvi.

Edmer,

Edmer, a monk and chaunter of this monaſtery, at this time, was a learned man and wrote ſeveral books; among which were a treatiſe concerning the troubles of archbiſhop Anſelm, whoſe faithful friend and companion he was; one on eccleſiaſtical liberty, ſome hiſtorical tracts, the life and acts of the archbiſhops Anſelm and Elphege, in proſe and verſe; of St. Wulfred and other miſcellaneous pieces. He was afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, and in 1120 was elected biſhop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, but having laid aſide his intention of governing that biſhopric, returned next year to his former ſtation here.[r]

GOSFRID ſucceeded him as prior, and was afterwards in 1128, being a man eminently religious, according to the continuator of Florence of Worceſter, at the ſuit of David, king of Scots, and with the conſent of archbiſhop William Corboil, choſen abbot of the monaſtery of Dunfermelin, in Scotland.[s]

ELMER, or AILMER, as his name is written by ſome, ſucceeded Gosfrid the ſame year, being a monk likewiſe of this monaſtery, and continued prior nine years, dying in 1137. Gervas calls him *Vir magnæ ſimplicitatis & eximiæ Religionis*; and he certainly bore a great character for learning and piety. He wrote divers treatiſes mentioned by Pitſeus, in whom more may be learned both of him and his two contemporaries above-mentioned.[t]

JEREMIAS, another monk of this monaſtery, ſucceeded as prior the ſame year, anno 1137, by the vote and election of the monks, the ſee of Canterbury being then void; though at firſt he was much in favour with archbiſhop Theobald, yet afterwards incurring his diſpleaſure, he depoſed him from his priorſhip in

[r] See Dart, p. 179.

[s] The king of Scots petition for this purpoſe, is ſtill extant, among the records of this cathedral.

[t] Battely's Somner, p. 140. Harpsfield, p. 3. See Gervas, col. 1343. See Dart, p. 180.

1143,

1143, and placed one Walter in his room; upon which Jeremias appealed to the pope, Innocent II. who, againſt the archbiſhop's will, reſtored him to his office, and Walter was diſplaced and retired to Dover; but the former, dreading perhaps the uneaſineſs of continuing here under the archbiſhop's diſpleaſure, renounced his government of this priory ſhortly after of his own accord; in conſideration of which, he had however 100 marcs given him to pay his debts, and Walter was again received in his ſtead.[u]

WALTER, above-mentioned, was ſurnamed Durdent, one of which name is mentioned by Pitſeus, in his appendix to his catalogue of Engliſh writers, in all probability, this very prior, giving him a large encomium for his great learning, eſpecially in divinity, and mentioning ſome of his works. He was removed from hence and preferred to the biſhopric of Coventry, to which he was elected by the convent there in 1149,[w] and afterwards was conſecrated in this church.

WALTER, ſurnamed Parvus or Petit, chaplain to archbiſhop Theobald, ſucceeded as prior, being inſtituted by the archbiſhop, with the advice of the convent. He afterwards diſpleaſed the archbiſhop ſo much, that he depoſed him from this dignity in the year 1153, and afterwards had him conveyed to Glou-

[u] Godwyn and Parker, in Vita Theobaldi, Matthew Paris, p. 103. Prior Jeremias is mentioned by Harpsfield, in his relation of the new work, at Dover, by Corboyl. Batt. Somn. p. 140. Gervas ſpeaks much of this prior. See Decem. Script. col. 1312, 1343, 1359, and ſays, he retired to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, where he died.

[w] Gervas, col. 1311, *in Epiſcopatum Caſtrenſis Eccleſiæ Vocato.* Col. 1367, *Coventrenſis.* Col. 1359, 1367. Battely's Somner, p. 140, pt. 2, p. 115. Annal. Burton, anno 1153. The autograph of his profeſſion ſtill remains among the archives of this church.

ceſter,

ceſter, where he was kept in priſon as long as the archbiſhop lived.[x]

WIBERT, ſub-prior of this church, ſucceeded him in the priorſhip; he was a man worthy to be commended and admirable in good works, ſays Gervas.[y] His benefactions to this church are recorded in the obituary; among other things, he gave a large bell, which required thirty-two men to ring it, and reſtored the wood of Chartham to the convent; he cauſed the conduits of water to be made in all the offices within the court of the priory;[z] he died on 5 cal. October, 1167, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of this monaſtery,[a] where his graveſtone remained till within theſe few years. It had once this inſcription in braſs on it: *Hic jacet Wibertus quondam prior hujus eccleſie.*

ODO[b] ſucceeded Wibert, and was prior in archbiſhop Becket's days, and is the ſame perſon undoubtedly whom Pitſeus calls St. Odo; a man of approved virtue and eminent learning.[c] After that archbiſhop's death, the king fearing the election of another prelate who might tread in the ſame ſteps, and by his turbulence give him future trouble, requeſted this prior, with much intreaty, that for his peace and content of mind, ſuch a one might be elected, whom he ſhould appoint, and accordingly named a biſhop, who was to his liking a plain ſingle man; but the prior, without diſſembling, anſwered, that he neither would, nor could without the conſent of his convent, give any promiſe; and ſoon afterwards, in oppoſition to the

[x] Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1313, 1367, 1369, 1667. Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

[y] Gervas, col. 1313. See MSS. Cotton lib. Claudius, C. vi. 7. f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

[z] See Dart, p. 10, and 180.

[a] Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1369, 1403.

[b] Lel. Col. vol. , p. 68, calls him, Odo, *alias* Wood.

[c] As ſuch, he is much praiſed by Leland. See ſome account of his writings in Dart, p. 181.

king's

king's requeſt, they agreed to the election of another to be archbiſhop. This prior is ſaid to have fallen out with his convent, upon account of his tranſlating the reliques of St. Dunſtan and St. Elphage. In 1175 he vacated the office of prior here, on being made abbot of Battel, in Suſſex.[d]

One Sampſon Dorobernenſis, of Canterbury, a man famous likewiſe for his piety and learning, and an excellent preacher, who wrote a book of homilies and other tracts; was contemporary and companion to him here, being a monk of this church about the year 1170.[e]

Benedict, the archbiſhop's chancellor, was the next prior in ſucceſſion,[f] and continued in this office till he was tranſlated to be abbot of Peterborough in 1177,[g] and thence known by the ſurname of Petriburgenſis, to which abbey he was a good benefactor, as appears by the regiſter of it,[h] as having carried thither from hence with him, ſome of the ſtones from the martyrdom in this church, which had been ſtained with Becket's blood, of which an altar was afterwards made in that church. He was a great favorite of king Richard I. a man of great learning, and is ſaid to have been a doctor of divinity of Oxford; he wrote two treatiſes concerning St. Thomas Becket, and his miracles, as a hiſtory of the life and tranſactions of king Henry II. a very curious treatiſe, and touching finely upon policy and church matters, and therefore much uſed by Bromton and Hoveden in the writing of their hiſtories.[i]

[d] Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 307. See Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 304. R. de Diceto, col. 588.
[e] Battely's Somner, p. 141. Dart, p. 181.
[f] See Gervas, col. 1432.
[g] Willis's Mitred Abbies, p. 146, 237. Gunton, 29, 299.
[h] See Battely's Somner, p. 141.
[i] This manuſcript is now among the Cotton MSS. Dart, p. 181.

PIERLEWIN, chaplain to archbiſhop Richard, ſucceeded Benedict, and was prior in the days of pope Alexander III. who directed his bulls to him, commanding, that the offerings of this church ſhould be diſpoſed of for the repair of it; extreme age and a total deprivation of ſight, having rendered him incapable of the government of his convent, he reſigned his office on Auguſt 6, in the year 1179, in the third year of his being prior,[k] and was ſucceeded by

ALAN, who was elected the ſame day; he was by birth an Engliſhman, and had been before a canon of Beneventum, afterwards ſacriſt of this church and doctor of divinity, and laſtly prior of it.[l] The monks had conceived ſuch great hopes of his integrity and good converſation, that by the advice and conſent of almoſt the whole convent, archbiſhop Richard was, as it may be ſaid, forcibly compelled to promote him to the government of it. He is ſaid to have been a man of wit, learning and piety; he wrote much, the particulars of whoſe labours may be found in Pitſeus.[m] Being ſacriſt of this church in archbiſhop Becket's time, he was very intimate with him; but at length when he was prior, he oppoſed himſelf againſt archbiſhop Baldwin, both in his election, and in his proceedings afterwards; by whoſe policy, becauſe he could not win him over to his intereſts, he at length, under pretence of his preferment, procured his removal from this priory to the abbey of Tewkſbury, *quaſi in pœnam ſuæ conſtantiæ*, of which he was made abbot about the year 1185.[n] He was undoubtedly a man of ſtrict and ſtout reſolution, for it is recorded in the regiſter of Chriſt-church, that in the year 1181, when in a proceſſion, Sir Roger Mortimer, an excommunicated perſon, for his contumacy, in-

[k] Gervas. col. 1456. He died in 1181.
[l] Ibid. col.
[m] See Dart, p. 182.
[n] Gervas, col. 1480. He received the benediction, on 17 cal. July, 1187. Willis, vol. i. p. 184. See Prynne, vol. i. p. 876. Ang. Sacr. vol. i. p. 479.

truded

truded himſelf at it. This prior obſerving him there, informed the archbiſhop, who was then preſent, of it, and again a ſecond time, as the archbiſhop would have connived at it, the ſervants of the latter diſſuading the prior from it, for fear of the king's diſpleaſure; but he finding the archbiſhop would take no notice of it, told him, that ſince he would uſe his authority without, he would uſe his own within the church, and accordingly having entered it, and maſs being begun, he required the convent to ceaſe, who immediately obeyed, and the excommunicated perſon, to his ſhame, was by ſtrong hand caſt out of the church, and then they proceeded in the maſs.[o]

In his time lived Richard Pluto, a monk of this place, much commended by Leland for his ſkill in poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, philoſophy and divinity, and eſpecially eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, one of which he wrote of this kingdom, as well as other treatiſes; he died in 1181.[p]

Honorius, chaplain to archbiſhop Baldwin, and cellarer of this church, ſucceeded Alan on 7 cal. July, 1186; of whom, and of his two ſucceſſors, more may be read in the account of the quarrels between the monks of this church and archbiſhop Baldwin, in Fox's acts and monuments.[q] Being ſent to Rome, to oppoſe the archbiſhop, in his project of building a college at Hackington; he died there of the plague, in 1188,[r] and was buried in the cloyſter of the church

[o] Battely's Somner, p. 142. More may be ſeen of this prior in the account of the troubles, which happened, between archbiſhop Baldwin and the monks of his church, in Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 308.

[p] On 12 cal. Nov. 1188, and was buried in the chapter-houſe there. See Willis, ibid. vol. i. p. 238. See Cotton Library MSS. marked Claudius, C. vi. 7, f. 166, printed in Dart, appendix, p. xxviii.

[q] Fox, vol. i. p. 308 et ſeq. [r] See Dart, p. 182.

of the Lateran.[s] He is honourably recorded in the obituary.

Roger Norris was made prior in his room, on 2 non. Oct. 1189, by archbiſhop Baldwin, by his own authority, who forced him on the convent much againſt their will;[t] on which account, in their treaty for conditions of peace and compoſition, one article was, that this prior ſhould be depoſed, and he was ſo accordingly, and promoted on November 22, next year, at the requeſt of the archbiſhop, to be abbot of Eveſham.[u]

About this time lived William Fitz Stephens, uſually called Stephens and Stephanides, a monk of this church, deſcended of a noble family in Normandy. After ſpending moſt of his life in theſe cloyſters he went over to France, where he grew famous for his knowledge in philoſophy and divinity. He wrote much of St. Thomas, his miracles, &c. and of the affairs of king Henry II. He flouriſhed in 1190; Pitſeus gives a large encomium on him.[w]

Osbern de Bristo ſucceeded him in the dignity of prior here,[x] with conſent both of the king and convent, in 1190. He had before taken part with the archbiſhop, which ſo highly offended them, that immediately after his death they depoſed him on 6 id. May, in 1191.[y]

Jeffry, in Latin, *Galfridus*, ſub-prior of this convent, was elected prior on the ſame day on which Oſbern was depoſed.[z] In this prior's time the contro-

[s] Parker de Antiq. Brit. Harpsfield Hiſt. Eccl. Ang. Battely's Somner, p. 142. Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1436, 1456, 1533.

[t] Gervas, col. 1551. He was elected 2 non. Oct. 1189.

[u] Ibid. col. 1559, 1564. He was conſtituted abbot on November 22, 1190. [w] See Dart, p. 182.

[x] Gervas calls him, Oſbert de Briſtoll.

[y] Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1188, 1436, 1456, 1570.—Battely's Somner, p. 142. [z] Gervas, col. 1570.

verſy

verſy between the monks and the ſuffragans of the province, concerning the choice of the archbiſhop, was decided by the decree of pope Innocent III. who by another decree and letters to the archbiſhop, diſcarded ſecular prieſts out of the church and monaſtery. He ſeems to have died about the year 1205.

Contemporary with this prior, was the famous Gervaſius Dorobernenſis, or of Canterbury, a great hiſtorian and antiquary, whoſe authority printed in the *Decem. Scriptores*, is often quoted throughout this work, of whom Pitſeus will inform you more; as alſo of Nigellus Wineker, another monk here, and chanter of this church, on whom the ſame author, from Leland, beſtows a moſt ample commendation for his piety and excellent endowments.[a]

John de Chatham was promoted to this dignity on the death of his predeceſſor, in 1205, in which year a charter, granted by archbiſhop Hubert, to the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, was confirmed by J. prior, and the chapter of Chriſt church. He died in July, 1217.[b]

Walter, the third of that name, ſeems to have ſucceeded as prior of this church. There is a bull of pope Honorius, directed to him, dated Indict. Sext.[c] and in one copy anno 1218; in another copy of it 1219. The Indict. Sext. beginning in the former, and ending in the latter of thoſe years, might give occaſion for the diverſity of the dates of thoſe years, which obſervation would not have been made, had not the learned writer of the hiſtory of theſe priors[d] miſnum-

[a] Battely's Somner, p. 143. See ſome account of their writings, in Dart, p. 182.

[b] Gervas, in Decem. Script. col. 1436, 1456. Batt. Somn. pt. ii. p. 115. Willis, p. 238. Somner and Warton leave out both this prior and his ſucceſſor.

[c] In Archiv. Hoſpital. de Eſtbridge.

[d] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti. Cant.

bered the year, by calculating the ſixth indiction to be anno 1217.[e]

JOHN DE SITTINGBORN, ſo ſurnamed, moſt probably from the place of his birth, ſucceeded to the priorſhip in 1222, and was prior in the time of the church's troubles in relation to the election of a new archbiſhop, after the death of archbiſhop Hubert; when the king, in the heat of his anger towards them, ſent this prior and his monks, ſixty-four in number, into baniſhment, and cauſed their places to be filled with others, from St. Auguſtine's abbey; but the king's wrath being at length appeaſed, they were, after ſeven years baniſhment, called home; full reſtitution was made, both to him and them, in every ſhape, and 1000l. given them as a recompence of all detriments they had ſuſtained.[f] This prior afterwards, in the vacancy of the ſee, by the death of archbiſhop Richard, in 1234, was elected in his room, by the free choice of the chapter; but on his preſenting himſelf at Rome for confirmation,[g] though the cardinals appointed for his examination, atteſted his fitneſs and ſufficiency, yet the pope perſuading him it was a charge of too great care and difficulty for him to manage, being an aged, plain man, he humbly renounced his election, and craved licence to return home; and St. Edmund afterwards filled the chair, by the pope's proviſion.[h] He died the ſame year.

[e] Battely, ibid. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1. p. 140.

[f] Matth. Paris, p. 315. Thorne, col. 1865, ſays, they returned in 1214, and ungratefully requited the good offices of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's; at the ſame time, the archbiſhop was recalled from baniſhment. Mr. Somner has given this charter of reſtitution, from one of the ledger books of the priory, in his appendix, No. xlviii.

[g] Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 356.

[h] Matth. Paris, p. 317. The Annals of Waverley tell us that a difference happening in the convent, he was ſo ſenſible of his miſtake, that he turned Carthuſian.

ROGER

ROGER DE LA LEE succeeded him as prior, and continued so for the space of ten years, when, I suppose on his death,[i] 9 cal. September, 1244.

NICHOLAS DE SANDWICH was elected prior on November the 1st following, and resigned his dignity in 1258. In the register book of Christ-church may be seen, the testimonial letters of archbishop Boniface, certifying that he did not depose him for going out of his cloyster contrary to rule, and taking a journey indiscreetly, as some reported; but that he only admitted of his resignation, at his own importunate entreaties. Four years after he had resigned this priorship, the archbishop made him precentor of this church; and he died in the middle of September, 1289,[k] and was, as is conjectured, buried in the cemetery, a little within the gate, and that his epitaph is that which is cut into the stone, at the foot of a buttress on the south side of Becket's chapel, in strange old fashioned characters, now hardly legible, but may be read as follows, according to Mr. Somner:[l]

Respice:

[i] At the foot of a buttress on the north side of Becket's chapel, there is this short epitaph, cut in the stone, in a strange and unusual character, after the old fashion, *Hic Jacet Rogerus* (Here lyeth Roger); as brief a one as is possible to be, and which some think was designed for the epitaph, either of him, or his next successor but one, in the priorship; but if so, most probably, the word prior would not have been omitted. Among the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the treasury-room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked N 27 an. 1243, to which is fixed the seal of this prior, representing him standing, mitred and robed, holding up his robe with his right hand, and a book in his left, and this inscription. SIGILL. ROGERIE. PRIORIS ECCLE CRISTI CANTUARIE.

[k] Battely, pt. 2, p. 115.

[l] Battely's Somner, appendix, No. xlix. Notwithstanding the conjecture of this epitaph having been designed for this prior, and the former one above-mentioned, for Roger de la Lee, yet it remains uncertain, whether they were either of them for these priors, who were in general buried within the walls of the church, or in the chapter-house, and, as has been before observed,

Reſpice : care : mere : rogo : defuncti : miſerere :
Sandwicenſis : vivens : frater : memor : en : ſis :
Qui : nunc : in : Limo : . . . . . e : ſtricte : jacet : ymo :
Dic : Pater : hinc : & : Ave : Deus : hunc : & :
protegat : a : ve :
Omni : ne : baratri : penas : ſibi : ſentiat : atri :
Set : celi : Solio : requieſcat : in : agmine : pio :
Omnis : orans : ita : perpete : vita : Amen :

ROGER DE ST. ELPHEGE was elected prior in his room, on November 1, 1258. He is recorded to have founded and finiſhed the ſmall chapel, between the dormitory and the infirmary: in ſeveral of the windows of which were theſe words, *Rogus de St. Elphege dedit hanc feneſtram* (Roger de St. Elphege gave this window). He died on September 29, 1262;[m] and was buried in this church. In whoſe room was elected, by the convent, after this office had continued vacant for about ſeven years, the ſee of Canterbury being at this time likewiſe vacant by the death of archbiſhop Boniface, who died in his native country of Savoy, in 1270,

ADAM DE CHILLENDEN, who became prior of this church in that year.[n] He was afterwards elected by

the word prior would certainly, as was uſual, have been added to them; may they not more probably be for two of the monks, who were uſually buried in theſe cemeteries; and as to the latter, it appears that at that time there were ſeveral of the name of Sandwich, in this monaſtery, particularly John and Alexander de Sandwich. See Dart, p. 183.

[m] Battely's Somner, p. 144. Battely ſays, he died on that day, 1263, p. 116; and Willis, p. 239. Among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treaſury-room of the dean and chapter, there is a writing, marked E 60 an. 1261, to which is affixed the ſeal of the prior, being an oval almoſt perfect, and very fine, repreſenting him mitred, holding a book in both hands up to his breaſt, in a gothic nich; in the back of which is a view of the cathedral, the ground fretted round it; this inſcription, SIGILLUM ROGERII PRIORIS ECCLESIE CHRISTI CANTUAR.

[n] The confirmation of his election does not occur till the year 1270, on account, as it is ſuppoſed, of the archbiſhop's being gone into his native country of Savoy.

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the convent to be archbiſhop; but by their advice in 1272, he delivered to the pope with his own hands, the election which had been made of him.[o] He died in 1274.

THOMAS DE RINGEMER, (or more properly *Ringlemere*) a monk of this church, was choſen prior in his room, on the 13 calends of October, the ſame year. In his time ſeveral monks of his convent leaving the monaſtery, diſperſed and ſeated themſelves abroad in the country on the eſtates belonging to the convent, converting to their own private uſe the produce of them, and ſpending their time in the pleaſures of the world, contrary to the canons and the rules of monaſtic diſcipline. Theſe the prior, an honeſt and pious man, called home, and provided that for the time to come, the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery ſhould be committed to the care and management of truſty laicks and not to the monks. In this alteration he had the ſupport of archbiſhop Peckham, who took his part and befriended him in it; notwithſtanding which, he found the monks very reluctant and averſe to reformation, who being impatient of an unwonted reſtraint, plotted together to diſplace him and to ſcandalize the archbiſhop. Certainly, ſays Harpsfield, this archbiſhop and Robert his next ſucceſſor, made ſeveral decrees very uſeful and conducing to the regulating of the monks, and the keeping of them within the compaſs of monaſtic diſcipline; and as thirty of the due and antient number of them were decreaſed and wanting, archbiſhop Robert reſtored them to their full number. But to return to our prior, who reſigned this dignity 16 cal. April, 1285,[p] and put on the habit of a Ciſtertian,

[o] See Fox's acts and monuments, vol. i. p. 439. Chron. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant. MSS.

[p] See the account of the reſignation of the priorſhip of Canterbury, by Thomas, who took on him the white habit of the Ciſtertians, and of the controverſies which aroſe from thence, in Cotton Library MSS. Cleop. c. vii. 12.

at

at Beaulieu, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and afterwards becoming ſtill more rigid, turned anchorite in 1305, having obtained the archbiſhop's leave for this change.

Henry de Eastry ſucceeded him as prior, being elected 11th id. April, in 1285, the ſame year in which his predeceſſor had reſigned this office, and inſtalled the ſame day by the archbiſhop. He was a great and valuable man, a perſon of ſingular prudence, well learned in the ſcriptures and diligent in the management of the affairs of the church, to which he was a conſiderable benefactor, by diſcharging the convent of a debt of 3000 marcs; beſides which, during the time of his preſiding over this convent, he is recorded to have done many worthy acts, not only about this church and monaſtery, but on their ſeveral demeſnes abroad, his repair of the church and chapter-houſe eſpecially ought not to be forgotten, which coſt upwards of 1600l. the particulars of which have been already mentioned before, in the account of the fabric; beſides which he repaired the ſeveral parts of the priory; as the prior's great and leſſer chamber, with the chapel, the long chamber, the chamber by the treaſury, with the lodgings there; the new chamber in the old plumbery, with the chapel; the great barn for hay; a ciſtern in the fiſh-pond, and another by the ſchool of the novices; the prior's ſtudy; the great hall by the gate of the court; the new chamber of the prior was leaded, with the wardrobe, and the other chambers were paved; the new pantry and new kitchen in the prior's apartments were leaded; the cloyſters were new paved, and a new gaol made; a new ſtable for the treaſurer, with a hayloft and ſmall barn; a new barn in the maltery; ſeveral new ſtudies made; a new malt-houſe, with a new barn and other new buildings: all which, with the repairs and buildings in the church and chapter-houſe, as above mentioned, and the bells, new veſtments and other eccleſiaſtical ornaments which he gave to the church,

church, and ten new ſhops which he built of ſtone in Burgate, amounted altogether to 218*l.* and upwards;[q] and he built beſides a new grange at the convent's eſtate at Barton. In his time, and principally by his means, their eſtates were plentifully furniſhed with vines, as at Copton, Barton, St. Martin's, Charthan, Brookland and Hollingborne, all manors belonging to the convent.[r] They had to all or moſt of their manors, a domeſtic chapel, moſt of which, as well as the bertarys belonging to them, were new-built by him.

In his time a ſuit was brought by the city againſt him and the chapter, for building four ſcore ſhops towards Burgate, and for ſtopping up the way between Queningate and Northgate; as to the latter, they defended themſelves by the charter granted them by king Henry II. and as to the former, the jury found, that though they had made theſe ſhops opening to Burgate, yet it was upon their own ſoil, and without prejudice to the city, as the church did not demand, nor had any ſtallage for them. In the liſt of the church's family, in this prior's time, a notary is mentioned as one.[s]

In

[q] The above articles are entered in the prior's book, remaining in the Cotton library, marked Galba E. iv. 14, f. 103.

[r] Liber Eccleſ. Cant.

[s] The prior of this church moſt probably had always one, who was a notary, chiefly for the purpoſe of an amanuenſis or ſcribe, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as was brought before him, by delegation, from the ſee of Rome; for there is a petition of this prior to the pope, for his authority to create two notaries, in the ledger of this church. Battely's Somner, p. 145, appendix, No. li. Next to which is inſerted, a grant of power, delegated to the prior of Chriſt-church, at his humble petition in 1305, by Baſſianus de Allayte of Milan, count Palatine, to create three notaries public. Ibid. No. lii[a]. upon which the prior created two of theſe notaries, viz. Maſter Richard de Northon, of Lincoln dioceſe, and John de Berham, of Canterbury dioceſe; and in 1309, he created a third, viz. John de Watford, clerk, of Lincoln dioceſe. Ibid. No. lii[b]. but king Edward II. looking on this intermeddling of foreigners as an affront to his prerogative, ſent his writs in his thirteenth year to the ſeveral ſheriffs and others, to make proclamations within their diſtricts, and to inhibit

In his time, namely, anno 1296, the priory was for ſome time in great diſtreſs, and perhaps deſervedly, for denying the king a ſubſidy, by example of archbiſhop Winchelſea, who had made a denial of the payment of it; in conſequence of which, all their temporalities were confiſcated, and all that they had within the gates of the church were ſeized upon, ſo that they had nothing to ſubſiſt on, but what was ſent them by their neighbours of the next monaſtery, out of charity, and this continued till at laſt neceſſity compelled the prior and convent to redeem their goods and poſſeſſions, by an humble ſubmiſſion.[t]

This prior is recorded for his ſtout and faithful diſcharge of his duty in the maintenance of ſuch rights and juriſdiction as belonged to and devolved on him

inhibit theſe notaries from taking upon them and exerciſing the office within the realm; and that no archbiſhop, biſhop, prelate, or their miniſters, ſhould in future give any credit to the inſtruments of theſe kind of notaries. See Somner, appendix, No. liiᵇ, liiᶜ.

[t] See Rayner, Apoſt. Benedict. appendix, p. 62. But in a petition which they made in 1327, to the biſhop of Rocheſter, ſoliciting with much humiliation, the appropriation of the churches of Weſterham and Etonbridge; they ſet forth, as the reaſon for it, that their church had ſuſtained great and heavy loſſes, from the failure of their crops, the deſtruction of their effects near the ſea, by the breaking in of it, and of their cattle, by a peſtilence; that their great and rich eſtate in the marſh, by the overflowing of the ſea was become nothing more than ſalts; at the ſame time the ſtrangers which reſorted to them continually, from foreign parts, and whom they could by no means get rid of, conſumed their ſuſtenance, and that the time of the wars ſtill added to their misfortunes; beſides which, they had ſupported no ſmall burthen, in regard to a new chapel, which they had built, in honour of the B. V. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr, at a great and heavy expence, and for a perpetual chantry of ſix prieſts to celebrate in it daily: by all which various and expenſive occurrences, the reſources of their church, as was well known, were ſo much diminiſhed, that the works of hoſpitality and charity had been through urgent neceſſity withdrawn, nor could they provide with decency for themſelves, or their church. Regiſt. Priorat. Cantuar.

and

and the chapter, during the vacancy of the ſee, after archbiſhop Walter Reynolds's death. But archbiſhop Parker's account of this matter will prove his beſt eulogium, who tells us, that this prior Henry was a man of great prudence and ſingular ſkill concerning the rights of his church; diligent in enquiring into the privilege, and no leſs diligent and induſtrious in managing the affairs of it. Within the ſpace of a few months, he renewed and exerciſed all kind of juriſdiction which belonged to the prior and chapter, during the vacancy of the archiepiſcopal chair, which had been before paſſed over and not exerciſed. He ſtrictly enquired concerning ſuch clergy as were preſented to benefices, and the rights of their patrons; he granted letters of adminiſtration of the goods of inteſtate perſons, received appeals, took the probates of wills, demanded accounts of executors and adminiſtrators, eſpecially of the wills of deceaſed biſhops, and of the adminiſtration of their goods. In particular he compelled the executors of the laſt will of archbiſhop John Peckham to give in their accounts; beſides theſe things, prior Henry viſited and received procurations, celebrated a ſynod, cited the clergy to parliament by the king's mandate, puniſhed the contumacious and thoſe that were diſobedient againſt his juriſdiction, and collated to the benefices of vacant ſees. Beſides which, he claimed as the rights of his church of Canterbury, the choral copes, rings and ſeals from every ſuffragan biſhop of the province of Canterbury; in ſhort, he exerciſed in every inſtance all manner of archiepiſcopal juriſdiction, except in the conſecration of biſhops, which, as he could not perform in his own perſon, he iſſued forth by his own authority his mandate and injunction to the biſhop of London, that he, together with the reſt of the biſhops of the province of Canterbury, being aſſembled in the church of Canterbury on the day appointed for that purpoſe, ſhould conſecrate the biſhops of St. David's and Bangor, then elect, and confirmed

confirmed by his own authority; and when they were thus conſecrated, he gave them teſtimonial letters of their conſecration, ſealed with the ſeal of the convent, &c.[u] Further than this, his acts and benefactions may be ſeen recorded in the obituary;[w] he died 6 id. April, in the year 1331, æt. 92, having governed this church with dignity and honour for the ſpace of forty-ſeven years.[x]

During his time, anno 1324, Stephen Faverſham, a monk of this church, was the firſt of the ſociety of monks, who read theology in the cloyſter of it.[y]

Richard Oxinden ſucceeded him as prior, on April 25, the ſame year, in which office he continued for ſeven years, and dying in 1338, was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in this cathedral, where his memorial on braſs ſtill remains in theſe words, *Hic requieſcit in gratia & miſericordia de Richardus Oxinden, quondam prior hujus eccleſie qui ob. Aug.* 4, 1338.

Johannes de Teneth, (*Thanatenſis*, Pitſeus calls him) a man famous for his piety and learning, was a monk of this church, contemporary with this prior, and was chaunter of it, (an office of ſome account in thoſe days); he was a witneſs to the preceding prior's letters or faculty of notaryſhip above-mentioned.[z] He was well verſed in the mathematics, and eſpecially ſkilled in muſic. At this time likewiſe, lived Edmund Albone, doctor of divinity, and a monk of this church, whom

[u] Parker, Antiq. Britan. p. 217.

[w] See Battely, pt. 2, No. xvi[a].

[x] Battely, pt. 2, p. 116. Among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treaſury room of the dean and chapter, is a writing, marked E. 134, dated anno 1291, to which is affixed the ſeal of this prior, an oval, very fair and fine, and repreſenting the prior ſtanding, holding a book in both hands up to his breaſt, in a gothic niche, the ground fretted; on each ſide of him a head in a quaterfoil; inſcription, S. Henrici Prioris de - - - - -

[y] See Leland Collect. vol. 1. p. 274.

[z] Battely's Somner, p. 147.

Leland

Leland commends for his enquiries into divine miſteries, and for his other treatiſes.[a]

ROBERT HATHBRAND ſucceeded to the priorſhip of this convent immediately after the death of his predeceſſor, being a pious, modeſt, and diſcreet man. He was a conſiderable benefactor to this church, and enriched it with many ornaments; he built and repaired the ſtone hall and ſeven chambers adjoining to it, for an infirmary, and another chamber covered with lead, near the gloriet, and the new convent kitchen. He gave the great organ, and the two great bells in the ſouth-weſt tower, called Jeſu and Dunſtan, and the table at the altar of St. Thomas; beſides which, he built many other edifices both within and without the convent, and purchaſed ſeveral manors and much land for his monaſtery. During his time, king Edward III. on June 23, in his 12th year, received of the prior and convent ſeveral veſſels of plate and jewels, towards his voyage into foreign parts; all which he promiſed by his obligation well and truly to return, or the value in lieu of them, on the All Saint's day following;[b] and again in his 16th year, anno 1342, he directed his writs to the ſeveral abbots and priors throughout England, to borrow money to carry on his wars in France, ſpecifying the ſums he required of each, and promiſing to repay them out of the firſt money to be levied of the annual tenth granted to him by the prelates of the province of Canterbury; among the ſums ſet down in them were, of the prior of Chriſt-church, 200l. and the abbot of St. Auguſtine, 100l. and again, in his 20th year, he borrowed great ſums of money for the ſame purpoſe, of both clergy and laity; among which were, of the prior of Canterbury, 300 marcs, and of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, 200.[c]

[a] See Dart, p. 184.

[b] Rot. Aleman, 12 Edward III. p. 1, m. 10. Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 60.

[c] Rym. Fœd. vol. v. p. 346, 491.

He

He governed this church for thirty-two years, and dying in 1370, was buried in the ſame chapel with his predeceſſor, his braſs plate ſtill remaining, with this inſcription: *Hic requieſcit in gratia & miſericordia Dei dominus Robertus Hathbrand, quondam prior hujus eccleſiæ qui obiit. xvij. die. Aug. Anno Domini* MCCCLXX. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.* Amen.

In his time the monaſtery being viſited with the peſtilence, then raging generally throughout the kingdom, the whole convent almoſt died of it.[d]

Richard Gillingham ſucceeded as prior, in 1370, and having ſat as governor of this church for ſix years, died in July, 1376.[e]

Stephen Mongeham ſucceeded him on Sept. 10, following; and died the next year.[f]

John Fynch *de Winchelſey* was upon his death elected prior, in July, 1377, and governed this convent thirteen years, ſix months, and two weeks; and died on January 9, 1391. He was buried in the martyrdom within this cathedral, having been a good benefactor to this church, as his epitaph implies, which was remaining in part in Mr. Somner's time, as follows, though now the braſs is gone: *Hic jacet Johannes Fynch de Winchelſey quondam Prior hujus Eccleſiæ qui obiit 9. die Januarii . . . . . edificia conſtructa & plura alia collata bona . . . . . cujus animæ.*[g] There is a bull of pope Urban VIth, granted to this prior and his ſucceſſors, the privilege of wearing the mitre, tunic, dalmatic, gloves, and the ring, epiſcopal enſigns, to which the paſtoral ſtaff and ſandals were added, and granted to his ſucceſſor and the ſucceeding priors for ever, but to be uſed by them only in the abſence of the archbiſhop.[h]

Stephe

[d] Batt. Somn. p. 147. [e] Regiſt. Sudbury. [f] Ibid.
[g] Batt. Somn. p. 147; appendix, p. 62. Weever, p. 236.
[h] Somner ſuppoſes, that becauſe theſe were badges of epiſcop power and ſtate, they and their ſucceſſors were called lord prio

Stephen Birchyngton, a monk of this church, lived here at this time; he wrote, says Pitseus, the lives of the archbishops of Canterbury, until archbishop Courtney; and a catalogue of the bishops of Ely.—He was professed a monk in 1382.

Thomas Chillenden, LL. D. succeeded John Fynch as prior, in 1391, being elected on Feb. 16. Concerning this worthy and excellent prelate, much has been already mentioned in the account of the church's fabric, to which he was a matchless benefactor, and deserves eternal memory for it. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, says, "Prior Thomas Chillendene alias Chillesdene was the greatest builder of a prior that ever was in Christes chirche. He was a great setter forth of the new building of the body of the church. He buildid of new the goodly cloistre, the chapter-house, the new conduit of water, the priors chaumbre, the priors chapelle, the great dormitorie and the frater, the bake house, the brew house, the escheker, the faire ynne yn the High streate of Cantorbyri and also made the waulles of moste of the circuite beside the towne waulle of the enclosute of the abbaye

"This Chillendene was a doctor of both the lawes or he was made a monke and bp Wareham saide that he wrote certain commentaries concerning the lawes and that clerkely."

But besides these, he is recorded to have made the new way to the church, and to have curiously guilded the biggest altar, and those of St. Dunstan and St. Alphage, and beautified some others; he enriched the wardrobe with costly vestments and the church with rich jewels and ornaments, and gave many choice

but they seem to be called so before this time, as appears by prior Hathbrand's epitaph in particular, above-mentioned; and this prior, John Finch, has not the stile of *dominus* or lord in his epitaph, as may be seen above.

books in different faculties. He obtained large privileges; as the grant and confirmation of the paſtoral ſtaff, ſandals, &c. for the priors of this church, in abſence of the archbiſhop. The buildings mentioned before by Leland, may be thus further particularized, viz. the bake-houſe, granary, prior's ſtables, the walls and towers of the court, the edifice called the paved chamber and two others; the prior's apartments in the dormitory, and ſtudy in the almonry, with the novices hall and other apartments, and was otherwiſe a great benefactor in all reſpects to his houſe. In Canterbury college, in Oxford, he provided a moſt elegant chapel, and many convenient rooms, according to the number of ſtudents; and in the ſeveral manors belonging to this church, he re-edified and repaired moſt of the buildings belonging to them.[1] He was well beloved by archbiſhop Courtney, but more ſo by his ſucceſſor, archbiſhop Arundel, who made him his commiſſary of Canterbury, and lies buried near him at the upper end of the nave or body of the cathedral, a ſtately pile, and chiefly of his raiſing. When he had been prior almoſt twelve years, he was elected by the monks of Rocheſter to that ſee; which preferment he refuſed to accept of, as chuſing rather to end his days in this place, which he accordingly did; and died, after he had ſo laudably governed this church, on Auguſt 15, 1411. His ſtone, which was formerly richly inlaid with braſs, having had on it his portraiture in his prior's habit, remained till the new paving of the choir a few years ago, but the braſſes have been all long ſince purloined. Mr. Somner has recorded the inſcription round the edges of it, as follows: *Hic jacet Thomas Chyllindenne quondam Prior hujus Eccleſiæ, Decretorum Doctor egregius, qui navem iſtius Eccleſiæ, cæteraque diverſa edificia, quam-*

[1] See Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 241. Battely's Somner, p. 147.

plurima

plurima quoque opera laudabilia de novo fieri fecit. Pretiosa insuper . . . . . ecclesiastica, multaque privilegia insignia huic Ecclesiæ acquisivit, qui postquam Prioratum hujus Ecclesiæ Annis viginti. 25 septimanis & quinque diebus nabiliter rexisset, tandem in die assumptionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis diem suum clausit extremum. Anno domini 1411. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.[k]

William Gillingham, a monk of this church, was contemporary with this prior, of whom there is great commendation given by Pitseus, as an historian. He flourished about 1390.[l]

John Woodnesborough was constituted prior in the room of Thomas Chillenden before-mentioned, on St. Gregory's day, Sept. 3, 1411. He is noted for having afforded succour to this city on the following occasion. In the year 1415, which was the third year of king Henry V. the king had prepared an army with the purpose of entering France, and recovering his rights in that kingdom; upon which the French sent the earl of Vendosme, the archbishop of Bourges, and others, as ambassadors, to treat of peace; they being attended with 350 horsemen, landed at Dover, and proceeded to Winchester and Southampton, where the king then was. But the treaty was soon broken off, and the French were ordered to return home; and to prevent all danger of a surprize in their return through Canterbury, the bailiffs of the city set a watch and guard; to strengthen which, the prior of Christ-church armed from his servants and vassals, 16 spearmen and 24 bowmen; and the abbot of St. Augustine likewise nine spearmen and 24 bowmen, all well accoutred and furnished with compleat arms, which was indeed as much to the safety of these churches, as of the city itself.[m]

[k] See Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 62.
[l] See Dart, p. 185.
[m] See the record of it, Batt. Somn. appendix, No. lvi.

This prior continued to govern this church for ſeventeen years, and dying on February 28, in 1427,[n] was buried next above his predeceſſor Chillenden, in the upper end of the nave of it, where his graveſtone, once inlaid with braſs, having his portraiture, habited as prior, but long ſince deſtroyed, remained till it was removed a few years ago on making the new pavement. Mr. Somner has recorded this inſcription, in his time, round the edges of it:

Eſt nece ſubſtratus Jon Woodneſbergh tumulatus
Hujus erat gratus Prior Eccleſiæ numeratus;
Quem colit ornatus hic tantus ubique novatus,
Per loca plura datus ſit ſumptus teſtificatus:
Auctor erat morum, probitatis, laudis, honorum.
Largus cunctorum, cunctis dator ille laborum,
Quique Prioratum rexit ſub ſchemate gratum.
Annos hunc plenos per ſeptenos quoque denos:
Quadrigentenis Mil. ejus bis quoque denis
Annis ſeptenis Domini nondum ſibi plenis.
. . . . . *cum tibi Chriſte* . . . . *agone*
Quem precibus pone radiantis forte corone.[o]

John Langdon, a famous monk and ſub prior of this convent, was contemporary with this prior, being admitted in it in 1398; he was doctor of divinity and created bachelor of the ſame in 1400; he was a very great divine and afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, of whom more may be ſeen in Pitſeus.

William Molash ſucceeded as prior, on March 31, in 1428. The tower now called Dunſtan ſteeple, built for the moſt part by archbiſhop Chicheley, being finiſhed, this prior, in the year 1430, furniſhed it

[n] See Regiſt. Molaſh.

[o] Battely's Somner, p. 148, appendix, p. 63. See Weever, p. 236.

with

with a large bell, called Bell Dunſtan ;[p] he alſo beſtowed on the convent brewhouſe, a great cauldron, of the weight of 5475 pounds, as is recorded in the church book.[q] On his death, on 4th cal. March, in 1438.

JOHN SARISBURY, or Saliſbury, S. T. P. cuſtos, or maſter of Canterbury college, in Oxford, was choſen prior in his room; he died 14 cal. February, in 1415,[r] and was buried at the upper end of the nave of the cathedral, near his predeceſſors; his graveſtone, which had been once ornamented with braſs, in like manner as theirs, remaining till a few years ago.—Somner has given the epitaph on it, as follows, as it was in his time.

Preteriens ſiere diſcas & dic: miſerere,
Et ne ſubſannes, quia victus morte Johannes,
Membris extenſis jacet hic Sariſburienſis:
Sic non evades vindice morte cades,
Hic Prior Eccleſiæ Doctorque fuit Theoriæ:
Wulſtani feſto feria quarta memor eſto
Mille quater centum x v. dant documentum
Sint animæ merces, lux, decor & requies. Amen.

JOHN ELHAM ſucceeded him as prior, on March 16, the ſame year, and governed this church for the ſpace of two years, eleven months and four days; he died on Feb. 20, 1448,[s] and was buried juſt above his predeceſſor Woodneſborough, in the nave of this cathedral, under a large ſtone, having on it his portraiture in his prior's habit and an inſcription inlaid in braſs, all long ſince torn away from it; but the

[p] The diameter of this bell, at the loweſt brim, was two yards, and ſomewhat more; and weighed 8105lb. See before, p. 344, where prior Hathbrand is ſaid to have given a bell, named Bell Dunſtan, for the uſe of the ſouth-weſt tower of this church.

[q] Battely's Somner, p. 148, appendix, p. 63.

[r] Regiſt. Stafford. [s] Ibid.

ſtone remained till within theſe few years, when it was removed with the others. Somner has given the inſcription round it as in his time, as follows: *Hic requieſcit Dominus Thomas Elham quondam Prior hujus Eccleſiæ, Qui cum Ann. 2. menſ. 11. & 4 dieb honorifice vixiſſet. 20. Febr. 1440. obdormivit in Domino.*[t]

THOMAS GOLDSTONE was the next prior, being promoted to this office on April 16, 1449. He was a good benefactor to his church, and the eſtates belonging to it; for he laid out 1200l. to prevent the inundations of the ſea in the church's manor at Apuldore; he erected a chapel in this church, to the honor of the Virgin Mary, which he cauſed to be arched with ſtone and covered with lead; he made the belfry in the ſouth part of the nave, at the weſt end; and built, in the city of Canterbury, an edifice, conſiſting of many apartments, called the Bole, near the cemetery gate; and finiſhed, at a great expence, the ſpacious library in Canterbury college, in Oxford.—He preſided here nineteen years, three months and twenty-five days; and dying, after five months ſickneſs, on the 6th of Auguſt, 1468, he was buried in the above chapel of his own building, ſince called the dean's chapel; but his graveſtone has not been there for many years, nor the particular part of it known where he was buried. Leland ſays, "Prior Goldſtone the firſt, five priors before the ſecunde, buildid the ſtone tour yn the weſte ende of the chyrche."[u]

John Stone, a monk of this convent, and a man of great piety, was contemporary with this prior; he wrote an obituary of this church and other treatiſes, now in Bennet college library; of whom more may be learned in Pitſeus; he lived to a great age, and flouriſhed about 1467.[w]

[t] Batt. Somn. p. 148, appendix, p. 63. Weever, p. 236.
[u] Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 5. [w] See Dart, p. 187.

JOHN

JOHN OXNEY was next elected prior on September 1, following, and having continued in his priorſhip near three years, died on July 2, in 1471,[x] and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM PETHAM, who was conſtituted prior on Auguſt 13, 1471, and died in about a year afterwards, on Auguſt 19, 1472; on which

WILLIAM SELLING, S. T. P. was choſen in his ſtead, the 10th of September following. He was a learned monk of this convent, and had before, with leave of his chapter, travelled into Italy, and ſtudying at Bologna, became a great ſcholar. Out of his affection to antiquities, he gathered together wherever he came in Italy, all the antient authors, both Greek and Latin, that he could procure, and brought them over into England, and to Canterbury.[y] Not long after his return, by the common vote and ſuffrage of the monks, he was choſen their prior, and Henry VII. taking notice of his worth, ſent him ambaſſador to the pope,[z] and afterwards to France; in both which he acquitted himſelf with great honour, and obtained for his convent ſeveral large immunities. He was a great benefactor to this convent, on which he beſtowed large ſums of money; he covered the church with lead, and built a tower of ſtone from the foundation, afterwards called the prior's ſtudy, contiguous to the prior's chamber, called the Gloriet, and covered it with lead, glazed the windows, and otherwiſe adorned it. He handſomely ceiled the library over the prior's

[x] Battely, in his ſecond part, p. 116, differs much from Somner, in the dates of the elections and deaths of the ſeveral priors.

[y] Shortly after his death, theſe curious books, among which were, Tully's books de Republica, ſo much deſired, and many others of great price were reduced to aſhes, by a fire, which happened in the monaſtery in the night time, by the careleſsneſs of ſome drunken ſervants. Batt. Somn. p. 148.

[z] He was ſent ambaſſador in 1490. See Rapin, vol. i. p. 667, 668.

chapel, and placed books in it; he glazed the ſouth ſide of the cloiſter and built the precinct wall, which extended from St. Michael's church to the old one, incloſing the convent garden. He built much on the ſeveral manors of the church, and many other edifices, both within and without the convent. At his requeſt, archbiſhop Bourchier gave to the convent twenty ſeven rich copes and other veſtments.[a] He died on Dec. 29, 1494,[b] and lies buried in the martyrdom or north croſs of this cathedral, under a large ſtone of marble, round the edges of which was an inſcription, and within that his portraiture in his prior's habit, inlaid in braſs, but long ſince loſt from it.—Somner has recorded the inſcription, as remaining in his time, as follows: *Hic jacet reverendus pater Wilhelmus Selling hujus ſacroſanctæ Eccleſiæ Prior, ac ſacræ Paginæ. Profeſſor, qui poſtquam hanc Eccleſiam per ann. 22. menſ. 5. & 24. d. optime gubernaſſet migravit ad Dominum, die viz. paſſionis Sancte Thomæ Martyris, anno* 1494.

Doctor Theologus Selling Greca etque Latina
Lingua prædoctus hic Prior almus obit
Omnis virtutis ſpeculum, exemplar Monachorum,
Religionis honor, mitis imago Dei.

[a] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 244.

[b] Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vi. f. 3, p. 7, ſays, "Wyllyam Tille alias Celling by his monkes name by cauſe he was borne at Celling village about a 2 miles from Faverſham. This Tylle was the beſt of all the priors yn good letters that was a late yn Chriſte chirche yn Cantwarbyri. This man was familiar in Bonony with Politiane, and was the ſetter forth of Linacre to Politiane." Among the Chartæ Antiquæ of the dean and chapter, in their treaſury room, is a writing, marked V. 4. ao. 1486, to which is fixed a ſeal of this prior, repreſenting, under a gothic canopy, the figure of God the Father, ſitting and holding a Chriſt on the croſs; underneath in a ſhield, the arms of the priory, and this inſcription round the edge of the ſeal, S. Proris & Capituli - - - - - Xi Cantuarie.

Adde

Adde quod ingenii rivorum tanta cucurrit
Copia cunctorum quantula rara virum.
Regius orator, cujus facundia mulsit
Romanos, Gallos, Orbis & amplа loca.
Hujus præsidio res ista domestica rata est
Et redimita annis plurimis egregie.
Pervigil hic, Pastor damna atque incommoda cuncta
A grege commisso fortiter expulerat.
Dum brevi tumulo latet hoc, tota Anglia famam
Predicat, & tanto lugeat orba patre.
Huc iter omnis habens, stet, perlegat & memor ejus
Oret ut ascendat spiritus alta poli.[c]

In his time lived Thomas Cauſton, monk of this church, who wrote an account of the monks profeſſed from 1407 to 1486, and their obits to the year 1286, now among the archives of the dean and chapter.[d]

THOMAS GOLDSTONE, S. T. P. the ſecond of this name, ſucceeded as prior, on the 1ſt of January following, and was likewiſe a man of great learning, and much in king Henry VIIth's favour, who ſent him ambaſſador to Charles the French king; but his memory is ſtill more laſting for the new buildings and the reparations which he made in and about this church and the precincts of it, particularly the great middle tower of the church and the handſome and ſtately gate at the entrance from the city to it. Theſe with his other works are eaſily diſcovered by his badge or rebus, being three gold-ſtones, the two firſt letters of his chriſtian and ſurname T G. and the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, ſet up in many places about the church and monaſtery; beſides which, he adorned the choir of this church with a ſuit of rich and coſtly hangings of tapeſtry.

[c] Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 63. [d] Dart, p. 187.

His

His good deeds to his church are thus enumerated by Willis.[e] He ſays, that this prior magnificently finiſhed, by the aid of archbiſhop cardinal Morton, the tower or lantern in the middle of the church, and glazed and adorned it with elegant carved work and gilding, and for the ſupport of it made two large ſtone arches, and four leſſer ones, which were ſupported by pillars; he cauſed ſeveral books of ſervice for the uſe of the church to be written, ſome of which were curiouſly embelliſhed with gilt letters, flowers and arms; he likewiſe gave a very fine miſſal for the high maſs; he made the wooden ſhrine of St. Owen to be curiouſly carved and inlaid with gold; he cauſed to be made a certain ſilver veſſel, in which was depoſited a part of St. Dunſtan's ſcull, diſcovered in his time among the relics of the church; he gave a reading deſk, a braſs eagle, three pieces of arras hangings, ſetting forth our Saviour's life and death, which were hung up at certain ſeaſons of the year; and provided two copes and other ornaments, and adorned the prior's chapel with certain tapeſtry, &c. He made a large drain to carry the rain from the church through the precincts, and built the new lodging (near the prior's old manſion, called La Gloriet) conſiſting of lodging rooms, dining rooms and other neceſſary apartments, with a handſome porch to the court. He exchanged the old gold and ſilver veſſels for new, and added many others to them; and in the prior's wardrobe, he not only repaired the old, but gave many new veſtments to it, and in ſhort there was not a manor or place belonging to the convent, in which he did not make ſeveral new and coſtly buildings, and reparations of the old ones; and he rebuilt the outward door of the church fronting the city.

He continued his government of this priory almoſt twenty-three years, and dying on Sept. 16, in 1517,

[e] Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 245.

was

was buried by his immediate predeceſſor, in the martyrdom of this church, with a like ſtone and ornaments, the braſſes of which has been long ſince purloined from it; but Somner has given the inſcription as follows, as in his time: *Hic jacet reverendus Pater Thomas Goldſtone hujus ſacroſanctæ Eccleſiæ Prior, ac Sacræ paginæ Profeſſor qui poſtquam hanc Eccleſiam per annos* 24. 8. *menſ. & dies* 16. *optime gubernaſſet, migravit ad Dominum,* 16. *Septemb. Anno Dom,* 1517. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*

Tangite vos Citharam plangentes carmine, mole
Hic jacet occulta Religionis honos.
Occubuit Doctor Thomas Goldſton vocitatus
Moles quem preſens ſaxea magna tenet.
Arripit hunc patrem mors pervigilemque Priorem
Sic rapitur quoque lux iſtius Eccleſiæ.
Grex ſibi commiſſus monachorum plangat eundem
Omiſſum Patrem, qui ſibi fautor erat.
Largus in expenſis fieri dat plura novata
Iſtius Eccleſiam veſtibus ornat idem.
Sic fuit ad Regni laudem cauit Anglia largus
Totus & is mitis pauperibus fuerat
O vos ſpectantes hujus jam funera patris,
Nunc eſtis memores fundite quæſo preces
Requieſcat in ſancta Pace. Amen.[f]

There were ſome learned men of this monaſtery who flouriſhed about this time; among which were, John Uton, who wrote of the obiits and memorable things of this church. Laurence Vade, who wrote the life of Becket; and one Reginald, who wrote the life of Malchus of Conſtantinople, in Latin verſe, tranſlated from the Greek; and Martin Clyve, a famous preacher, who left behind him a volume of ſermons.[g]

[f] Battely's Somner, appendix, p. 63. [g] Dart, p. 188.

THOMAS

THOMAS GOLDWELL, S. T. P. of Canterbury college, in Oxford, ſucceeded to this priorſhip on his predeceſſor's death in 1517, and was the laſt prior of this convent.[h] He continued in the government of it till the year 1540, anno 31 Henry VIII.[i] in which year this priory was diſſolved, and the prior and monks ejected,[k] and a dean and twelve prebendaries placed in their room. This prior being a perſon of exemplary virtue and revered character, was, on the new foundation of this church, offered one of the canonries or prebends of it, which he ſeems to have refuſed, for he retired with a penſion of 80l. per annum, ſettled upon him during his life.[l]

It ought not here to paſs unnoticed, that the priors of this church were, in general, men of a noble and public ſpirit, who undertook and accompliſhed great and wonderful things for the benefit of this church; and to bring it to that ſtate and magnificence, it at laſt arrived at, and their benefactions to it from time to time were almoſt incredible, as they are recorded in the obituary of it; and the frequent mention made of their munificence in the account given before of the fabric of the church, cannot but imprint on the reader's mind, a ſtrong and laſting idea of their merit, as well as of their noble works.

The arms of this priory were, *Azure, on a plain croſs argent*, the letters $\frac{\text{i}}{\text{ɛ}}$ in old Engliſh characters.[m]

[h] See Wood's Ath. vol. i. Faſti. col. 10.

[i] Leland, Itin vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, ſays, "Goldſtone the ſecunde began the goodly ſouth gate into the minſtre and Goldewelle the laſte prior at the ſuppreſſion performed it."

[k] He, with ſixty-eight others, on September 12, anno 26 king Henry VIII. ſigned the act of ſucceſſion and ſupremacy. Rym. Fœd. vol. xiv. p. 497. See a letter of Thomas Goldwell, prior of Chriſt church, to lord Cromwell, among the Harleian MSS. No. 604-28

[l] Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 116. [m] Tan. Mon. p. 195.

As

As to the ſeals uſed at different times by this priory, they had three, the latter being ſtill larger than the former ones; the firſt of them, being two inches diameter, is much of the ſame ſize and character with that leaden ſeal of St. Auguſtine's bull or charter, ſet out by Sir Henry Spelman, in his Councils, p. 122. It has been ſaid, that there was another ſeal, ſtill more antient than theſe, the words on which, in alluſion to the dedication of the church to the Holy Trinity, were DEUS PATER, DEUS FILIUS, DEUS SPIRITUS SANCTUS; of this, however, Mr. Somner, p. 87, makes ſome doubt, as well becauſe, though converſant in the church records, he never at that time had met with any ſuch ſeal; and becauſe, the ſeal which was in uſe not long after the conqueſt, namely, both in the time of archbiſhop Anſelm (Lanfranc's immediate ſucceſſor) and of Ernulph the prior, that is about the latter end of the 11th century, which he had often ſeen, had no other inſcription, but the following on it, nor would the proportion of the ſeal admit of a larger. This, therefore, he judges to have been the firſt ſeal of the church. This inſcription is, SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: CHRISTI:—It has no counterſeal.

This ſeal continued in uſe till the new dedication of the church about the year 1130, when it was again renewed; this new ſeal being three inches and a quarter diameter, has in the front part the repreſentation of the church, with this inſcription round it: SIGILLUM: ECCLIE: XPI CANTUAEIE: PRIME SEDIS BRITANNIE: and on the other ſide, the figure of our Saviour, and round it, EGO SUM VIE VERITAS ET VITA. This ſeal, ſeemingly the ſecond ſeal of the priory, continued in uſe till archbiſhop Becket's martyrdom, and then was changed again to another, being three inches and three-quarters diameter; it had on one ſide that martyrdom repreſented, with theſe verſes round the rim of it: EST: HUIC: VĪTA: MORI: PRO: QUA: DUM: VIXIT: AMORI.—MORSERAT

SERAT ET MEMORI PER MORTEM VIVIT HONORI; which, however, appears to be the counterſeal; and on the upper ſide, the repreſentation of the church; under the church door is the word METROPOLIS; over the middle door, under the buſt in the pediment is . . . . r. DOMVS. I. X. P. on the convent wall ſurrounding MVRI. METREPOL. ISTI X.; the inſcription being SIGILLUM: ECCLESIE: XRISTI: CANTURIE: PRIME: SEDIS BRITANNIE. This ſeal was not altered afterwards, but continued in uſe during the exiſtence of the priory.

At the time of the new foundation of the church afterwards, by king Henry VIII. the common ſeal was again changed and new made; and as St. Thomas was no longer reputed a ſaint, and his death no longer accounted a martyrdom, ſo the repreſentation of it, on the ſeal of this church, was no longer continued; and on the new ſeal of it, inſtead of the murder of Becket, it has on the front a repreſentation of the church, having three towers, with ſpires, a figure ſtanding in the porch, two angels above incenſing, and two ſtars, and this inſcription: SIGIL* CATHED* ET* METROP* XI* CANT* NOVITER* ERECTE* P* REGE* HEN. VIII. On the counterſeal the church, in the door a crucifix, two angels over the church, and this inſcription: EGO+SUM+VIA+VERITAS+ ET+VITA+ANNO+INCARNATI+CHRISTI+1540; being the church's laſt ſeal, and made uſe of at this time.

Several of the above ſeals are appendant to writings among the Chartæ Antiquæ, in the treaſury room of the dean and chapter, as are three different ſeals of the chapter of the priory, *ad cauſas*.

The firſt of theſe, of the date 1293, has on the front a repreſentation of the church and Becket's murder, knights at the ſides, approaching him; over Becket's head, God the Father; on the counter ſeal, the Salutation;

tation; under, the prior praying; diameter three inches. The inſcription, NUNCIAT HIC AVE, &c.

The ſecond, anno 1359, the ſame front, but a different counterſeal, being three buſts full faced, in three circles, placed triangular; diameter two and a half.

The third, anno 1461, the ſame front, with this inſcription, SIGILLVM ✠ ECCLESIE XRISTI ✠ CANTUARIE ✠ AD ✠ CAUSAS :+. On the counterſeal three heads, as above, repreſenting the Trinity, and this inſcription, DEUS PATER. DEUS FILIUS DEUS S. PS SANCTUS. Diameter three and a quarter.

HAVING now finiſhed the account of the priors of this church, as well as of the fabric itſelf, it will be proper to make ſome mention of the ſeveral privileges, liberties and revenues belonging to this priory, and of other matters relating to the eſtabliſhment and government of it.

The archbiſhop himſelf was reputed the head of this monaſtery, in the ſtead of an abbot, who had the ſuperior power over the convent; hence the monks contended, that no one could be duly conſtituted archbiſhop, unleſs he firſt profeſſed himſelf a monk of their own order, that is a Benedictine;[n] and this cuſtom ſeems to have continued till the year 1123, when the king and biſhops, being of the ſecular clergy, over-ruled it, notwithſtanding the vehement oppoſition made by the prior and convent; and William Corboil, who was a ſecular, was conſtituted archbiſhop.[o] Certainly, the archbiſhop being as their abbot and

[n] Thus, when Odo was in 941 promoted to this ſee, he qualified himſelf for it, by making the vows and putting on the habit of their order, leſt he might give offence to the monks, who had never ſeen an archbiſhop choſen in any other habit.

[o] This remarkable conteſt between the comprovincial biſhops and the prior and convent, is thus told: On the feaſt of the Purification, the king kept his court at Gloceſter, where all the biſhops and the prior of this church, with ſome of his monks were preſent,

and their father, ſuperior or governor, might be a ſtrong reaſon why, as to that part of his function, the choice of him ſhould belong to the convent, and as ſuch it muſt have been moſt ſatisfactory, as well as moſt beneficial, to the common intereſt of the convent.

The archbiſhop was viſitor of the convent, and though the convent elected and preſented the perſons to him, yet he had the power of approving and conſtituting the prior, ſub-prior, the obedientiaries, and ſome other inferior officers; but in other reſpects the chief government of it was committed to the prior.—The diſpoſal of the revenues and the management of all the temporal affairs of it, wholly belonged to the prior and chapter, the archbiſhop having no concern in them. For the election of a prior, the manner was thus: the death of the late prior being notified to the archbiſhop, by letters from the convent, he came, attended by his chaplain only, to the chapter-houſe, within which the monks were all ſummoned to attend him, for the creating of a new prior; when, after a ſhort exhortation on the occaſion, each gave in the

preſent, and it was propoſed to fill the ſee of Canterbury, then vacant. Several worthy perſons were recommended as fit for this dignity, and the prior and his monks recommended likewiſe to the king, ſome good men of their own order; and declared that whichever of theſe the king ſhould approve of, they would readily accept him, and immediately proclaim their archbiſhop elect; but the biſhops who were of the ſecular clergy made their exceptions, alledging, that they would not conſent that a monk ſhould preſide over them, as their primate, eſpecially as the ſecular clergy afforded as fair a choice of excellent perſons, and as well qualified to govern the church as any to be found in monaſteries; but the prior and his brethren inſiſted with much vehemence, that none but a monk could be rightly elected; and further, that from the time of St. Auguſtine, who was a monk, and the firſt archbiſhop, to that day, every archbiſhop had been of the Benedictine order; notwithſtanding all which, the choice of an archbiſhop was at that time determined by the king, againſt the prior and his monks; and William Corboil, a ſecular, was accordingly conſtituted archbiſhop. See Decem. Scriptores, Simon Dunelm, and Gervas.

name

name of the perſon he voted for to be prior; which, as well as the perſon naming, the chaplain wrote down in a roll. Next day the archbiſhop having taken that time to conſider of it, named aloud, in full chapter, that perſon to be prior, whom the great and more diſcreet part of it had voted for. Upon which, the prior elect, having firſt pleaded his inſufficiency, the precentor began the *Te Deum*, and all riſing from their ſeats, the convent preceding, the archbiſhop and prior following, they all chanting, ſolemnly entered the church, and being come into the choir, the archbiſhop directly inſtalled the prior in his ſtall, on the north ſide; which done, the archbiſhop being ſeated in the firſt ſtall, on the ſouth ſide, waited there during the time the *Te Deum*, and the uſual verſicles and prayers were repeated; after which they all returned to the chapter-houſe, in the ſame order as before; where, before the archbiſhop had ſeated himſelf, he placed the prior in the ſeat next to him, on the north ſide, and then giving his benediction to the convent, and people, he returned to his apartment in his palace, and the convent to divine ſervice in the church.[p] In which manner Richard Oxinden was elected prior of this church in 1331. But if the prior happened to die in the vacancy of the ſee, the monks proceeded immediately to elect one of their own body; which election, the new archbiſhop, as ſoon as he came to his church, was obliged to confirm, unleſs there appeared a legal and juſtifiable cauſe to the contrary, by the bulls of the popes Alexander III. Innocent III. Urban III. Celeſtine III. and Gregory IX. of ſuch value did the privilege of electing their prior by themſelves, in the vacancy of the ſee, ſeem to be to them.[q]

[p] See this form of electing and inſtalling the prior of Chriſt-church, in Batt. Somn. append. No. lvii. and an extract from the ſeveral popes bulls for this purpoſe, in ibid. pt 2, app. No. xvii.

[q] Battely's Somner, p. 99, appendix, p. 44.

The prior, thus ſeated in his dignity, was eſteemed honourable, and received with profound veneration by the convent at all times; Lanfranc's decrees concerning the Benedictines made large proviſions for all due reſpect to be paid to an abbot or prior in theſe monaſteries. This veneration, and even high admiration, was increaſed, from his being upon all ſolemn occaſions adorned with rich and glorious veſtments, and from its being granted to him to bear the honourable enſigns of epiſcopacy, the mitre, the paſtoral ſtaff, the ring, the gloves, the ſandals, and the like. From theſe grants, as well as from his ſummons to parliament, his ſtile and title of honour was derived; and he was uſually addreſſed by that of my lord prior.

It may not be improper to recite here theſe grants in the ſame order in which they were made, together with ſome other conceſſions of honour and privileges made both to the prior and the convent. In the year 1205, pope Innocent gave the prior licence to wear the epiſcopal gloves,[r] for an ornament to his hands.[s] At the ſame time he inveſted him with the robe, called the dalmatia, which was the common habit of all biſhops; and by the ſame bull, the pope gave him licence to uſe the napkin at the altar; the meaning of which was, when the biſhop had put on his habit, in order to adminiſter there, he had a fine napkin or handkerchief faſtened to his left arm. The prior therefore had licence to uſe the like napkin, when he officiated at the altar. Anno 1220, pope Honorius, of his ſpecial grace, put the pontifical ring, as a token of honour, on his finger; and the mitre, which was called the ſacedotal crown, upon his head, with the licence of wearing them upon all ſolemnities in ſynods, at pro-

[r] *Licentiam utendi chirothecis, dalmatica, nec non mantello in menſa*, Bulla Innocentii.

[s] *Chirothecæ ab ordine Romano dicuntur manicæ, quia manuum ſunt ornamenta.* Gavant. Theſau. Rituum. p. 94.

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By the rubric of the Roman miſſal, it was inhibited to wear the dalmatic robe, or to ſing the angelical hymn, *Glory to God on high*; in the ſtated ſeaſons of faſting, pope Alexander granted a diſpenſation to this church, that the dalmatic robe might be uſed, and *gloria in excelſis* might be ſung upon certain feaſts of St. Gregory, St. Benedict, and St. Alphage, if they happened to be in the time of Lent; and on St. Andrew's day, when it happened within the time of Advent.[t]

The prior and chapter had a pre-eminent juriſdiction, which of courſe devolved upon them as often as the ſee of Canterbury became void, for the canon law put them in poſſeſſion of an authority to exerciſe all juriſdiction, as well provincial as dioceſan, during that vacancy, when they acted as the dean and chapter does now, in like manner, and equally the ſame as archbiſhops.[u] They ſent forth their commiſſions according to their power, for the viſiting of the dioceſes within this province, as well as the abbies, priories, nunneries and collegiate churches. They ſummoned provin-

[t] Pope Honorius further indulged them with liberty to wear on their heads in time of divine ſervice, black caps lined with black fur, from the feaſt of St. Michael to the feaſt of the Reſurrection. This conceſſion was made to them, as well for honour as for neceſſity ſake, as well for ornament as to defend their heads from the ſeverity of the cold, in winter time; as the bull itſelf declares. All theſe bulls above-mentioned, are extant in the regiſters of the church, eſpecially the regiſter G. Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 100.

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cial ſynods, had the archiepiſcopal right of the probate of wills, and all other like privileges."

At the provincial ſynods, the prior was ſeated with the mitre on his head, on the bench of biſhops, in like manner as one of them; to the parliament he had ſeveral times ſummons by royal mandate; of this the regiſters of the church do not afford any information; however, from Mr. Selden we learn, that the firſt ſummons the prior of this church received to parliament, bore date anno 49 Henry III. at which time above one hundred regular barons, that is, abbots, priors and maſters of orders, beſides the deans of York, Exeter, Sarum, Wells and Lincoln, were in like manner ſummoned to parliament. The next ſummons, which he mentions, wherein the prior of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury was preſent in parliament, was in the 23d year of king Edward I. when the chief abbots and priors only, about fifty in number, were called to parliament; another ſummons to the prior of this church was anno 24th of the ſame reign, and others again in the 25th and 27th of it; others again in the 13th and 14th years of king Edward II. and again in the 5th year of king Henry IV.[x] after which it does not appear that this prior was any more ſummoned to parliament.

The laſt of theſe ſummonſes ſeems to have been an act of grace, at the earneſt requeſt of Thomas Chillenden, who was then prior of this church, who was one of a high ſpirit, a zealous promoter of his own honour and greatneſs, as well as that of his church. It was

" The archdeacons of Canterbury contended a long time with the convent, and tried to wreſt this right from them, but could not prevail; of which more will be mentioned hereafter. See the letters procuratory, and the libels exhibited on the part of the prior and convent of Canterbury, againſt Richard de Feringes, archdeacon, and the proceſs of the diſpute between them, concerning juriſdiction, in MSS. Cotton library, Nero, C. ix. 16.

[x] Selden on Parliaments, p. 720.

this

this prior who obtained the pope's bull for the paſtoral ſtaff, and afterwards obtained the repetition of the ſummons to parliament, a privilege which his ſucceſſors never enjoyed after him.

The prior of this church had a large family, and many officers and ſervants belonging to his lodgings and his ſtables; he had his eſquires to attend upon his perſon, as his chamberlain, marſhal, &c. He had his clerk, notary, meſſengers, maſter of his ſtables, his chief cook, and butler, with a number of others bearing more menial offices.[y]

The other officers of account belonging to the priory, were, firſt, the ſub-prior, whoſe office was to ſupply the place of the prior in his abſence; during which, he took care that all due order ſhould be obſerved in the monaſtery. He was much reſpected by the convent, being next in dignity to the prior himſelf, not eating or ſleeping in common with the reſt of the monaſtery, but having his own proper chamber and apartments, and his table too, to himſelf.

The chief officers, called the obedientiaries, were next to him in dignity; theſe were in order, the cellarer, the chamberlain, the ſacriſt, and the treaſurer,[z] to

[y] See an account of them from the regiſter of the church of Canterbury, printed in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xviii.

[z] The cellarer was, by the decrees of archbiſhop Lanfranc, ſtiled the father of the monaſtery; he was an officer of great authority, having many others under him. The names of whoſe offices may be ſeen in Somner's appendix, No. xxxv. The chamberlain, by his office, provided cloths, mats, blankets, &c. in the cells and other parts of the monaſtery. The ſacriſt, by his office, took care of the ornaments of the altar, church and monaſtery, of the tolling of the bell at proper hours, and every other matter belonging to divine ſervices in the church; for which purpoſe he had likewiſe a number of officers and ſervants under him; one part of his office was to provide the lights and tapers, or candles of wax ſet up in the church, and uſed upon different occaſions. The number and weights of them may ſeem incredible to thoſe, who have not ſeen them in the greater monaſteries abroad; theſe have already been noticed before, and an account

to which may be added the precentor and the two penitentiaries; all theſe officers were conſtituted by the archbiſhop, by the convent's nominating three monks to him for each of them, from which he choſe one, who was admitted to the office.[a] Theſe obedientiaries were abſolved from their offices by every new archbiſhop, and they reſigned them into his hands, as did the ſubprior his, and the archbiſhop then made a new choice of them.

By the antient charters of our kings, this monaſtery had the grants of divers liberties, immunities, freedoms, and privileges, ſuch as have been uſually granted to free boroughs, cities, and other civil corporations in the largeſt extent; the terms of theſe grants are obſolete, and but little underſtood; but the monks were abſolute maſters of this kind of learning; and being even induſtrious to procure, and pertinacious to maintain their privileges, they took care to be well ſkilled in underſtanding the utmoſt extent of them. Theſe liberties are all of them, from the change of the times, and the great alteration in the conſtitution and ſubſequent laws of this realm, now obſolete, and of no manner of uſe; I ſhall therefore only mention, that by the charter of king Henry II. this monaſtery was exempt, among many other privileges, from the charge of repairing bridges, caſtles, parks, and incloſures. It was freed from doing ſuit and ſervice in the county, or ſhire courts, and in hundred or lath courts, which exemption was extended to all their lordſhips and villages: it had

of them may be ſeen in Battely, pt. 2, appendix, p. 45. The treaſurer's office was to take care of the receipts and payments of the church's revenues, the whole of which was under his management.

[a] When the convent nominated no more than two to archbiſhop Winchelſea for each place, and requeſted of him to make his choice, he refuſed to comply, requiring that according to antient cuſtom, three perſons ſhould be nominated to him. Battely, pt. 2, p. 102.

alſo

alſo a grant of *free-warren* in all its feudal lands, and *free mercats* in divers places.[b]

The papal bulls obtained from time to time by the prior and convent, in which were contained liberties and indulgencies, grants and poſſeſſions, and the confirmation of former ones, though now of no uſe, were once eſteemed by all of the greateſt value and authority.[c] The piety and profuſe bounty of kings, nobles and other perſons had liberally endowed this church with ample poſſeſſions and revenues; ſeveral bold and ſtrong attempts were made to wreſt theſe poſſeſſions at various times from it; to prevent which, the convent betook themſelves for protection to the ſee of Rome, and procured bulls from ſeveral popes to confirm to them their manors, lands, appropriations, and other of their poſſeſſions and revenues, all which were particularly ſpecified, and were preſerved ſafe and inviolate by them; for theſe inſtruments were at that time eſteemed ſuperior to the will of the king, or the laws of the land, being armed with a double-edged ſword, of earthly and divine vengeance. By other bulls, they became exempted from the payment of tithes of their gardens, of the increaſe of their cattle, and the like;[d] by others they were impowered to take of the oblations and obventions of the altars in the church, as they

[b] King Edward II. in his firſt year in particular, iſſued his writ to the ſheriff of Kent, commanding him that the tenants of this church ſhould be exempt from doing ſuit and ſervice in future, in the county courts. Battely, pt. 2, p. 103.

[c] See Ang. Sacr. tom. i. and Wilkins's Councils paſſim, in which the grants of theſe liberties and immunities, and the confirmations of them, are ſeverally noticed.

[d] It is recorded in one of the ledger books of the priory, that pope Gregory exempted the prior and convent, *de minutis decimis*. So did pope Alexander, before, *ae decimis gardinorum, paſturarum, molendinorum, pomorum, de fructibus nemorum & de minutiis aliis:* and by another bull, although their tenants paid their tithes of manors, &c. which they held in leaſe, yet it provided that this ſhould not be prejudicial in any ſhape whatſoever to the convent.

thought fit, which before had been the archbiſhop's right, according to the canons of the church. By other bulls, they had a power of excommunicating* all thoſe found guilty of ſacrilege, committed within the walls of their monaſtery, and all other malefactors within them, in the abſence of the archbiſhop and vacancy of the ſee; this was no ſmall ſafeguard to the monks themſelves, as well as to the goods of their church and monaſtery, and they had by them likewiſe the liberty of free ſepulture of all, who ſhould deſire to be buried within their church and cemetery; a privilege which brought in a conſiderable profit to them.

They had beſides thoſe above-mentioned, other bulls which provided for their ſafety, quiet and honour, eſpecially againſt ſuch attempts as the archbiſhops upon every diſpleaſure might make to vex and moleſt them; an attempt they had at times experienced, and it therefore ſeemed prudent to make the beſt proviſion they could againſt the like in future. Archbiſhop Theobald had, by his own authority, depoſed two of their priors, an inſtance never before heard of; his ſucceſſor Baldwin was forced upon them, to be elected their archbiſhop, againſt their will; and there were continual diſagreements between him and the monks; and the convent was fearful leſt he might do as Theobald had done before, and take upon him to

* However, in theſe times, the word excommunication may be held in deriſion, as a harmleſs eccleſiaſtical threat, and many there are who have never experienced, or perhaps ever heard of the contrary, as the courts, where it is brought forward, ſeem to fear much to awaken the public odium againſt them; yet the effects of their ſentences are even now moſt cruel and oppreſſive; and there are, as I am well informed, at this time, ſeveral poor, ignorant and unguarded culprits, who have ſuffered in a priſon for years, from the ſentence of them. In former times, nevertheleſs it was ſtill worſe, for the guilty when delivered over to the civil power, after eccleſiaſtical cenſure had paſſed, underwent even condign corporeal puniſhment.

depoſe

depoſe their prior at pleaſure. For which reaſon, anno 1187, being the third year of archbiſhop Baldwin's pontificate, they obtained a bull from pope Urban, that the prior ſhould not be depoſed, or ſuſpended by any one, unleſs upon manifeſt and reaſonable cauſe. This privilege was confirmed by the bulls of the popes Alexander III. Celeſtine III. and Honorius III.—They further obtained licence of appealing to the ſee of Rome, againſt all grievances; an injunction likewiſe, that no monk ſhould be puniſhed for any irregularity, but within the chapter houſe; and a declaration, that the prior and convent ſhould not be bound to pay any debts contracted by the archbiſhop after his conſecration.[f] They obtained an inhibition, that no archbiſhop ſhould impoſe on the convent new and undue exactions in veſtments, and the like, and a licence and power of a free adminiſtration, diſpoſition of their own affairs, and of keeping their own ſeal, and of committing to the ſub-prior, in the abſence or vacancy of the prior, the care and adminiſtration of the concerns of the convent; the expreſs reaſon for which was declared to be, that the archbiſhop ſhould have no pretence to adminiſter, diſpoſe of, or intermeddle with the affairs of the convent at any time. There was alſo a papal injunction, that in the vacancy of the ſee of Canterbury, the comprovincial biſhops, or any others, ſhould not withdraw the obedience which they owed to the metropolitical church; and a power was given to the convent to ſend for any one of the ſuffragan biſhops of the province, the ſee of Canterbury being vacant, to celebrate

[f] The payment of debts contracted by an archbiſhop, before his conſecration, was never charged upon the church or monaſtery; but after conſecration, they had been charged with ſuch debts out of the common ſtock of the church and convent.—This was contrary to reaſon and equity, ſince the archbiſhop and the church or monaſtery, had their diſtinct poſſeſſions, rents and revenues. Battely, pt. 2, p. 104.

the

the epiſcopal duties within this church, in caſe the biſhop of Rocheſter could not come for that purpoſe; they had alſo a licence, that whenever the kingdom ſhould lie under a general interdict, to celebrate divine ſervice with a low voice, no bell being tolled, the doors being ſhut, and excommunicated and interdicted perſons being excluded; beſides theſe above-mentioned, there were numbers of papal bulls, licences and proviſions, which were granted to this convent upon more trivial matters and occaſions, which are too immaterial to inſert here; but it ought to be remembered, that all privileges, rights, liberties, and juriſdictions whatſoever, which belonged to, or were uſed by the prior and convent of this church, and are not now diſconſonant, or prohibited by the laws and eſtabliſhed religion of this realm, are at this time, by the foundation charter of king Henry VIII. in which they are granted in as full and ample a manner as they were ever at any time enjoyed and uſed by the prior and convent, veſted in the dean and chapter of this church.

Beſides the above-mentioned papal grants, there are among the archives of this church, numbers of grants of manors, lands, poſſeſſions and appropriations of churches, and of privileges likewiſe made and confirmed to this church in former times, by the ſeveral archbiſhops of this ſee. One noted privilege ought not to be omitted, as it ſurvived the diſſolution of the monaſtery itſelf, for this church has an undoubted right to it at this day. This privilege was, that no ſuffragan biſhop of the province of Canterbury might be conſecrated any where, but in the metropolitical church at Canterbury,[z] to which he was bound to profeſs obedience and ſubjection, unleſs the chapter

[z] Wilkins's Councils, tom. ii. p. 113, 287. Browne's Faſciculum, appendix, p. 313. Harl. MSS. No. 357-13-14.

of

of it gave him, under their common ſeal, a diſpenſation and licence to be conſecrated in ſome other church.

In antient times the archbiſhops reſided chiefly in their palace at Canterbury, or in ſome of their manors near it, and the ſuffragan biſhops elect came directly to this church for conſecration. From common practice this grew up into a general cuſtom, and thence into a privilege claimed by this church; for archbiſhop Becket perceiving how much it tended to the honour and advantage of it, eſtabliſhed this cuſtom as a rule or privilege, by his charter granted to this church, decreeing by it that the ſuffragan biſhops of the province ſhould be conſecrated, as ever had been the cuſtom, in it, and no where elſe; which charter was confirmed by pope Gregory the ninth; and the privilege was eſtabliſhed ſtill firmer by the example of archbiſhop Edmund, who, when he was going to conſecrate Robert Groſthead, elect biſhop of Lincoln, in the church of Reading, was oppoſed in it by the monks of this convent, when yielding to them, he forebore to conſecrate the biſhop, until he had, by entreaties, obtained their conſent, and adding a ſolemn proteſtation and acknowledgment, that the conſecration of a ſuffragan biſhop could of right be celebrated no where but in the metropolitical church of Canterbury, unleſs by the diſpenſation and common conſent of the whole convent; which acknowledgment he gave under his own ſeal, and the ſeals of the biſhops, who were then preſent at the conſecration, namely, Jocelin, biſhop of Bath; Robert, biſhop of Sarum; Roger, biſhop of London; Hugh, biſhop of Ely, and Ralph, biſhop of Hereford. After which this privilege remained, unviolated, ſo long as the priory continued. In the regiſters of this church, many of theſe diſpenſations or licences for the conſecration of ſuffragan biſhops in other churches or chapels,

pels, are recorded, for which every biſhop had a ſeparate one. At firſt theſe licences were not eaſily obtained; the king, the archbiſhop, the biſhop elect, or ſome other great perſons ſent their petitions or requeſts; without which they were never granted.[h]

In the form of theſe licences granted by the convent, it is ſaid, that this privilege was granted by St. Thomas, the glorious martyr, and St. Edmund the confeſſor,[i] according to cuſtom of antient date. In the time of archbiſhop Cranmer, before the diſſolution of the priory, the form of theſe licences was altered, to what is ſtill continued to be made uſe of.—At this time a licence is applied for to the dean and chapter of Canterbury by each biſhop elect, and immediately granted and returned by their chapter-

[h] The following is a letter ſent by king Henry VIth for this purpoſe, which is now remaining in the archives of this church, the requeſt of which was granted:

- By the Kyng

Right truſty and well beloved in God, we greet you well.—And foraſmuch as for certain conſiderations movyng us, we wull our right truſty and well beloved clerk Maiſter Thomas Beckynton keeper of our privy ſeal be conſecrated nigh about our perſonne: how be hit, that we ben informed ye owe of right to have him conſecrated in your church of Canterbury, which is the notable metropolitical church of this our reaum. We write unto you deſiring and hartili praying you, that out of reverence, ye wull conform you to our ſpecial deſyre at that tyme, truſting therein to do unto us right ſingular pleſier yeven under our ſignet at our mannour of Henly on the Heth the ſecond day of September.

To our truſty and well beloved in God, the prior and convent of Chriſt-church in Canterbury.

[i] The names of the martyr and confeſſor were left out of it, in obedience to the royal injunction, and the authority of the apoſtolical ſee was omitted on the ſame account, and the privilege was aſſerted to be upon antient, uninterrupted and immemorial cuſtom and practice. See a form of both theſe licences, the former granted in 1509, in favour of Tho. Skevyngton, biſhop elect and confirmed, of Bangor, printed by Battely, pt. 2, append. No. xx[a]. xx[b].

clerk,

clerk, as a matter of courſe,[k] ſo that there has not been a ſuffragan biſhop conſecrated in the church of Canterbury for a great number of years paſt. In every one of theſe licences of conſecration, there was a proviſion made, that a new decent cope, ſuch as was becoming the dignity and quality of the conſecrated biſhop, ſhould be given, delivered and ſent by him to the metropolitical church, as a token of that obedience and ſubjection, which he ſolemnly profeſſed to it, at the time of his conſecration; hence it was called the profeſſional cope; this the church claimed and received of antient right from the time, as was aſſerted, of archbiſhop Lanfranc to the diſſolution of the priory, without any conſiderable interruption.[l]

The profeſſional cope may have ceaſed to be paid ſince the reformation, becauſe ſuch a garb is not now in uſe, but the obedience and ſubjection to the me-

[k] I am informed that the fee for this licence is 10l.

[l] When Lanfranc contended with Thomas, archbiſhop of York, about the profeſſion of obedience, which he claimed from him, as due to the ſee of Canterbury, (Malmſbury, p. 66); and the cauſe was heard before the king, the prelates and the clergy; and that archbiſhop had made his profeſſion of obedience before that great aſſembly: archbiſhop Lanfranc received at the ſame time from that archbiſhop, and all the comprovincial biſhops then preſent, a profeſſional cope, together with their profeſſion of obedience, in right of his metropolitical church; which probably was the beginning of this cuſtom, which remained ſo long unviolated. In the regiſter of the dean and chapter, anno 1545, the whole claim to this right is collected together, out of the ſeveral former ones; after the recital of which, theſe words are added:—*Dyverſe bocks, inventaryes and other mynuments remaynyng in the veſtry of Chriſt-church in Canterbury, do make maneyon of the profeſſional copes of theyſe byſhoppes following which copes were in the ſaid veſtry at the tyme of the ſurrendre of the ſaid howſe of Chryſt-church and yet ſome of them remain there*

London—Henry Sandwich etc.

Then follow the names of 112 comprovincial biſhops, who had ſent their profeſſional copes. Battely, pt. 2, p. 106.

tropolitical

tropolitical church muſt, and does remain the ſame as it did before that time.[m]

AMONG THE REVENUES of this convent, THE JUBILEE ought to be firſt mentioned; for though it came but once in fifty years, and was purchaſed at a dear rate, at the court of Rome, yet it brought incredible gain. The origin of it was, the murder of archbiſhop Becket in 1170; whoſe body being buried in the undercroft, was ſolemnly tranſlated from thence to a ſhrine prepared for it in the upper part of the church in 1220, being the fiftieth year after the murder; this ſolemnity was attended with the grant of a jubilee, by the bull of pope Honorius III. the copy of which is preſerved in the church regiſters; the ſecond jubilee was anno 1270, and the third in 1320, both which have no records left concerning them; the

[m] The claim to theſe profeſſional copes appears to have been extended to all other biſhops, of what province or nation whatſoever, who occaſionally happened to be conſecrated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, either in this, or any other church. The monks ſhewed the profeſſional cope of Gerard de Grandiſon, biſhop of Verdun, in Weſtphalia, whom archbiſhop Kilwardby conſecrated at Merton, in 1276; and wherever a comprovincial biſhop happened to be conſecrated, though at Rome, by the hands of the pope himſelf, this right was exacted. Thus, when Robert Orford being conſecrated biſhop of Ely, in the court of Rome, refuſed to ſend or to compound for the profeſſional cope, archbiſhop Winchelſea, upon the complaint of the prior and chapter, ſent his mandate, anno 1308, to that biſhop, enjoining him by virtue of his canonical obedience, either to ſatisfy the church in this right, or elſe to appear perſonally before him, to make anſwer to the complaint exhibited againſt him. The ſame archbiſhop, the ſame year, ſent his like mandate to the executors of William de Geynſborough, who having been conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, by pope Boniface, had neglected in his life time to pay, or compound for this right. See a liſt of the profeſſional copes of the ſuffragan biſhops and abbots, depoſited in the ſacriſty of this church, anno 1321, in a manuſcript in the Cotton library, marked Galba, E. iv. 14, f. 114; which is printed in Dart, appendix, p. iv. No. vi.

fourth

fourth jubilee happened in the year 1370, at which time Simon Sudbury, then biſhop of London, being upon the road, overtook a vaſt multitude of people journeying towards Canterbury, to celebrate the jubilee there; to numbers of them he called out and told them, that the indulgence which they expected to find there, could be of no benefit or value to them; upon this, though many returned back, yet numbers continued their journey, having given him much abuſe for his ſtopping them in their progreſs, by advice ſo contrary to their inclinations.[n] The fifth jubilee was in the year 1420; the city records inform us, that the confluence of people, who came to it, were no leſs than one hundred thouſand, who were all provided for with meat, drink and lodgings at eaſy rates, and the eſtimate of their liberal oblations was almoſt incredible;[o] the ſixth jubilee was anno 1470; great ſuits were made at that time for plenary indulgencies, as had been formerly on like occaſions, granted to the church of Canterbury. There is in one of the regiſters of this church, the copies of two letters, full of the moſt preſſing importunities on this occaſion, from the king to the pope, and of two other letters from him to the college of cardinals; of another letter from the queen, and another from the prior and chapter to the pope, containing their moſt humble and earneſt addreſſes and ſolicitations, for this grant of plenary indulgencies, without which there could be no jubilee; for in the bull of pope Honorius, by which the tranſlation of the body of the martyr, and the firſt jubilee was granted, it is expreſſed, that although ſeveral popes had deſired it, and the church of Canterbury had from time to time requeſted the tranſlation of the

[n] Hiſtory of the Biſhops of London, p. 136.

[o] See a relation of this jubilee, taken from a memorandum of it, drawn up at the time, and remaining in the city chamber, printed in Somner's appendix, No. xlii.

body

body of the martyr, yet it could never be accompliſhed until the fiftieth year, which was eſteemed to be a work of Divine Providence and not of human contrivance; for in the bull it is ſaid, that the fiftieth year is a jubilee; a jubilee is a year of remiſſion, and in that ſenſe in which it was underſtood in the law, he, the pope, remitted; and as in the year of jubilee burthens and bondages were relieved, ſo alſo in the jubilee of the tranſlation of the martyr, the burthens of all penitents were remitted. The arguments[p] made uſe of in the above letters, obtained at laſt a bull of indulgence from pope Urban, dated at Rome, on July 4, 1470.

The ſeventh and laſt jubilee, was celebrated in the year 1520, in the time of archbiſhop Warham. Mr. Battely has inſerted in his hiſtory of this monaſtery, ſome original letters,[q] which were ſent from the agent of

[p] Theſe arguments were: that they had recourſe to the apoſtolical ſee, in a cauſe, wherein the honor of St. Thomas the martyr, who died in defence of the liberties of the holy church, was deeply concerned; that they addreſſed themſelves to one, who was reputed to be as zealous to defend the privileges of the church of this martyr, as any one of his bleſſed predeceſſors had ever been; that ſeveral popes had given order for the tranſlation of his relics, which had been at divers times attempted, but never could be accompliſhed (Divine Providence interpoſing), until the fiftieth year after his death.—That the merit of the ſaint, and the miracles wrought by him, were reported throughout the whole world; and laſtly, that the holy martyr might call, as our Saviour did, to all men, *Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refreſh you, &c.*

[q] Theſe letters are dated in the months of April and May, 1520; by them we learn, that the prior and convent had ſolicited for a long time, for a bull of indulgence, by John Grigge, LL. D. their proctor in the court of Rome. The king had ſent a letter of ſupplication in this behalf to the pope, which he did not vouchſafe to open, but remitted it to a cardinal, to report the contents of it. A letter from cardinal Wolſey likewiſe, was about two days afterwards delivered to the pope, which

of this convent from Rome, to the archbiſhop and the prior of it. Theſe letters, which are written in Engliſh, diſcover the whole myſtery of the actings of the court of Rome, in granting theſe indulgencies; what arts were contrived to enhance the price of this grant; what delays were invented and made uſe of, and what gratuities were given from time to time, to buy off theſe delays. However, after a tedious and dilatory proceeding, and the expence of a vaſt ſum of money and riches, the jubilee was granted, but upon ſuch terms as ſeemed hard and unreaſonable, yet ſuch as could not be reſiſted; namely, that the pope ſhould receive half the offerings or oblations made in the church, during the whole year of the jubilee; which was the laſt ever celebrated in this church.[r]

As to the manors, lands, poſſeſſions and appropriations of churches belonging to this convent, they were many, and very great and extenſive; ſuch of them as lay in this county, which were by far the greateſt part of them, are mentioned in the courſe of the hiſtory of the county, in the deſcription of the ſeveral pariſhes in which they were ſituated;[s] the others lay

which he was pleaſed to open and read, and then diſcourſe with the proctor concerning this jubilee; gifts and money were ſent for by the proctor, to purchaſe by them the pope's and cardinal favor; letters too were required and expected from the archbiſhop, with a certificate, under the common ſeal of the prior and chapter. A cup of pure gold was to be ſent with all ſpeed, as a preſent for the pope; for the pope's ſiſter told the proctor, that ſhe was certain ſuch a cup would be very acceptable to him, and would much prevail with him to expedite the cauſe. Battely, pt. 2, p. 109. See the letters, printed in ibid. appendix, No. xxi[1] et ſeq.

[r] Battely, pt. 2, p. 110.

[s] Battely, pt. 2, appendix, No. xxiii[d], gives the taxation of the ſeveral manors belonging to the priory in this county, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 1066l. 8s. 1d. Thorn, col. 2164, gives the temporals as follows: In the dioceſe of Canterbury 771l. 7s. 8d. In the dioceſe of Rocheſter 295l. 0s. 5d.

lay in the counties of Surry, Suſſex, Oxford, Buckingham, Eſſex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Devon, beſides ſeveral advowſons in the city of London and its ſuburbs.[t] Their revenues amounting, at the time of the diſſolution of it, as they were then valued, to 2489l. 4s. 9d. groſs yearly revenue; or 2349l. 8s. 5¾d. clear yearly income.[t]

The ſmall rents, which from time to time were given and duly paid for lights and other uſes of the church, and the altars in it, were more in number than can eaſily be computed. The copies of the deeds of gift of theſe rents fill up ſome of the largeſt regiſters of this church, and ſwell them to a large bulk; theſe annuities or rents payable out of different lands and tenements, were of conſiderable value in former times, when they were given, though at this day they appear ſmall and inconſiderable. For this uſe they had like-

In the dioceſes of London, Wincheſter, Oxford, Lincoln and Norwich 324l. 17s. 1d. The total of the taxation 1391l. 5s. 2d. The taxation of the almnery 84l. 13s. 4d.—again the ſame almnery 110l. 13s. 2d.

[t] There are ſeveral rolls of parchment lodged in the treaſury of this church, containing the ancient donations of lands, manors, and appropriated churches to this priory. In the account in them there is not an exact agreement, as ſome are larger than others; and the ſame chronology is not punctually obſerved, in reſpect to the times of the ſeveral donations. One of theſe rolls has been printed by Mr. Somner, in his appendix, p. 36, which ends with king Henry IV.'s reign; another is in Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. i. p. 19; and another is printed in the Decem. Scriptores, at the end of Thorn's Chronicle, col. 2227, under the title of Evidences of the Church of Canterbury; but being a fragment, it ends with the gift of the manor of Stiſted, by archbiſhop Anſelm, who died in 1114. Mr. Battely, in his appendix, pt. 2, No. xxiii[b] et ſeq. has given a liſt of the manors and appropriations belonging to the priory, at the diſſolution of it; and a deſcription or ſurvey of ſuch manors, as both the archbiſhop, and prior and convent poſſeſſed in the county of Kent, in the reign of the Conqueror, which Mr. Somner ſtiles the Survey of Domeſday, is printed at length in his appendix, No. xl.

[u] See Bacon's Liber Regis.

wiſe

wiſe given numbers of ſmall pieces of lands or tenements in the city of Canterbury and its ſuburbs,[u] moſt of which now belong to the dean and chapter. Notwithſtanding the greateſt part of the lands belonging to this priory were at firſt given by the ſeveral benefactors in early times to the different archbiſhops themſelves, and continued in common between them and the convent, till archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's reign, made a diviſion of theſe eſtates, reſerving one part to himſelf, and allotting the other to the convent for their ſeparate uſe, yet the latter was always underſtood to be held by the prior, of the king *in capite*, and not of the archbiſhop.[w]

There was a college or hall in Oxford, called Canterbury hall or college,[x] which was a nurſery of learning for the uſe of the junior monks of this priory, whence it derived its name.

It was founded by archbiſhop Simon Iſlip in the year 1363, being the 36th year of king Edward III. with the king's licence, which had been obtained the year before, by which leave was given to appropriate the church of Pageham, then belonging to the archbiſhopric, towards the maintenance of the ſtudents of it. The archbiſhop likewiſe purchaſed eight houſes at his own expence, for the dwellings of thoſe who belonged to the college; and of his nephew William Iſlip, the manor of Wodeford, in Eſſex, which he gave to the college for the uſe and ſupport of it.[y]

The

[u] There is one or more regiſters of the ſeveral lands, rents, or tenements, given to this church, as they lie in the ſeveral pariſhes to which they belong; and there is another regiſter of the lands, tenements, and rents, according to the ſeveral uſes to which they were appropriated by the donors; all thoſe given to the ſame uſe being regiſtered together. Battely, pt. 2, p. 110.

[w] See Madox's Exchequer, p. 208, 700.

[x] See ſome account of this college in Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 3148.

[y] The founder by his will, beſides other bequeſts, gave many books to this houſe. Tanner, in his Monaſticon, p. 438, ſays,

The ſociety was to conſiſt of twelve members, a cuſtos or maſter, three fellows, who were to be profeſſed monks, and eight ſtudents. The election of the cuſtos or maſter was made in the ſame manner that the officers called the obedientiaries of the monaſtery, mention of which has been made before, were elected; that is, the convent nominated three of their own members to the archbiſhop, who making choice of one of them, committed to him the care, government, and whole concern of this college.[z]

the archbiſhop compaſſionately conſidering the deſtruction which the two great peſtilences, annis 1349 and 1360, had made amongſt the clergy, all over England, and of the ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford, bought in 1361, ſeven or eight old hoſtles, and obtained the king's licence to found a houſe for ſtudents, both religious and ſecular, chiefly in the canon and civil law, to be called Canterbury hall. This he finiſhed and endowed, for the maintenance of a warden and eleven clerks, about the year 1363; ſhortly after he appointed the famous Mr. John Wiclive, to be head of this ſociety; who with the reſt of the fellows, being ſeculars, were by ſentence in the court of Rome, at the inſtance of the founder's ſucceſſor Symon de Langham, removed, and the government and revenues of this hall put into the hands of four monks of Canterbury, one of whom was to be warden; from which time it became a habitation, chiefly for the ſtudent monks of Canterbury, and was ſubject to the archbiſhop, and to the prior and convent of this metropolitical church.

[z] There are many charters and inſtruments relating to this college, preſerved in the regiſters and archives of this church; as king Edward III.'s licence for its foundation; archbiſhop Iſlip's ſeveral charters of its foundation, ordination, and his donation of the manor of Wodeford; archbiſhop Witleſey's confirmation of the appropriation of the church of Pageham to it, with the bull of pope Urban, for the ſame purpoſe; the ſtatutes of the college; the pope's bull, concerning the ſtate of the cuſtos or keeper of it; king Edward III.'s letter of licence, for annexing certain houſes to it; a definitive ſentence between the prior of Britton and the rector of Pageham, concerning certain tithes. They are in the regiſter K. fol. 67, but eſpecially in the great regiſter B. in this church. See Battely, pt. 2, p. 107.

The

The college remained in this ſtate at the diſſolution of the priory, when it came into the king's hands, where it continued till the king ſettled it by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury; but it was with all its lands, houſes and appurtenances belonging to it, reſigned again by the dean and chapter into the king's hands, who afterwards ſettled it on the new-founded college of Chriſt-church in that univerſity, to the library of which, and the buildings of it, called Peckwater, it adjoins. It is ſtill known by the name of Canterbury quadrangle, and continues part of the poſſeſſions of that college at this time.

As the above college was a nurſery for the young ſtudents of this priory, ſo the priory of St. Martin in Dover, was a cell to it, and continued ſo till the diſſolution of this monaſtery; the prior of it being uſually elected from one of the obedientiaries of Chriſt-church; and the monks, who were alſo of the benedictine order, were taken likewiſe from thence; a full account of which, and of that priory, may be ſeen under the deſcription of Dover, in the hiſtory of the county.

THE DISSOLUTION of this priory of Chriſt-church was not brought on by one ſudden blow, but by ſlow degrees, leſt, from the veneration and ſanctity in which it was held by all ranks of people, the fall of it might have raiſed a public tumult and commotion throughout the realm. The firſt ſtep that appears to have been taken towards it, was the abrogating of certain feſtivals or holidays, which ſhould fall out in harveſt time, which was to be accounted from the 1ſt of July to the 29th of September; by which, as was intended, the high feſtival of the tranſlation of St. Thomas, annually celebrated on July 7, was prohibited to be obſerved, otherwiſe than by the uſing the accuſtomed ſervices of the holidays in churches, though without ſuch formal ſolemnities as were accuſtomed on high

feſtivals, this being one of thoſe injunctions given by the king in 1536. Thus the glorious and magnificent ſhews in lights, rich veſtments, and other accuſtomed ſplendor, with which thoſe feſtivals were adorned, and which invited and allured throngs of people to be preſent at the celebration of their ſolemnities, being withdrawn; the multitude loſt their veneration for them, and abſtained from coming to the bare celebration of the church ſervice. Two years after which, a ſecond attack was made upon this priory, more bold and daring than the former; for the blow was directly and openly aimed at the reputed glory of this church, and the honour and veneration paid to the relics of its ſaint, by not only ſpecially prohibiting the obſervation of the feſtivals in memory of St. Thomas, but enjoining the entire omiſſion of the commemoration of him; for the feſtival ſervice of his days was to be laid aſide; inſtead of which, the feſtival or ordinary ſervice for the day of the week was to be uſed; and archbiſhop Cranmer himſelf gave a fair precedent of diſowning all regard to this feaſt, by not faſting (as was the cuſtom) on the eve of it, but ſupping on fleſh in his parlour with his domeſtics; a ſtrange and unuſual ſight to all who were preſent. This was in the year 1538.

Theſe alterations being acquieſced in, with a quiet ſubmiſſion, in the following year, the king, determining to bring forward the downfall of this ſaint effectually, ſent forth, in the following year, a new and ſevere injunction; in the preamble of which archbiſhop Becket was declared to have been a ſtubborn rebel, and a traitor to his prince; it enjoined, that he ſhould not be eſteemed, or called a ſaint; that his images and pictures throughout the whole realm ſhould be pulled down, and caſt out of all churches; that his name ſhould be razed out of all books, and the feſtival ſervice of his days, the collects, antiphons, &c.

&c. ſhould for ever remain in diſuſe, upon pain of his indignation, and impriſonment at his grace's pleaſure.

As this ſaint was ſtripped of the name, honour and adoration, which had for ſo great a length of time been paid to him; ſo was this church, moſt probably a principal allurement to the deed, robbed of all the riches, the jewels of ineſtimable value, and the vaſt quantities of gold and ſilver with which this ſhrine was ſplendidly and gloriouſly adorned: his relics and bones were likewiſe taken away, and ſo deſtroyed and diſpoſed of, that what became of them could not be known, leaſt they might fall into ſuch hands as might ſtill honour them with veneration.

This ſhrine was built, ſays Stow, about a man's height, all of ſtone, then upward of timber plain, within which was a cheſt of iron containing the bones of Thomas Becket, ſkull and all, with the wound of his head, and the piece cut out of his ſkull, laid in the ſame wound; but this does not appear to be well authenticated. This writer tells us further, that the timber work of it, on the outſide, was covered with plates of gold, damaſked and emboſſed with wires of gold, garniſhed with broches, images, chains, precious ſtones, and great orient pearls; which ſpoils, in both gold and jewels of ineſtimable value, filled two great cheſts, one of which ſix or eight ſtrong men could do no more than convey out of the church; all which was taken to the king's uſe, and the bones of St. Thomas, by the commandment of lord Cromwell, were then and there burnt to aſhes, which was in September, anno 1538, being the 30th year of king Henry VIII.

This certainly portended the ſudden diſſolution of this priory, which accordingly took place in the year following, when a commiſſion, dated at Weſtminſter,

on March 20, anno 31 Henry VIII. for the ſuppreſſion of it, was directed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Sir Richard Rich, chancellor of the court of augmentation; Sir Chriſtopher Hales, maſter of the rolls; Walter Hendly, attorney of the ſame court, and five others, that they or any three of them ſhould repair to Chriſt-church, and draw up a ſurrender in form, and the ſame being ſigned and ſealed by the prior and convent, to receive and take poſſeſſion thereof; and then to take an inventory of all the goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and lead, belonging to the monaſtery, and to convey to the maſter of the jewel houſe, at the tower of London, all the plate, precious ornaments and money, which they ſhould receive, &c. This commiſſion was ſigned by Thomas Cromwell; the original of which is in the augmentation office.

This commiſſion was put in execution without delay, viz. on April 4, next following, when the ſurrendry was ſigned in their chapter-houſe, by the prior and twenty-four other members of the convent, and ſealed with their common ſeal. All theſe on quitting the monaſtery, had yearly penſions, and many of them had offices and places in the new foundation eſtabliſhed in this church.

The following is a liſt of thoſe aſſigned to the prior and twenty-four members, ſigned Rich. Rich. Firſt to the late prior there,

	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Goldwell, with office of one of the prebendaries there, yearly	lxxx.	--	--
Nicolao Clement - - -	x.	--	--
Johanni Gerard - - -	viii.	--	--
Wilhelmo Gyllyngham - -	xiii.	vi.	viii
Johanni Croſs - - -	xxx.	--	--
Johanni Langdon - - -	x.	--	--
Johanni Oxny - - -	x	--	--
Johanno Elphe, beſides one of the offices of the peti-canons - -	iii.	vi.	viii

Wilhelmo

	£.	s.	d.
Wilhelmo Lichfield, beſides the office of a peti-canon there	x.	--	--
Roberto Boxly	viii.	--	--
Ricardo Godmerſham	x.	--	--
Ricardo Bonyngton	viii.	--	--
Nicolao Herſtey	vi.	xiii.	iv
Johanni Thoroughley	viii.	--	--
Wilhelmo Cauſton	vi.	--	--
Quintino Denyſſe	vi.	xiii.	iv
Wilhelmo Gregory	vi.	--	--
Roberto Authony	vi.	--	--
Wilhelmo Goldwell	vi.	--	--
Wilhelmo Canterburn	vi.	--	--
Johanni Stone	vi.	--	--
Johanni Lamberherſt	vi.	xiii.	iv
Edwardo Glaſtenbury	vi.	--	--
Johanni Ambroſe, beſides the office of a peti-canon	--	xl.	--
Thomæ Goldſton	vi.	--	--
Johanni Morton	vi.	--	--
Summe of the yerely penſions	cclxxxxi.	vi.	viii[b]

(Signed) *Rich. Rich.*

There is another liſt in the augmentation-office, but without date, of the names of the members of this monaſtery, at the time of the ſurrendry, the offices they then held in the convent, and the penſions and rewards allotted to them, together with the preferments intended for them in the new foundation; the particulars of which are as follows:

[b] See Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 117, appendix, No. xxiv[b], from an original in the Augmentation-office.

THE

THE NAMES *of the Monks of the late Monaſtery of Chryſt-church, in Canterbori, with their Offices, Rewards and Penſions.*

The Office.	*Their Names.*	*Rewards.* £. s. d.	*Penſions.* £. s. d.
Prior,	*Thomas Goldwell,*	10 0 0	3 6 8
. . . . .	*Johannes Menys,* (Præb.)	3 *ſolut.*	*nil.* - -
. . . . .	*Nicholaus Clemente,*	3 *ſolut.*	10 0 0
Bartonar,	*Johannes Gerard,*	3 *ſolut.*	8 0 0
Granitor,	*Wilhelmus Wynchepe,* (Præb.)	3 *ſolut.*	*nil.* - -
Camerarius,	*Wilhelmus Gyllyngham,*	3 *ſolut.*	3 6 8
Celerarius,	*Johannes Croſs,*	3 *ſolut.*	30 0 0
Mr. of the frator,	*Johannes Langdon,*	3 *ſolut.*	10 0 0
Supprior,	*Wilhelmus Hadleigh,* (Præb.)	3 *ſolut.*	*nil.* - -
Theſaurarius,	*Johannes Oxny,*	3 *ſolut.*	10 0 8
Chaunter,	*Johannes Elphe,* (Peti-canon)	3 *ſolut.*	3 6 8
Maſter of the table,	*Robertus Boxly,*	3	8 0 0
Sexton,	*Wilhelmus Lichfield,*	3 *ſolut.*	10 0 0
Mr. of the firmary,	*Ricardus Godmerſham,*	3 *ſolut.*	10 0 0
. . . . .	*Ricardus Bonyngton,*	3 *ſolut.*	8 0 0
Penitentiary,	*Nicholaus Herſte,*	3 *ſolut.*	6 13 4
Penitentiary,	*Johannes Lamberherſt,* (Peti-canon)	3 *ſolut.*	6 13 4
Gardian of the manors,	*Ricardus Thornden,*	3 *ſolut.*	- - -
. . . . .	*Johannes Chariſburn,* (Peti-canon)	3 *ſolut.*	*nil.* - -
Gardian of Canterbury college,	*Wilhelmus Sandwich,* (Præb.)	3 *ſolut.*	*nil.* - -
Maſter of the table,	*Johannes Chart,* (Peti-canon)	3 *ſolut.*	- - -
Second chaunter,			

Second chaunter,	*Johannes Cranebrook,*	(Peti-canon)	3		*nil.*	-	-
Mr. of the anniverſary,	*Edward Glaſtenborn,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
Chanclere,	*Johannes Ambroſe,*		3	*ſolut.*	2	0	0
Quarte prior,	*Henricus Audoene,*	(Peti-canon)	3	*ſolut.*	*nil.*	-	-
Tertius prior,	*Thomas Ickham,*	(Peti canon)	3	*ſolut.*	*nil.*	-	-
Chaplain,	*Johannes Chillenden,*	(Præb.)	3	*ſolut.*	*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Thomas Morton,*		3	*ſolut.*	*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Cauſtry,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Auſten,*	(Peti-canon)	3	*ſolut.*	-	-	-
Sub-ſexton,	*Quintinus Denyſſe,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	13	4
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Gregory,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
Fruyterer,	*Thomas Faverſham,*	(Scholar)	3	*ſolut.*	*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Robertus Anthony,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
. . . . .	*Thomas Wyffride,*		3	*ſolut.*	-	-	-
Subcelerer,	*Wilhelmus London,*		3		-	-	-
. . . . .	*Johannes Warham,*	(Præb.)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Johannes Croſs,*	(Scholar)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Goldwell,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Canterborn,*		3	*ſolut.*	6	0	0
Tertius cantor,	*Thomas Anſelm,*	(Peti-canon)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Thomas Becket,*	(Scholar)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Johannes Stone,*		3		6	0	0
Sub-chaplain,	*Georgius Frebel,*	(Scholar)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Peter Langley,*	(Scholar)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Thomas Bowſer,*	(Scholar)	3		*nil.*	-	-
. . . . .	*Wilhelmus Sudburn,*	(Choriſt.)	3		*nil.*	-	-

The Office.	*Their Names.*	*Rewards.* £. s. d.	*Penſions.* £. s. d.
Sub Chaplain, ...	*Jacobus Newenham,* . . . (Choriſt.) .	3	*nil.* - -
. . . . .	*Thomas Goldſton,*	3	6 0 0
. . . . .	*Stephanus Giles,* . . . . . (Scholar) .	3	*nil.* - -
. . . . .	*Bartholemæus Otford,* . . (Peti-canon) .	3	*nil.* - -
. . . . .	*Robertus South,* . . . . . (Scholar) .	3	*nil.* - -
. . . . .	*Ricardus Marſhal,* . . . . (Scholar) .	3	*nil.* - -

This liſt contains fifty-three names, of which ſix were promoted to prebends, ten to be peti-canons, nine to be ſcholars, and two to be choriſts, in all twenty-ſeven, on the new-intended eſtabliſhment; their rewards amounted to one hundred and ſixty-three pounds, and their yearly penſions to 184l. 0s. 8d.[d]

[c] See Battely, pt. ii. appendix, No. xxiv.[c]

[d] The prior's penſion was vacated by his death, before the year 1553; at which time there remained only 32l. 6s. 8d. payable in annuities, and ſeveral penſions to 17 unpreferred monks, whoſe names Willis enumerates in his Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 247, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 129l. 6s. 8d.

This great change could not but ſeem ſtrange to the people who had ſtill a veneration for their reputed ſaint; and the violence offered to his ſhrine could not but fill their hearts with inward regret, and private murmurings; but their diſcontent did not break out into open rebellion here; as it did on ſome like occaſions in different places in the kingdom. To quiet the people, therefore, and to convince them of the propriety, and even neceſſity, of theſe changes, the monks were in general cried out againſt, as given to every ſhameful and abominable vice; and reports were induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, that the monaſteries were receptacles of the worſt of people. Such reports had their effect, and they created a general deteſtation of all the monaſtical orders. It muſt be owned, that there were ſome of the ſmaller religious houſes, that gave but too much occaſion for this ſcandal; but the greater monaſteries were, for the moſt part, well governed, and lived under the ſtricteſt diſcipline; nor could they be charged with any groſs immorality.—They promoted learning, they educated youth, and diſpenſed charity with a liberal hand to all around them.[e] Nor are the crimes which many of them acknowledged

[e] It has generally been ſuppoſed, though there have been ſome few who have thought otherwiſe, that the diſſolution of monaſteries occaſioned that proviſion made for the poor, ſome years afterwards, by the ſtatutes in queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed for that purpoſe, the neceſſity for which aroſe from their being left deſtitute from that event. That this was the fact, and that king Henry foreſaw this would happen, plainly appears from the expreſs clauſe and covenant, which was generally inſerted in the firſt grants of the ſcites and lands of moſt of theſe diſſolved houſes, ſeveral of which I have ſeen, viz. that the grantees ſhould continue the like hoſpitality and alms to the indigent travellers and poor, which had uſually and conſtantly been afforded to them by the religious, before their houſes were ſuppreſſed; but theſe eſtates often changing owners, and many of them through fear of their uncertain tenure, the above injunction was after ſome time but little obſerved, and at

knowledged themſelves to have been guilty of, in the ſurrenders which they ſigned, to be looked on as the truth; for the craft, promiſes, perſuaſions, intreaties and threats, in ſhort, every art and ſubtle cunning and knavery, that could be, was uſed to induce or compel them to ſurrender their houſes, and ſet their names to the inſtruments, which were frequently brought by the ſubtle commiſſioners ready drawn up for the purpoſe. Policy, and the general welfare of the ſtate might dictate the neceſſity of their diſſolution; but no neceſſity whatever could palliate the unjuſtifiable means made uſe of, to put theſe meaſures in execution.

The miſtaken ſurmiſes and prejudices of Dr. Burnet, owing perhaps to his fondneſs for defamation, ſeem now to be pretty well underſtood, and his authority appears to be eſtimated accordingly; it certainly is held very light in relation to his defamation of this convent of Chriſt-church.[f]

For a true proſpect of the ſtate of it, at the time of its ſuppreſſion, let us remember, in vindication of it, that the archiepiſcopal throne had been adorned with a ſucceſſion of great and good men for a length of time; ſome of whom were of an honourable and noble deſcent; all of them were men of a public ſpirit, of competent learning, of good converſation and an unſpotted reputation. Theſe prelates often viſited this monaſtery and ſtrictly examined the manners and behaviour of the monks; theſe had a right likewiſe, which they never failed to exerciſe, of placing over the convent their chief officers, ſupervifors, and go-

at length neglected and entirely laid aſide; by which means the diſtreſs of the poor was felt the heavier, and gradually increaſing, at laſt induced the legiſlature to make proviſion for them by thoſe ſtatutes.

[f] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 37, for a further vindication of this and ſome other religious houſes, from the defamation of ſuch teſtimonies.

vernors.

vernors. The prior, who at the time of the diſſolution, had preſided over this convent for three and twenty years, was a learned, grave and religious man, and his predeceſſors had been ſuch for a length of time before. The convent was a ſociety of grave perſons; the aged were diligent to train up the novices both in the rules of their inſtitution, and in gravity and ſobriety, and the younger were placed in the cells of the dormitory, among the elder; ſo that they were continually under a kind of guard to prevent them committing any thing unſeemly. All their revenues and gains were expended, either in alms and hoſpitality, or in the ſtately and magnificent building of their church, of which the preſent fabric is a convincing proof, or elſe in decking and beautifying it with the richeſt ornaments, in which they abounded and exceeded, even to profuſeneſs. Their time was for the moſt part ſpent in exerciſes of faſting, penance and devout meditations, and in attending the divine offices in the church; in the ſuperſtitious formalities of which they perhaps placed too much merit, and miſtook for godlineſs itſelf; certainly they were ſincere in it, and intended well; it was the religion they had been brought up in, nor was there any other for them to follow.

In thoſe times there was but little learning in the world, that age being commonly ſtiled the dark, or illiterate age; but whatever learning was then, was moſtly to be found in the cloyſters of the monks, where ſome attained to great reputation for their proficiency in knowledge.

From the above repreſentation, which is a ſeries of facts, the character of this priory, and the ſtate of it, even at the time of its diſſolution, may be pretty well aſcertained, eſpecially when we call to memory that Dr. Goldwell, a man of acknowledged learning, virtue, and ſtrictneſs of character, had been prior for a length of time: that archbiſhop Cranmer had filled the patriarchal chair of this church for near ſeven years; that

that he was viſitor of this priory, and had been ſo much with the members of it, as to know them well, and the manner of their behaviour; and that when this church was new founded and new modelled, the ſame archbiſhop being employed in it by the king, took into this new foundation eight prebendaries, ten peti-canons, nine ſcholars, and two choriſters, in all twenty nine, who had been members of this diſſolved priory, beſides ſeveral others, among whom were Dr. Goldwell and William Wynchepe, who were marked out and aſſigned for prebends, but did not accept of them, others were preferred in other churches, and all of them had penſions and rewards.

After the ſurrendry of the church and priory into the hands of the king's commiſſioners, the members of it being turned out, the whole was left in a deſolated condition, a mere heap of ruin and confuſion, for thoſe who took poſſeſſion of it, made quick havock of their lodgings and houſes, and carried away for the king's uſe all the jewels, plate, rich ornaments, and whatever elſe was valuable from the church and monaſtery, and all their manors, lands and poſſeſſions were ſeized on and put under the management of the king's new court of augmentation, for his uſe.

How the ſcite and buildings of it were afterwards diſpoſed of, among the members of the new eſtabliſhment, and the new form they then took, as well as their alterations, which brought them forward, to their preſent ſtate, cannot be ſo well deſcribed, as it is in a manuſcript treatiſe, now in the poſſeſſion of the dean of Canterbury, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them among thoſe members, with Mr. Somner's explanation and obſervations on them. In this treatiſe are many curious particulars relating to the converting of the different buildings of the monaſtery into dwellings for this new ſociety; and the new modelling of the whole precincts, in a great meaſure, into its preſent form, may be known from

from it; but the frequent changes which appear by it to have been made between ſome of the prebendaries of thoſe lodgings, at firſt allotted to them, and then again to others on the demiſe of any of their brethren, ſome with the conſent of the chapter, and others by order of the viſitor, make it very difficult to aſcertain to which ſtall they in reality belonged, and theſe changes ſeem to have continued till ſome time after queen Elizabeth's acceſſion; ſince which the lodgings have remained fixed to the prebendaries, according to their reſpective ſtalls, as above-mentioned.

THE DEAN'S LODGINGS.—*Firſt*, from the chapel door next the dorter; to have the chapel with the cloſet, the old chequer, with all manner of chambers thereunto belonging, both new and old, lately appertaining to the prior there, with the corn-lofts and cellars under them, adjoining to the weſt end of his great gardens, and alſo all the brewhouſe, ſeparate now from Mr. Parkhurſt's lodging,[g] and the bakehouſe and all other houſes, as the whole lodging lately ordained for the maſter of the choriſters, unto the dean's ſtables; alſo the great barn next the ſtables, and the two ſtables, lately called the prior's ſtables, and the ſumptery ſtable and the carter's hall; and a diviſion to be made between Dr. Ridley's garden[h] directly from Mr. Dean's gate, and to ſtop up the walk upon the wall, and Mr. Dean to have the whole room from the barn, with the town-wall and tower, unto Dr. Ridley's orchard pale, and a way to be reſerved for Mr. Dean to the poſtern gate, and the garden before his hall door, with the wine cellar.

The firſt prebendary's lodgings.[i]—To have the vault called biſhop Becket's tomb, under our Lady's chapel; the houſe called his bake-houſe, his kitchen, hall, parlour, buttery, and the ſouth ſide of the old chapel

[g] Fourth prebendary. [h] Fifth prebendary.
[i] Then Dr. Thornton's, biſhop of Dover, now Dr. Benſon's.

there, the chancel there, with all manner of buildings by him there made, his courts before his hall door and kitchen, with the garden before his gallery, and his old garden in the ſanctuary, with his orchard and tower therein; and his ſtable next to the middle gate, and the hay houſe next to Mr. Seenleger's ſtable, along the dean's garden.

The ſecond prebendary's lodgings.[k]—Firſt, he to have the north ſide or iſle of the firmary chapel, with the garden on the north ſide; the old table hall, with the kitchen, buttery, the chamber, called commiſſion chamber, and the lodging at the upper end of the hall, the little garden there, and the ſtable next Mr. Dean's ſtable, with the little barn.

The third prebendary's lodgings.[l]—He to have two lodgings, late Mr. Searle's and Mr. Brooke's, with the rooms ſquared to the tenements; and to have the ſtable which Mr. Deveniſh lately had.

The fourth prebendary's lodgings.[m]—He to have the kitchen, with his larder next the court, with all the wall room, tower, town wall, garden to the ſtables, the whole lodging from Mr. Dean's wall againſt the wall late made in the brewhouſe, the kitchen before made, pertaining to his lodging, the ſtable next the garden, with the hay-houſe thereto belonging.

The fifth's prebendary's lodgings.[n]—He to have all the chambers and houſe, from the chamber now William Wincheap's, being annexed unto the lodgings

[k] Then Mr. Saintleger's, now Dr. Storer's.

[l] Then Mr. Goldſon's, now Dr. Welfit's; this, in the manuſcript, is called the eighth prebendary's lodging. It was about two years afterwards new built, from the materials of the frater or old refectory, given to him in conſequence of the lord protector's letters to the chapter for this purpoſe.

[m] Then Mr. Parkhurſt's, now Dr. Ratcliffe's; it is called in the manuſcript, the third prebendary's lodgings.

[n] Then Dr. Ridley's, now Mr. Archdeacon Lynch's; called in the manuſcript, the fourth prebendary.

named

named *the honnours*, with all manner of houſes, there above and under, joining to his garden, and ſo far croſs the great chamber, as his garden wall directly departeth, and a diviſion thereto be made croſs the chamber, as the garden wall lieth, and all the back garden to Mr. Dean's garden, with the town wall, the tower lately in the tenure of Mr. Daniel, and alſo the ſtable next the bake-houſe.

The ſixth prebendary's lodgings.[o]—He to have the other part of the aforeſaid great chamber, in the honnours, the rooms underneath, with the gallery and garden, and his old chamber, with all manner of chambers, cellars and rooms there incloſed, and the ſtable next the forge barn, and the hay-houſe betwixt the barn and the biſhop of Dover.[p]

The ſeventh prebendary's lodgings.[q]—He to have the whole lodging, from the larder gate to the pentiſe gate, with the chambers there, called Heaven and Paradiſe, and ſo through the fruyter and to the cloyſter, and all the fruyter to the dorter wall, the common kitchen with all manner of houſes, cellars, and lofts, (the lead, timber, and freeſtone of the fruyter, taken down for the treaſure of the church), and the ſtable next to Dr. Ridley's.

The eighth prebendary's lodgings.[r]—He to have Mr. Cok's lodging, with the plumbery and cloſe, and garden impaled upon the hill to the ſchool garden.

The ninth prebendary's lodgings.[s]—He to have the whole lodging, that Mr. Croſs had beneath and above,

[o] Then Mr. Menys's, now Mr. Moore's; called in the manuſcript, the fifth prebendary.

[p] Canon of the firſt prebend.

[q] Then Mr. Glazyer's, now Dr. Coombe's; it is called in the manuſcript, the ſixth prebendary.

[r] Then Mr. Nevil's, now Dr. Dering's; called in the manuſcript, the ninth prebendary.

[s] Then Mr. Deveniſh's, now Mr. Norris's; called in the manuſcript, the tenth prebendary.

with all manner of rooms within the gate, called the Hogg-hall; the whole garden with the vaults and town wall, provided Mr. Milles have a wood-houſe ſo convenient for him, as he now has, elſe to keep the ſame.[t]

The tenth prebendary's lodgings.[u]—He to have the whole lodging, with the garden next the pentiſe in the court, with the whole lodging over the court gate, the ſtable with the hay-houſe, lately the treaſurer's ſtore-houſe, adjoining near the bakehouſe.

The eleventh prebendary's lodgings.[w]—He to have the other lodging called honnours, with the gallery at the door above and beneath, and the chapel above and under, and the orchard, incloſed with ſtone walls, next the ſtreet, ſquare with his lodgings and the ſtable, with the hay-houſe, late Mr. Daniel's, and licence to build a gallery ten yards long, upon the biſhop of Dover's garden wall there.

The twelfth prebendary's lodgings.[x]—He to have the lodging in the late long hall, from Mr. Dean's lodging to the biſhop of Dover's lodging, with all manner of houſes and vaults, late in the tenure of Mr. Arthur St. Leger, and a way through the Gimew to bring in wood, and the ſtable between Mr. Ponet's and Mr. Parkhurſt's.

[t] Theſe lodgings were afterwards exchanged with the chapter's clerk or auditor, and are thoſe now let by him as the regiſter-office, &c.

[u] Then Mr. Milles's, now Dr. Vyner's.

[w] Then Mr. Ponet's, now the Hon. Mr. Legge's.

[x] Then the biſhop of Cathneſs's, now Dr. Walſby's. Theſe lodgings were in the long hall, long ſince pulled down; ſituated where the brick paſſage is, in front of Mr. Gregory's, the minor canon's houſe, which houſe was part of theſe lodgings alſo; but theſe continued the lodgings of this prebend but a very few years; for the common table held in the long hall, on the ſouth ſide of the green court, being laid aſide, that building, with ſome others adjoining weſtward of it, became by conſent of chapter, the lodgings for this twelfth prebendary, and were fitted up accordingly, and they continue ſo at this time.

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The greater buildings of the priory, ſuch as the great dorter or dormitory, the refectory, the convent kitchen and the long hall of the ſub-prior's lodgings, which though neceſſary for ſo large a community, living all together as one family, could be of no uſe to the new foundation, were all taken down, and the ſcites of moſt of them allotted to the ſeveral prebendaries, as before-mentioned.

THE ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF THE PRECINCTS *of the late priory, and of the dean and chapter.*

THE SCITES *of monaſteries* were in general encompaſſed with a ſtrong and high wall, partly to form an incloſure, in which the monks ſhould be kept within bounds from wandering abroad at large, without leave of the ſuperior, and partly as a means by which the rich treaſures of them might be ſecured from thieves and robbers, and their perſons guarded from the tumultuous inſurrections of the rabble.

This church and monaſtery had ſuch a wall; ſome remains of which, built of ſtone, appear at this day; the whole of which is ſaid to have been made by archbiſhop Lanfranc, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt; for this, we have the authorities of Eadmer,[y] Ralph de Diceto,[z] and the monk Gervas,[a] who all agree, that Lanfranc built the edifices within the precinct, together with the wall. The ſame is recorded in the obituary, and mentioned in a charter of archbiſhop Theobald, with the three courts that it incloſed; that is, the court of the church, the court of the convent, and the court of the archbiſhop; the circuits of which were at different times enlarged afterwards, by ſeveral grants, purchaſes and exchanges; the particulars of which may be ſeen in Thorn's Chronicle, and in both Somner

[y] See Hiſt. Nov. p. 7.
[z] Dec. Script. col. 4. [a] Ibid. col. 1654.

and Battely.[b] By ſome of theſe, the court, the cemetery, and the convent garden, were all enlarged towards the ſouth; and moſt part of the ſouth wall ſeems to have been new built, taking in a larger compaſs than at firſt it did, and comprehending the ſame bounds that it does at this day.[c]

Towards the eaſt wall, the convent garden was much enlarged by the addition of houſes and lands, which the monks had likewiſe acquired, by purchaſe and exchange, near Queningate and Queningate-lane; by which acquiſitions that wall, towards the ſouth end of it, was extended probably to the ſame limits that it has at this day.[d]

As to the remaining part of the eaſt, and part of the north wall, it is to be obſerved, that there was a ſmall ſpace between the wall of the convent and the wall of the city, reaching from Queningate to Northgate, called Queningate-lane; this piece of ground king Henry II. by his charter, gave to this church for the uſe of their almonry.[e] In the year 1305, the monks were preſented by the citizens, for having ſtopped or made up this way, leading from one of theſe gates to the other; this the monks acknowledged, but alledged their right by the above charter, upon which they were

[b] Decem. Script. col. 1945, 1946, 2142. Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 55. Archiv. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant.

[c] Archbiſhop Courtney gave towards the repairing of the walls of the precincts, the ſum of 266l. 13s. 4d. Battely, pt. 2, p. 75. The bounds of theſe precincts at preſent, are; on the eaſt and north, the city wall from Northgate to Burgate; on the ſouth, partly by Burgate-ſtreet and partly by the back of the houſes in that ſtreet; on the weſt, by Sun-ſtreet, the eaſt ſide of the precincts of the Archbiſhop's palace, and the ſtreet leading from Palace-ſtreet, by the borough of Staplegate, along by the Mint-yard to Northgate.

[d] Battely's Somner, p. 102, pt. 2, p. 88. Thorn, col. 2142.

[e] Battely's Somner, p. 103; where the particular dimenſions of this ground, in the words of the charter, are given.

acquitted;

acquitted; but for their more certain ſurety in it, they obtained of king Henry IV. as appears by the church records, a further grant of this way.[f]

But the remainder of Queningate-lane, lying between Queningate and Burgate, did not for ſome time afterwards become the property of the church, for it may be ſeen in the act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of king Richard III. by which the aldermanry of Weſtgate was granted to the city, that this ſlip of ground was then by it granted to the church, together with the poſtern and bridge; but in caſe of eviction of the aldermanry from the city, this ground and premiſes were to return to the city, a part of whoſe demeſnes it was in fee farm; and it certainly did ſo, for in the firſt year of king Henry VII. the ſame aldermanry, by another act of parliament, was reſtored to Sir George Brown's heirs, who by the former act were made incapable of it, on account of their father's taking part with the former of thoſe princes.

But this part of the city wall being much neglected, and in a ruinous condition, the monks petitioned the king, for the preventing of ſuch dangers as might befal their monaſtery on that account, that they might repair that part of it at their own coſt, and might take in that part of the lane within the incloſure of their own monaſtery; which deſire they obtained, and a compoſition was entered into between them and the citizens, in the 7th year of king Henry VII.[g] by which, among many other things agreed on between them, the church became poſſeſſed of this ſpace of ground, with the wall, towers, poſtern and bridge; after which, prior Selling (who died 1494) new built that part of this wall, which reached from St. Michael's church to the old one that

[f] See Battely's Somner, p. 103.

[g] This indenture, made between the prior and convent and the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, anno 7 Henry VII. relating to the poſtern and bridge between Northgate and Burgate, is in the cheſt of the city chamber.

incloſed the garden of the convent;[b] the remaining parts of the walls of this monaſtery retain their firſt bounds, and therefore require no further obſervation to be made on them.

THE STATE of the precincts of this church, at the time of the diſſolution of the monaſtery, was this: On the north ſide of the church was the court of the priory, encompaſſed with the buildings, lodgings and offices of the prior and of the convent, now called the green-court and brick-paſſage; adjoining to this court, north-weſtward, was the almonry, now called the Mint-yard; on the weſt part was the court of the palace, or of the archbiſhop, where his palace was; and on the ſouth ſide was the court of the church, now called the church-yard, in which was the outward and inward cemetery; and beyond that eaſtward, the convent-garden, now called the Oaks.

There were formerly five gates belonging to theſe precincts, viz. the grand gate on the ſouth ſide of the church, in the church-yard; the gate in the court of the priory, leading from thence to Stablegate, through which all the proviſions and neceſſaries for the convent were brought; the gate in the almonry; the gate lead-

[b] Batt. Somn. p. 104, pt. 2, p. 89. Ang. Sacr. pt. 1, p. 146. This lane may great part of it be traced at this time; the entrance into it from Burgate yet remains unincloſed, being the back way to the third prebendal houſe; it is eaſily perceived again from the poſtern, along by where Queningate once ſtood, forwards towards the dean's garden, and again at the back of the garden of the fourth prebend; between theſe two gardens is a ſpace of ground, along which this lane once led, (now made uſe of for the ſtable-yard of the precincts) which is corruptly called the Follings, inſtead of the Foreigns; a name it gained from its being a place without, or foreign to the juriſdiction of the convent, as great part, if not all of it, was till the time of king Henry VII. as above-mentioned. The antient ſtone gateway which led northward from the former precincts, or court of the convent (now called the green-court) to theſe Foreigns and Queningate-lane, is ſtill remaining.

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ing to the Foreigns, and the poſtern in the city wall, leading towards St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, all which will be taken notice of hereafter; and there has been one added in later times, being the poſtern-gate at the north weſt corner of the church, leading to the precincts of the Archbiſhop's palace.

Beſides theſe, there was in antient times another gate, called St. Michael's gate (from its being oppoſite to a large ſtone image of St. Michael, ſet up on the roof of the church over the door into the ſouth croſs iſle) and in the old charters of the church, the old gate of the cemetery, from its leading into the common cemetery of the church in the court of it. To this gate there was a direct paſſage or ſtreet, open from the eaſt end of the late St. Andrew's church, through the place where the Corn-market and Butter-market now is, called from the above image, Angel-lane; ſome part of this gate is yet remaining; but it is, as well as the paſſage itſelf, built upon and converted to private uſe.[1]

The preſent gate of the cemetery, uſually called the Church-gate, is built at ſome diſtance weſtward from the other, above-mentioned, in the ſame ſouth wall of the precincts of the church. There is a paſſage to it from the High-ſtreet through Mercery-lane, and thence to the ſouth porch of the church. The uſe of this gate was to open a more direct and commodious way to all thoſe, who through devotion, continually reſorted to this church; and there is a charter among the records of the hoſpital of Eaſtbridge, which mentions a houſe built at the eaſt corner of the lane, called *le Mercerie*, over againſt the gate of the church of the Holy Trinity; it is dated anno 41 Henry III.[k]

[1] Battely's Somner, p. 105, pt. 2, p. 89.

[k] This houſe now pays rent to the hoſpital, and is ſituated oppoſite to this gate. Somner, ibid.

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The preſent gate ſucceeding the former one, before-mentioned, on the ſame ſpot, is a ſtrong and beautiful building of elegant gothic architecture, built by prior Goldſtone, in the year 1517, as appears by a legend along the whole front of it,[l] though now ſcarcely legible, for that, as well as the rich ornamental carve work, which covers almoſt the whole of it; among which are the ſeveral coats of arms of the nobility and gentry of that time, is now in great meaſure decayed and mouldered away through length of time.[m] In the middle was a large ſtatue of our Saviour, which, in deriſion, was ſhot to pieces by the parliamentary ſoldiers in the great rebellion of the laſt century.

Within this gate, along the greateſt part of the ſouth ſide of the church, formerly called the court of it, was the common cemetery, or burying place, not only for thoſe of the convent, but for ſuch of the city as choſe to be buried in it, which were no ſmall number, as appears by the wills in the prerogative-office here; the place in general preferred for ſuch purpoſe, being on each ſide the path, between the above gate and the ſouth porch of the church, near which was, within memory, one antient tomb ſtone remaining; but there is nothing left now; the whole, though ſtill called the church-yard, being a plain ſurface covered over with

[l] Viz. *Hoc opus Conſtructum eſt Anno Dom Milleſimo Quingenteſimo Decimo Septimo.* On the gates are the arms of archbiſhop Juxon, and thoſe of the ſee of Canterbury; the gates having been new made and ſet up by that archbiſhop, in the room of the old ones, which had been deſtroyed by the Puritans ſome years before, in the time of the great rebellion.

[m] Theſe arms were thoſe of the king, *a griffin and greyhound, ſupporters*; and ten others; among which were thoſe of Guldeford, Scot, Fineux, Howard, Nevil, Poynings, and Guldeford, *with the pomgranet in a canton*; at each corner of the gate, the ſee of Canterbury, impaling Warham; and the ſame ſee, impaling Becket; and over the ſmall wicket gate, three ſhields, viz. prior Goldſtone's, with a mitre over it; the ſee of Canterbury, impaling Morton; and the arms of the priory.

gravel

gravel, and undiſturbed by burials for a great number of years paſt;[n] on the middle of the ſouth ſide of it (where the high mount is now in the 8th prebendal garden) was once a large ſteeple, called the *Campanile*, or Clock-houſe, which was taken down at the diſſolution of the priory.[o]

At the eaſt end of the common or outward cemetery, is an antient ſtone arch, being circular and much ornamented with carve-work, coeval at leaſt with this part of the church. This was the gateway, which opened into the inward cemetery, and is ſtill known by the name of the cemetery gate.[p] This cemetery or burial place extended, though ſeemingly for no great breadth, by the remaining part of the ſouth ſide of the church round by the eaſt end, and ſo on to a ſmall part of the north ſide of it. This appears from ſome inſcriptions on both ſides, upon the ſtones of the church wall, two of which being the inſcriptions, as has been ſuppoſed by ſome, for two of the priors who lie buried here, have been mentioned before; and there is a third ſtill remaining on a ſtone on the north ſide, towards the

[n] On the ſouth ſide of the church yard, almoſt oppoſite St. Michael's chapel, are two mean antient timbered houſes, which were built and appropriated for the dwellings of the prieſts of archbiſhop Arundel's chantry, in this cathedral. The advowſon, donation, &c. of the chantry in Chriſt church, late founded by archbiſhop Arundel, was ſold and conveyed by the archbiſhop, and the prior and convent of Chriſt church, among other premiſes, to king Henry VIII. by indenture Nov. 30, in the 29th year of his reign. Augtn. off. Box E. 7.

[o] Leland's Itin. vol. vi. f. 3, p. 6, ſays, "There was a might great ringe caullid Conrades Ringe, and that after was broken and made into a ſmaller ringe and ſo hanggid up by likelihod in the low cloſche in the chirche yarde now a late clene pullid downe."

[p] The reaſon why the cemetery was divided into two parts, ſeems to be, as is ſtill practiſed in the burial grounds or church-yards in London, and other populous towns, to diſtinguiſh one part as a place more honourable for burials, for which, greater fees are paid, than in the outer one. Battely, pt. 2, p. 90.

eaſt

eaſt end of the church, which is legible as follows, in the ſame odd faſhioned characters.

Hic jacet Ymbertus, cujus Deus eſto miſertus:
Vivat cum chriſto mundo ſubſtractus ab iſto:
Cujus in one Dei laus veſpere mane diei:
Quod bene cantavit vivens mors ipſa probavit.[q]

Further on beyond this inner cemetery, was the common garden of the convent, which extended to the eaſt and ſouth walls of the precincts, in the middle of which was a large fiſh-pond; this, at the diſſolution, was filled up, and the ſpace of it, with the reſt of the garden, was parted off and allotted in ſmall ſpots, as gardens for the members of the church; but this did not continue long, before the whole was again laid open for public uſe. Juſt within the above gate, at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward, there is yet ſtanding the old ſchool-houſe, though for many years paſt put to other uſes;[r] yet that it was ſuch, before a ſchool-houſe in the Mint-yard was uſed for this purpoſe, is certain. In Mr. Somner's time, there were ſome who remembered it kept by one Mr. Twyne, ſometime a magiſtrate of this city, it being a free ſchool, chiefly for the city, and ſo called, and antiently of the liberty of it, having a paſſage to it from ſome part of Burgate-ſtreet. Of what antiquity this free-ſchool was, is uncertain; indeed archbiſhop Theodore, the 7th after Auguſtine, erected

[q] In the obituary of the church, it is mentioned that Thomas Wyking was buried in 1407, without the walls of the church, oppoſite to the tomb of St. Thomas; and no doubt there were many more buried in this place, of which we find no particular mention made.

[r] It has been for many years made uſe of as a work ſhop, for the plumbers of the church to caſt their ſheets of lead in. Adjoining to it, is the north prebendal houſe, built on the ſcite of the houſe where the ſacriſt of the priory dwelt; nearly oppoſite to which is the houſe allotted to the third prebend, built wholly ſince the diſſolution of the priory, but not of ſuch durable materials as thoſe built before, by the religious.

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at Canterbury, by licence of pope Vitellianus, a ſchool or college (a kind of academical foundation) wherein he placed profeſſors of all the liberal ſciences; which, ſays Lambarde, was the very pattern of that ſchool, which Sigebert, the king of the Eaſt Angles, afterwards built; but this latter ſchool muſt have long ſince vaniſhed. The face of this city having been ſo often waſted by the Danes, and by other accidents and caſualties, that it would be a folly to ſeek or hope to find out the place of it, for there are no footſteps left to trace out even the ruins of it.

As to this free-ſchool here, mention is made in the archives of this church of one Kobert, rector of the church of the ſcholars of Canterbury, who was preſent as a witneſs, on an appeal of the prior and convent, in cauſe of theirs, then, in 1259, depending before the official of Canterbury, Robert Winchelſea, who ſome time after this came to be archbiſhop of Canterbury, in king Edward I.'s time, and was a ſcholar at Canterbury, ſays Harpsfield, and therefore, I ſuppoſe here. In whoſe immediate ſucceſſor's time, anno 1321, there aroſe a great controverſy between Maſter Ralph de Waltham, rector of this ſchool, and Robert de Henney, parſon of St. Martin's, who, it ſeems by the right and cuſtom of his church, held and kept a kind of petty free-ſchool there, about the rights and liberties of either ſchool.[s] Of this ſchool the archbiſhop, the ſee being full, and the church, the ſee being void, were patrons.[t]

On

[s] Battely's Somner, p. 107. The records of this difference, as regiſtered among the archives of Chriſt-church, are printed by Mr. Somner, in his appendix, No. xxxiii.

[t] The archbiſhop's right will appear from the records mentioned above, and printed in Mr. Somner's appendix. The church's right from other like records, in which is this note:—The collation of the maſterſhip of the grammar ſchools by Richard Prior (of Chriſt-church) upon Mr. John Bocton, whom he inveſted

On the north ſide of the church was the priory itſelf, ſituated cloſe to it, the gate of which opened into the court of it, now called the Green-court, being a quadrangle or ſquare, having two gates of entrance to it; one of which, the moſt antient of any, ſituated at the north-weſt corner of the court, was called the porter's gate, and in ſome antient records the gate of the priory, or the old priory gate. It ſeems a very antient ſtructure, probably made by archbiſhop Lanfranc, and there is not found mention in any record of its being rebuilt ſince the firſt foundation of it. Through this gate all ſorts of proviſions and neceſſaries were brought for the uſe of the convent. The other gate, at the north-eaſt corner of the court, led from the court which was within the juriſdiction of the church, to the ſpace of ground without or foreign to it, called the Foreigns, now vulgarly the Follings, as mentioned before, where the barns and ſome out-offices of the convent were built, once a part of Queningate-lane, and within the liberties of the city. On the ſouth ſide of this court, towards the weſt part of it, ſtood the back gate into the priory itſelf (the front entrance being from the cloyſters) the greateſt part of which was ſituated between it and the church.

This gate was uſually called the larder-gate, cloſe on the left or eaſt ſide of which, was the larder, kitchen, and then adjoining the leſſer dorter or dormitory, there being two of them; the other being the more antient

inveſted into that office by delivering to him the ferula and the rod, the ſaid maſter having firſt made oath, that he would govern the ſchool faithfully and diligently. This was in the year 1374, at which time the ſee was void by archbiſhop Wittleſey's death. See Battely's Somner, p. 106. But it appears before this, anno 1326, 13 cal. Jun. that the prior and chapter of Chriſt-church gave the ſchools and the government of the ſcholars in Canterbury, to Maſter John de Elham, of their own mere right, the ſee of Canterbury being vacant. See Leland's Collect. vol. i. p. 275.

and

and greater one,[u] ſtanding in that ſpace or area, acroſs which there is now a brick cauſeway, over vaults leading from the above gate to the church; they were both built on vaulted arches, and in theſe dormitories the monks ſlept. On the right hand, or weſtward of this gate, was the *domus hoſpitum*, or ſtrangers-hall, allotted for the entertainment of ſtrangers, and called antiently in the Latin records of this church, both *Aula Hoſpitum* and *Camera Hoſpitum*, i. e. *the hall or chamber of the gueſts*;[w] adjoining to which was an arched gateway

[u] Of theſe two dormitories, nearly adjoining to each other, the larger has been pulled down; the leſſer one upon the diſſolution of the priory, was converted into a common hall for the minor canons, and other offices of the choir, where they had a common table, and eat together, after the manner of colleges. This common table being afterwards put down, the building was converted into diſtinct dwellings for ſome of the minor canons, and into a houſe for the twelfth prebendary. The vaults on which this, as well as the other parts of the priory were built, were raiſed on circular pillars, with plain capitals and baſes; the arched roofs of which conſiſt of large rude rubble ſtones, mixed with a coarſe grout, and are ſeemingly of great antiquity, at leaſt as early as Lanfranc's time. Many of theſe pillars are now buried in the earth, the capitals of them appearing to be of no greater height than the ſurface of the green-court, and the pavement of the cloyſters.

[w] The ſtrangers hall, a lofty handſome building, was, with the lodgings over it and adjoining buildings, at the diſſolution, allotted to the ſeventh prebendary, now Dr. Coombe, for his dwelling; adjoining to the back part of which is part of an arch, ſeemingly the remains of the kitchen, and the only part of it left, which ſhews it to have been an octagon. This is in the above prebendal garden, againſt the weſt wall of which are ſome handſome remains of the *locutorium*, which ſeems to have filled the reſt of the ſpace of the garden. This kitchen of the priory was new built by prior Hathbrand, after the year 1338; to the new building of which, John Winborn, commiſſary of this church, gave 100 marcs, and was otherwiſe a good benefactor to this church, to the uſe of which he gave 200 marcs, for the purchaſe of lands: 60 marcs to the convent, 40s. to the ſacriſt, for the ſteeple; all his cups and ſilver plate, for the uſe of the table of the maſter; two acres of land for the uſe of the cellarer, and all his books to the library. See Somner's MSS. papers in the library.

which

which led to the convent kitchen, which ſtood near it on the left ſide, and then the *locutorium*; beyond which, adjoining to the cloyſters, was the freyter or refectory,[x] being the common dining room of the monks, built, as well as the other buildings of the priory, on ranges of vaulted arches, and were compoſed, as appears by the remains of them, of rubble ſtones and flints; the windows and doors and quoins of ſquared aſhler ſtone.

The leſſer dormitory, the larder gateway, the ſtranger's hall, and a remnant of the arch of the kitchen, with ſome high ſtrong walls, in which are ſeveral large circular arched windows in different parts of them, belonging to thoſe large and ſpacious rooms of the priory, pulled down ſoon after its diſſolution, and ſeveral ranges of the vaulted arches on which they ſtood, are all that are at this time remaining of them. One of theſe walls, which is richly ornamented with carve work, and a range of ſmall marble pillars, ſeems to have been the eaſt end of the refectory, which adjoined the cloyſters; on the north ſide of them there are two handſome arched doorways, the one opening into the cloyſters from thoſe vaults which were under the eaſt part of the refectory, and the other from near the weſtern part of it, being the approach to them and the cellarer's lodgings, from the ſtrangers-hall likewiſe.

I ſhall next proceed to the cloyſters, which are remaining pretty entire; they ſeem to be much of the ſame age as the body of the church, and by the remains of the iron bars in the windows, the whole ſeems to have been once glazed. The roof throughout is curiouſly

[x] Chriſtian de Haghe, by will, in the Prerogative office, gave 60 marcs ſterling, and John her huſband, gave 10 marcs, towards the building of the refectory; which ſhews that the buildings remaining at the diſſolution of the priory, were very few, if any of them, thoſe which had been erected by archbiſhop Lanfranc, though the vaults on which they ſtood certainly were, See Somner's MSS. papers, ibid.

riouſly ribbed with ſtone-work, knotted with many hundreds of ſhields of coats of arms, probably thoſe of the principal nobility and gentry, eſpecially thoſe who were benefactors to this fabric.[y] The ſouth walk or quarter, was built by archbiſhop Courtney, and his executors, who laid out 300l. on it; and prior Selling, who died in 1494, cauſed it to be glazed and beautified.[z] At the weſt end of it, is an arched door-way, at preſent leading towards the archbiſhop's palace, once the principal entrance and place of approach into the monaſtery, for all comers and goers; on the weſt ſide or walk was the door into the cellarer's lodgings, adjoining to it.[a] The north ſide or walk is decorated ſuperior to the others, with ſmall pillars and arches of ſtone work, which, as well as two arched door ways leading into the refectory, &c. as mentioned before, are richly carved and ornamented. Oppoſite to the door which led to the refectory, are the remains of ſtone work, in which formerly ſtood a double ciſtern or lavatory, for the uſe of the hall, and for the convent to waſh in. The middle ſpace or area within the

[y] There are about 683 in number. Prior Henry de Eſtria ſoon after the year 1285, is recorded to have new paved the cloyſters. See Dart, appendix, p. 3.

[z] Battely's Somner, pt. 2, p. 90. Anglia Sacr. pt. 1, p. 146.

[a] The cellarer was one of the four great officers of the monaſtery, each of whom had ſeparate lodgings, or apartments to themſelves, within the precincts. Theſe were the cellarer, the ſacriſt, the chamberlain, and treaſurer of the monaſtery. When king Henry VIII. new founded this church, he reſtored all the ſcite of the late diſſolved monaſtery to the dean and chapter, except theſe cellarer's lodgings and the almonry, ſince called the mint-yard, which he reſerved to himſelf. The former lodgings were afterwards, through cardinal Pole's means, annexed to the archiepiſcopal palace, part of which, the ſcite of them ſtill remains; but the building itſelf has been pulled down ſome few years ſince. The name, arms, and rebus of Richard Dering, monk and cellarer of this church, who ſuffered death in king Henry VIII.'s reign, for being an accomplice with Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, were formerly in the windows of theſe lodgings.

cloyſters has, ſince the diſſolution, been made uſe of, as well as the cloyſters themſelves, for a place of burial for the inhabitants of the precincts and others, who have thought fit to chuſe it as ſuch.[b]

In the eaſt walk near the north end of the eaſt wall, is a ſmall circular arched door-way, with zig-zag ornaments, long ſince ſtopped up. This led into ſome vaults, rather more elegant than moſt of the others under the buildings of the priory. Againſt the ſame wall, a little ſouthward, is another door-way, but larger and pointed, formerly leading to the prior's chapel, but now into the dark entry, formerly the ſcite of it, towards the Green-court; in the middle of this walk is

[b] There are only three monuments in the cloyſters, two of which are about the middle of the weſt ſide. The firſt is for Thomas Knowler, gent. who was alderman of Canterbury above thirty years, ſeveral years chamberlain, and twice mayor of that city; he died in 1705. And the ſecond, for Heſter Pembrooke, late of the precincts, who died in 1774. In the cloyſters themſelves, as well as the middle incloſure, there are a great number of inſcriptions, an attempt to notice all which would be too prolix, I ſhall mention four only: one to the memory of the Rev John Francis, A. M. head maſter of the king's ſchool here, and rector of Harbledown; he died unmarried in 1736. Two others for the ſame family. And another for Mary, daughter of Edward Haſted, eſq. and Anne his wife, who died an infant in 1774; in the ſame grave with her lies Anne Haſted, of theſe precincts, the widow of Edward Haſted, eſq. of Hawley, barriſter at law, and daughter of Joſeph Tyler, gent. of London, deſcended by the mother from the antient and eminent family of Dingley, of the Iſle of Wight. By him ſhe had two children, Edward, the Editor of this Hiſtory; and Anne, the wife of Capt. James Archer. She died in 1792, æt. 90. Another inſcription for Stephen, ſon of Criſp-Stephen Hall, eſq. who died an infant, in 1792; underneath, theſe verſes, by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of Deal:—

Though infant years no pompous honors claim,
The vain parade of monumental fame,
To better praiſe the laſt great day ſhall rear
The ſpotleſs innocence that ſlumbers here.

the

the entrance to the chapter-houſe,[c] a ſpacious and beautiful ſtructure, the roof of which, made of Iriſh oak, is remarkably curious and elegant. It is of the ſame age with the cloyſters and nave of the church, built in the room of a former one which ſtood cloſe on the north ſide of it, chiefly by the benefactions of the archbiſhops Arundel and Courtney, and prior Chillenden; the name of the latter being on the ſtone-work of the great weſt window, and the arms of the archbiſhops Sudbury, Courtney and Arundel, on the other parts of the building in the glaſs of the windows,[d] as well as on the ceiling itſelf. It is about ninety-two feet long and thirty-ſeven broad, and fifty-four high, having a circular ſpan roof, ſo judiciouſly contrived, that there are no girders to prevent a fair open view of it, and it is without any other incumbrance.

This room is almoſt ſurrounded with a ſtone ſeat, above which are arches or ſtalls, divided by ſmall pillars of Bethersden marble; thirteen of theſe take up the whole breadth at the eaſt end, and have gothic pyramids of ſtone above them, adorned with pinnacles carved and gilt; the middle ſtall being that of the prior, is diſtinguiſhed ſuperior to the others. The ſtalls on each ſide are thirty-five in number, five of which, next to the eaſt corners, have had their capitals and ſpandrils between the arches gilt, probably appropriated to the chief officers of the convent; the reſt in other reſpects are much the ſame.

[c] In the windows of this chapter-houſe, which were formerly much enriched with painted glaſs, were the arms of the lord Ros and his wife, Sir Arnold Savage, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Blount, Thomas Ravinſton, Pelham, John Norwood, Ufford, impaling *azure, a lion, azure*; and of Simon Sudbury, viz. *a talbot hound, ſceiant, within a bordure engrailed, argent.*

[d] Somner ſays, that in the time of prior Henry de Eſtria, about 1304 or 1305, the whole choir was repaired with three new doors, &c. as was the chapter-houſe with two new gables; all which coſt 839l. 7s. 8d.

Several perſons have been in antient times buried here, and ſome very antient graveſtones, the inſcriptions on which were obliterated, remained on the pavement, till a few years ago the graves of which lay cloſe to the ſurface of it; theſe ſtones were all removed, when the pavement was new laid with the moſt antient and largeſt graveſtones, brought from the nave of the church for this purpoſe.

In this room the prior and chapter met to conſult on the affairs of the convent. Here the elections of archbiſhops, priors, and other officers were made; here cenſures, penances and corporal chaſtiſements were impoſed and inflicted on delinquents, and in ſome caſes even with rods; but the moſt remarkable one that ever was inflicted in this houſe was, that which was ſubmitted to by king Henry II. to atone for the murder of archbiſhop Thomas Becket.[e]

When, inſtead of a numerous fraternity of monks, the chapter was reduced to a dean and twelve prebendaries, ſuch a large room not being required for chapter buſineſs, it was fitted up for a ſermon-houſe, with a pulpit, pews and galleries, and this was done ſo ſoon after the diſſolution of the priory, that the chief gallery, with latticed caſements (the royal cloſet, when the king and queen ſhould be there) is dated 1545, the 36th of king Henry VIII. To this uſe it was put for many years;[f] but the inconvenience ariſing from this removal of the congregation in the midſt of divine ſervice, was a very ſufficient reaſon for having the whole performed in one place; accordingly, ſoon after the reſtoration the ſermons were conſtantly, as they are at

[e] In the old chapter-houſe. See a particular account of this humiliating penance hereafter, in archbiſhop Becket's life, and in Parker's Antiq. Brit. p. 135.

[f] It was a ſingular cuſtom, that whilſt ſermons were preached here, the preacher, twenty minutes before he entered the pulpit, conſtantly retired to the dean's chapel adjoining, where he walked to and fro, to contemplate and refreſh his memory.

this

this time, preached in the choir; though this ſtill retains the name of the ſermon-houſe.[g]

Notwithſtanding the above, for form's ſake, the capitular buſineſs is ſtill begun here; the archbiſhop's viſitation of the cathedral is ſtill held, and the ſtatutes are publicly read here yearly, on June 22, when all the members of the church are ſummoned to attend, and the other chapters are opened here, and then immediately adjourned to the modern audit-room.

To return again to the court and priory,[h] (now the Green-court), the whole eaſt ſide of which was taken up by the prior's lodgings. Time has made ſuch alterations in the ruins of the old lodgings formerly belonging to the prior, that it is impoſſible to mark and deſcribe all the particulars of them. The preſent deanry, which takes up all the eaſt ſide of the court, was certainly part of the prior's lodgings, the entrance to which was by the gate at the ſouth-weſt corner of the court, which was then called the prior's gate.—The firſt part of theſe lodgings that we can gain any knowledge of, ſeems to be the repairs and additions made to them by prior Henry de Eſtria, about and after the year 1317, who beſides other beneficent acts to the church and convent, mentioned in the courſe of this work, repaired the greater and leſſer chambers of the prior, the long chamber and that by the treaſury and his ſtudy. The new chamber of the prior was likewiſe leaded, together with the wardrobe, the new pantry and his kitchen; the great hall near the gate of

[g] Morning prayers at ſix o'clock in ſummer, and ſeven in winter, were, till they were entirely left off within theſe few years, read in this ſermon-houſe, and it has been lent occaſionally to different congregations; as to the French refugees, when the undercroft has been overflowed with water, through inceſſant rains; to the Hanoverian and Heſſian regiments, when quartered in Canterbury; and to the pariſhioners of St. Andrew's, when their church was taken down and rebuilding.

[h] This antient court of the priory is ſtiled in Eadwyn's drawing, *Curia Prioratus.*

the court, was likewiſe repaired; the before-mentioned great or ſtone hall, afterwards commonly called the maſter's table, where the chief maſter or ſteward of the prior's houſhold, with the other officers of his immediate retinue, had their table, was rebuilt by prior Hathbrand, who died in 1370. There is no doubt but this was the ſame building, which is now the parlour of the deanry, lately fitted up as ſuch; out of this apartment there was a paſſage and an entrance by ſome ſtone ſteps into a ſtone chamber, called the paved chamber; and the prior's bedchamber, ſtudy, and ſome other rooms, for his private apartment ſeem to have been contiguous to this paved chamber, as may be conjectured from the account which the obituary gives of the repairing and beautifying of them by prior Chillenden.[i] The building, rebuilding, repairing and adorning of ſeveral other chambers, apartments and offices belonging to the prior, the particular ſcite of which is now unknown, may be found mentioned in the obituary of this church. The ſtable, granaries, &c. are likewiſe taken notice of in it.[k]

When, upon the new foundation of this church by king Henry VIII. and the ſeveral buildings of the monaſtery which were not utterly demoliſhed, were divided among the dean and prebendaries, theſe lodgings or apartments of the prior are thus recorded to have been allotted. To the dean was aſſigned, the chapel with the cloſet, the old chequer, with the chambers belonging to it, with the corn lofts and cellars adjoining to the weſt end of his garden; the brew-houſe and bake-houſe, and gate-houſe next to his ſtables, (which latter buildings are ſituated on the north ſide of the court, now called the Green-court,) the great barn,

[i] Theſe apartments are ſtill remaining, being the dean's ſtudy, and thoſe apartments of the deanry northward of the great ſtair caſe, the entrance to which now is, by a door at the ſpace, on the top of the firſt flight of ſtairs.

[k] See this part of the obituary, Battely, pt. 2, p. 44.

the

the livery ſtables, called the prior's ſtables, the ſumptery ſtable and the carter's hall, all ſituated in and adjoining to the Foreigns; the garden before his hall-door and the wine cellars; the commiſſion chamber, on the north ſide of the hall of the infirmary, (now Dr. Storer's two parlours) were allotted to the ſecond prebendary; part of the long chamber, ſince pulled down, being part of the ſcite of Mr. Archdeacon Lynch's houſe, was allotted to the fifth prebendary; the other part of the long chamber, contiguous to the lodgings called the honnours (now part of Mr. Moore's houſe) was allotted to the ſixth prebendary; thoſe lodgings, called the honnours, were the ſtate apartment, where the prior appeared at times in ſtate, and where he lodged and entertained all gueſts and viſitors of rank and conſequence; and ſuch there were, who continually viſited this priory, as well through buſineſs, as ceremony, convenience, and even curioſity, and were ſumptuouſly entertained here with becoming dignity, both of the prior and his noble gueſts. This building, which is called in old writings, the maſter honnours, and in others, the great chamber of the prior, which fronts the north end of the convent garden, has a grand and noble appearance, much ſuperior to the other buildings of the priory, and ſuitable to the purpoſe it was intended for.[1] This building was allotted on the new foundation to the eleventh prebendary, and is now the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Norris.

In the eaſtern wall of the precincts, almoſt in a line with the front of theſe lodgings, and exactly oppoſite the eaſt end of the church, is a poſtern gate, having a

[1] It is recorded that John Elham, prior of this church, died in 1449, at the maſter honnours; and that John Bockingham, quitting his biſhopric of Lincoln, came to this monaſtery in 1398, and dwelt at his own charge, at the *mayſter honners*, as Mr. Somner, in his manuſcript collections has obſerved, from the obituary of this church, in the Arundel library. Battely, pt. 2, p. 93.

cauſeway over the city ditch, leading to the green oppoſite the chief gate of St Auguſtine's monaſtery, now reſerved for the uſe of the dean and prebendaries.[m]

There is yet to be noticed, an apartment belonging to the prior, called *la gloriette*, the ſcite of which is not now known. The obituary mentions, that prior Hathbrand repaired the chamber that was covered with lead next *the gloriette*; that prior Selling built from the ground contiguous to the apartment called *la gloriette*, a ſtone tower, which was covered with lead, and had fair glaſs windows; that he decently adorned it in the inſide, and that this was called the prior's ſtudy: and that prior Goldſtone reared up a new edifice near the prior's old apartment, called *la gloriette*, which was called the new lodging, with ſeveral rooms, and a new fair porch towards the convent. This, no doubt, is the gate now ſtanding at the ſouth-weſt corner of the Green-court, afterwards called the prior's gate, as above-mentioned; the *gloriette* and buildings above-mentioned adjoining to it, ſtood moſt probably on the left, or eaſt ſide of the dark entry, leading from it between

[m] This poſtern was in uſe before the firſt year of king Richard III. when it was, together with the bridge of it, granted by act of parliament to the church, and they were confirmed to it by a compoſition, anno 7 Henry VII. made between the prior and convent and the citizens of Canterbury; and this poſtern and bridge, as well as this part of the wall of the precincts, were afterwards rebuilt by prior Selling, who died in 1494. Hence, or from the rebuilding of it afterward), this bridge gained the name of the new bridge; for it appears, by Strype's life of archbiſhop Parker, p. 441, that in the year 1573, when queen Elizabeth was at Canterbury, the archbiſhop ſuggeſted, concerning her coming to the cathedral on Sunday, if it was her pleaſure, to come from her houſe at St. Auſtin's, by the new bridge, and ſo enter the weſt end of the church, or in her coach by the ſtreet. This bridge, in 1642, appears to be then broken down, by Culmer's Dean and Chapter News, p. 10. It was not rebuilt at the reſtoration, but a cauſeway was made in the room of it, as it now remains, with brick walls on each ſide.

the

the preſent deanry and the houſe granted to one of the ſix preachers (Mr. Hearne)[n] which might be a part of them, where ſome ruins are ſtill to be ſeen. The lucre of the lead, which covered theſe buildings, was moſt likely the cauſe of their being demoliſhed: a ſpoil, which cauſed the demolition of many beautiful and magnificent buildings and churches belonging to the late diſſolved religious houſes throughout the kingdom. This was the cauſe too here of the demolition of the building, called the long hall, where the inferior officers of the prior uſed to eat. It was ſituated at the weſt end of what is now called the brick paſſage, extending as far as the firſt and ſecond prebendal houſes, where a wall reached acroſs this paſſage, pulled down many years ſince, to make this thoroughfare more convenient.

On the ſouth ſide and contiguous to the long hall, was the ſub-prior's lodgings, or apartment, which ſeems to have extended from the prior's chapel to the infirmary; it was formerly allotted to the eleventh prebendary, but is now aſſigned as a dwelling-houſe for one of the minor canons (Mr. Gregory) and part of the firſt prebendal houſe (Dr. Benſon's).

The prior's chapel mentioned before, was ſituated adjoining to the ſub-prior's lodgings, weſtward, near the dormitory. It was appropriated to the uſe of the prior and his family, and was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and was called the chapel of the bleſſed Mary within the priory, as appears from ſome antient charters, in which it is ſo called. Archbiſhop Winchelſea, by his letters, May 27, 1297, granted an indulgence of forty days to all, who ſhould viſit this chapel within the priory, and confirming all former and

[n] By Eadwyn's drawing, the ſteps now leading up to this houſe, once led to the *Camera Vetus Prioris*. This houſe being part of the deanry, was given up to the uſe of a ſix-preacher, by dean Godwyn, who had room enough without it.

future

future ones to the benefactors and viſitors of it. This oratory or chapel was beautified and richly furniſhed with tapeſtry, copes, &c. by prior Thomas Goldſtone; upon the diſſolution of the priory, it was aſſigned to the uſe of the dean and his family, whence it acquired the name of the dean's chapel. Over it was the church library, built in the room of a former one,[o] by archbiſhop Chicheley, who with others, well furniſhed it with books, moſt of which were plundered in the time of the great rebellion, and the building itſelf was, with the chapel underneath, deſtroyed by fire ſeveral years afterwards.[p] Since which, the chapel has never been reſtored; the ſpace it filled being open as the common place of paſſage to the church and cloyſters. Over it was rebuilt the preſent library, which has a good collection of books. Beſides the printed books, there is a collection of manuſcripts, ſome of which were given by Iſaac Caſaubon, among which are the annals of his life, thoſe of Mr. Somner, and ſeveral others; and there is a collection of coins, both Greek and Roman, made abroad and given by Dr. John Bargrave, nephew of dean Bargrave, and a prebendary of this church, and Dr. Meric Caſaubon.

Of late years the collection has been greatly encreaſed, and is daily encreaſing. New ſhelves have been erected; the books have been new numbered; and a

[o] There was burnt in this library, ſays Twyne, p. 114, Cicero's Treatiſe de Republica, and ſome of the works of Henry Beauclerk, King of England, were alſo there. Dart has given in his appendix, p. xxxi. an account of the books antiently in it, from a manuſcript in the Cotton library, marked Julius, C. vi—4—f. 99.

[p] Many of the manuſcripts which ſuffered by the above fire, remain in the ſame mutilated ſtate as at their firſt removal, (though many of them might with care be recovered), in a heap on the floor, in one of the rooms over the veſtry of the church.

new

new catalogue has been made. Some of the MSS. in this library are very valuable.

Prior Sellyng beautified the former library over the prior's chapel, and gave many books to it, and ſeveral of the archbiſhops and priors are recorded as having been benefactors to it, as have ſeveral of the prebendaries, both to that and the preſent one, as appears by their wills; among which were, beſides thoſe before-mentioned, the Drs. Peter du Moulin and James Jeffrys; to theſe muſt be added, Stephen Hunt, of theſe precincts, gent. who gave to it by his will in 1721, all his Greek, Latin and Italian books, all Mr. Boyle's philoſophical works, and all ſuch other books, in whatever language they were, which treated expreſsly of phyſic, natural philoſophy or mathematics, if there were none of the ſame ſort in the library.—Theſe amounted to a very conſiderable collection.

Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, appropriated the church of Halſtow to the reparation of the books in this library, ſaving five marcs to the vicar. At the ſuppreſſion of the priory, this parſonage, among the reſt of its poſſeſſions, came into the king's hands, who, in his 33d year, ſettled it on the dean and chapter; but without any reſervation of the former uſe of it.

In the room of this library is a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures in white; repreſenting in the centre, Orpheus playing, with the liſtening beaſts; and all round, a repreſentation of various kinds of hunting; the whole being well executed. It was the gift of Dr. Bargrave, prebendary of this church in 1680. A large braſs eagle, the feet of which are three braſs lions, and which formerly was placed in the choir, and ſerved to ſupport the bible, on which the leſſons were read, was till lately, at the end of this library; round it is engraved in capitals, *Gulielmus Burroughes*

Burroughes Londini me fecit anno D. 1663.[q] At the upper end of the room, over the door, is a very antient painting of queen Edyve, in her robes, with her crown and ſceptre. In the back ground is a view of Birchington, in the Iſle of Thanet, and at the bottom, ſome verſes in antique characters. On this ſtaircaſe is likewiſe a drawing, repreſenting, on a large ſcale, the ichnography, or plat of the precincts of Chriſt-church, together with the archbiſhop's palace, and the houſes circumjacent, &c. and the vaults and water works, meaſured and delineated by Thomas Hill, A. D. 1680.

Contiguous to the ſub-prior's lodgings and the long hall above-mentioned, towards the eaſt, was the infirmary, in which all due proviſion was made for the ſick monks, and the care of it was committed to a particular officer, named the infirmarer. In this building there were ſeparate chambers for the ſick; theſe reached as far as the prior's ſtone-hall. Prior Hathbrand built ſeven new rooms for the infirm; here were likewiſe a kitchen and other neceſſary offices,[r] which with the great hall of the infirmary, built anno 1342, make a great part of the ſecond prebendal houſe (Dr. Storer's); the latter ſtill made uſe of as a hall, remains at this day.[s]

[q] This *eagle* was removed to a place behind the altar in the cathedral, on the erection of new ſhelves in the library in 1798, and in conſequence of there not being ſufficient room remaining for it there The round window at the end of the library was filled with a neat arrangement of painted glaſs, in 1799.

[r] Archbiſhop Courtney new built the lodgings and kitchen, belonging to the infirmary, at his own coſt of 133l. 6s. 8d.—Battely, pt. 2, p. 75.

[s] This hall is a fine ſtructure, built of ſquared flint, with three large gothic arched windows on the eaſt ſide; on the ſtone frames on each ſide where the arches ſpring on theſe windows, are carved the heads of a meagre ſick monk, and of a fat healthy one.

On

On the ſouth ſide of the infirmary was the chapel for the uſe of it. It has been long ſince pulled down, and the ſcite of it, uſed as a public way, called the brick paſſage, from its being paved with ſuch materials, towards the Oaks; but there are ſome remains of the walls of it left, viz. part of the wall of it on the north ſide towards the weſt end (being the corner of Dr. Storer's houſe) the whole ſouth wall, with wide circular arches and pillars of ſmall ſquared ſtones, (being now the north ſide of the ſecond prebendal houſe, (Dr. Benſon's) and the two large arches of the chancel at the eaſt end, being pointed and ſeemingly of a much later date than the others.

This chapel then, conſiſting of a body and chancel, could not therefore be built at the ſame time. By the appearance of the remains of it, it was far from ſmall; there were in it, beſides the principal altar of the Virgin Mary, before which a wax taper was continually burning, and to whom this chapel was dedicated, others dedicated to St. Benedict and St. Agnes. By the regiſter of this chapel there appear to have been many perſons buried in it, moſt probably all who died in the infirmary had their ſepulture here.[t]

[t] It appears in the regiſter of this church, that there was in this chapel an antient ſtone, on which the bodies of the deceaſed were uſed to be laid. This had been an antient cuſtom, but about the year 1401, this ſtone was taken and carried away, and ſome time after a new one brought and placed before the holy croſs, which was in the inward part of this chapel. Mr. Battely, pt. 2, p. 94, 95, mentions from the regiſter of burials in this chapel, ſeveral who were interred in it, viz. Henry Sutton, eleemoſinary, before the altar of St. Benet, anno 1429. James Grove before the ſame altar near the door of the garden, in 1430. James Moland, ſacriſt, before the altar of St. Agnes. Thomas Everard, directly under the wax taper burning here, anno 1405. Hugh Aleyn, anno 1401. Nicholas Canterbury, anno 1404, being the firſt who was laid on the new ſtone, as above-mentioned.

When

When archbiſhop Cuthbert, who came to the ſee about the year 741, had procured, both from the king and the pope, a right of ſepulture of the archbiſhops and others within this church, which the neighbouring monaſtery of St. Auguſtine had enjoyed, as appropriated to itſelf ever ſince its firſt foundation, he erected a church or chapel, almoſt contiguous to this cathedral church, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; among other uſes for which it was founded, one was, that it might be a place of ſepulture for the archbiſhops, in which he was the firſt who was buried.

Much enquiry has been made where this church was built, but it is allowed by all to have ſtood near the eaſt end of the cathedral, and not far diſtant from it; the greateſt probability is, that it ſtood in the ſame place where this chapel of the infirmary was afterwards built. If it had eſcaped the former fires, which is almoſt impoſſible, it was certainly deſtroyed by thoſe flames which burnt the choir of Conrad; for we are told, that the infirmary, together with the chapel of it, periſhed at the ſame time. It ſhould ſeem, when this chapel was then rebuilt and annexed to the infirmary, it loſt the antient name and patronage of St. John Baptiſt, and was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary. There was a door in the ſouth wall of it towards the eaſt end, which opened into the convent garden, by which was the before-mentioned altar of St. Benedict. It was convenient for the ſick monks to reſort to the garden for air; on the outſide, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the wall, a ſmall figure of St. John Baptiſt, carved in ſtone, is ſtill to be ſeen.

To return now again to the court of the priory, or Green-court, as it is called, the ſouth and eaſt ſides of which have been already deſcribed.—On the north ſide ſtood the brewhouſe, the bakehouſe and the malthouſe of the priory, all large and ſpacious buildings; the

the former, which was allotted to the dean[u] at the diſſolution, and continues now the greateſt part uſed for the like purpoſe, the others to the fourth prebendary (now Dr. Ratcliffe's).

The gate of the priory, at the north-weſt corner of this court, has been already mentioned; I ſhall only obſerve further, that the room over it, as well as the houſe adjoining on the ſouth ſide of it, was, at the diſſolution, allotted to the tenth prebend, (now Dr. Vyner's).

The ſtranger's hall,[w] at the ſouth-weſt corner of this court, now allotted for a reſidence to the ſeventh prebendary, has been already mentioned before; hither the pentice or covered way, now belonging to the tenth prebendary, Dr. Vyner, led along the whole weſt ſide of this court, from the almonry at the north-weſt corner of it, and ſo on through the vaulted arch, now under the ſeventh prebendal houſe, cloſe by the convent kitchen and refectory, into the cloyſters and cellarer's lodgings; by which means an incloſed and convenient communication might be had, in all weathers, from one to the other of them.

There was before the diſſolution, (as by the rule of St. Benet there ought to be) hoſpitality kept, and entertainment afforded and allowed, both board and lodging, to ſuch ſtrangers, travellers and pilgrims eſpecially, as reſorting to the monaſtery ſhould crave it of the monks; and, conſequently, there was a place in it ſet apart for that purpoſe. The cellarer had

[u] Thoſe on the north ſide the court, allotted to the dean, conſiſt now of a tenement, to which the room over the Follings gateway belongs; the water-houſe, in which is the great reſervoir for the water, which ſupplies the precincts, and the dean's brew-houſe, (from whence the former was taken about eighty years ago) to theſe the premiſes of the fourth prebend are contiguous weſtward.

[w] Over the hall were two lodging rooms, known by the names of Heaven and Paradiſe; theſe ſtill remain, and are paved with ſquare tiles.

charge

charge of this place, under whom this hall, which was ſituated not far from his lodgings, had its proper and peculiar ſteward, to ſee after the accommodation of the gueſts with all neceſſaries, according to the ſtatutes and cuſtoms of the monaſtery. He was called the ſteward of the ſtranger's hall; here was entertainment to be had, of charity for religious and ſecular gueſts, and that by the ſtatutes of archbiſhop Winchelſea, for the ſpace of at leaſt a day and a night, for both horſe and man.

At the north-weſt corner of the court was a large building, which was antiently called the north hall, and ſometimes hog-hall; in Edwyn's drawing, *Aula nova*. It appears to have been a large handſome ſtructure, very lofty, much like ſome of our pariſh churches, with a body and ſide iſle, having a row of pillars to part them from one end to the other; it was forty feet wide and not leſs than 150 feet long, being built on ranges of circular arches, vaulted over, and well ornamented; and being like thoſe in the undercroft, only with plainer pillars, may be well ſuppoſed to be as antient as the time of Lanfranc. It ſtood entire till the year 1730, when one-third of it, towards the north, was taken down, as well as the vaults under it; the reſt is ſtill remaining, and is converted into various apartments[x] and dwellings. The aſcent to the hall by ſeveral ſteps, is ſtill remaining, with ſeveral ſmall marble pillars, joined by arches of an antique form on each ſide.[y] This building, which ſtood in a

[x] Theſe apartments were allotted at the diſſolution to the ninth prebend, but were afterwards exchanged with the auditor of the church, who before had the houſe in the Oaks, now the ninth prebendal houſe, (the Hon. Mr. Legge's). Theſe apartments are now made uſe of as the commiſſary's and archdeacon's offices for the regiſtering of wills, and the auditor has the rents of it.

[y] It is the preſent way up to the regiſter's office, and the way to it from the Green-court fronts the ſouth ſide of it.

ſituation

ſituation leaſt likely to interfere with the privacy of the monks, or the buſineſs of their ſervants, and was of a ſize ſufficient to contain a number of thoſe people who might have occaſion to reſort at all times to it, was allotted to the ſteward of the liberties of the priory, for the keeping of his courts, which had been holden for a great length of time. This appears from the charter of king Henry VI. in which are theſe words, concerning the holding of a court; *Know ye, that we conſidering that the prior and convent of the church and their predeceſſors, have been uſed time out of mind to hold a court at the* north-hall, *within the precincts of the ſaid church or priory, before their bailiff for the time being, from three weeks to three weeks, which court was called the high court, and in the ſame court to hear and determine pleas, &c.*[z]

The diſſolution diminiſhing the revenues of the church, and the profits of this court diminiſhing likewiſe from time to time, it grew leſs and leſs reſorted to, and was at laſt totally diſuſed, inſomuch that the memory of its ever having been, has been for many years forgotten.[a]

Almoſt adjoining to the back part of the above building, ſtood *the eleemoſinary* or *almnery* of the church, vulgarly called *the ambry*, which had a gate

[z] See Rot. Cart. de an. 25 and 26 Henry VI. No. 30. This court, it ſeems, was firſt ſet up with the archbiſhop's licence, many ages ſince; the archbiſhop granted them freely to hold their court of their own vaſſals, as Roger Hovenden has it, ſpeaking of archbiſhop Hubert in the year 1200, and recording there the agreement made between him and the monks, on their firſt falling out about the chapel, at Lambeth. Battely's Somner, p. 112.

[a] The priſon of the dean and chapter under the ſteward of their courts, was in two of the arched vaults, on the right hand of that under which the paſſage is into the mint-yard; but this being no more than a dungeon, it was removed into the church-yard; but the court having been diſuſed, there has been no priſon for ſome time.

opening towards Northgate-ſtreet; this place was under the care of a monk, called the dean of the almonry, or the church almoner. Here the poor, who continually waited at this gate in great numbers for the diſtribution of alms, were daily fed with the remains of ſuch fare as came from the refectory and other tables kept within the monaſtery. The private ſtatutes of this church, made by archbiſhop Winchelſea, ſay; *Let all the fragments and relics of meat and drink, left at the tables of the refectory, of the prior's lodgings, of the maſter, (perhaps cellarer) of the infirmary, and of the ſtranger's hall, be gathered together into diſhes or veſſels, fit for that purpoſe, and be carried all of them to the almonry, and there be diſpoſed of to no other uſe, but of pure alms only.* This was agreeable to that ordinance of the provincial conſtitutions, *that the full portion of victuals ſhould conſtantly be provided and ſet before the monks in the refectory, and whatſoever was left, ſhould be given wholly and entirely in alms to the needy; and that no abbot, prior, or almoner might diſpenſe with this rule.* Hence we may learn, how great and extenſive the alms and charity of theſe great monaſteries were, and how much the poor and needy muſt have felt the want of them, occaſioned by their diſſolution; for though the king in his grants of the ſcite and demeſnes of theſe houſes, as well to private perſons as eccleſiaſtical and other corporate bodies, enjoined and ordered certain portions of charity and alms to be continued to the poor, yet the cuſtom was continued but for a very few years, and by many, not at all, and the whole was ſoon laid aſide and forgotten. This almonry had ſeveral benefactors to it; king Henry II. by his charter, gave to the monks towards the augmenting of their almonry, the ground between Northgate and Queningate, as has been already mentioned; and archbiſhop Richard, (Becket's immediate ſucceſſor) appropriated to the uſe of this priory, for

for an augmentation to this almonry, the churches of Monkton and Eaſtry, with their chapels, and the churches of Meopham and Eynsford, and afterwards the churches, St. Thomas of Fairfield, Seaſalter and Farningham, were appropriated to the like uſe; all which were confirmed by the bulls of pope Lucius and Alexander III.[b] and archbiſhop Courtney, who came to the ſee in 1381, re annexed the church of Meopham to it, at his own proper coſt.[c]

In the year 1319, anno 11 Edward II. Henry de Eaſtry, then prior of this church, erected within this almnery, a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and founded in it a chantry of ſix prieſts or chaplains, to celebrate for the ſouls of king Edward I. and II archbiſhops Lanfranc and Winchelſea, the founder himſelf and ſome others, and contiguous to it he built lodgings for theſe prieſts; which foundation was confirmed by archbiſhop Walter in 1321, and by king Edward II. in his 19th year;[d] after which in 1327, being the laſt year of that reign, his ſucceſſor prior Richard Oxinden, with the conſent of the convent, appropriated the church of Weſtcliff by Dover, to the almnery for ever, for the maintenance of theſe prieſts, and the repairing of the chapel and lodgings contiguous to it. In 1358, Alexander Hanekin, clerk, became a great benefactor to this chapel, by the

[b] Regiſt. Eccleſ. Cant. Nevertheleſs archbiſhop Baldwin, who did all in his power to prejudice the monaſtery, ſeized on the churches of Monkton and Eaſtry, and took the profits of them to himſelf, and left them to the poſſeſſion of his ſucceſſor. Theſe churches remained alienated from the almonry about 165 years, and then the convent redeemed them of archbiſhop Iſlip, who is recorded as a benefactor, for conſenting to and confirming this agreement, by giving him the churches of St. Dunſtan, St. Pancrace, and All Saints, in Broad ſtreet, in London, in exchange for them. Batt. Somn. p. 112, pt. 2, p. 96.

[c] Battely, ibid. pt. 2, p. 75.

[d] Regiſt. Eccleſ. Cant. A. fol. 195[b]. Carta Regis in Archiv. Eccleſ. Cant.

gift of ſeveral meſſuages, lands and rents to it, towards the ſupport and maintenance of ſeven chaplains[e] in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, near the gate of the priory.[f]

This chantry was ſuppreſſed as part of the priory, and came with its revenues, as ſuch, into the king's hands.

Soon after the diſſolution of the priory, the almnery, with the above chapel and lodgings, being ſituated without the ſquare of the court of the priory, and as it were apart from it, was re-conveyed back to the king, who retained it in his own hands, and converted it into *an office for the minting of money*; hence it has been ever ſince called the mint yard,[g] in which ſtate it remained till queen Mary, by letters patent under the great ſeal, dated June 14, anno 3d and 4th Philip and Mary,[h] granted this almonry with all the edifices, (in which the above chapel and lodgings were included) and the ground belonging to it, to cardinal Pole, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who being then poſſeſſed of them in fee, afterwards deviſed them by his will to Aloiſus Priobus, his executor, who by deed indented, dated July 30, anno 1 Elizabeth, 1559, gave theſe

[e] By this it ſhould ſeem, that his intention was to maintain an additional chaplain in this foundation.

[f] It appears by his will in the regiſter office in Canterbury, that he gave by it a meſſuage, two mills, one hundred and ninety-five acres of arable, thirty-five acres of paſture, twenty acres and one rod of meadow, and eleven acres and a half of woodland, with ſeveral ſmall rents. Batt. Somn. p. 97.

[g] Mr. Somner, p. 65, ſays, he had a piece or two of money of king Henry VIII. coined at Canterbury, as he conceived at this place, now called the Mint-yard, where, after the diſſolution the king coined money for the ſervice, as is reported, of his French wars; and in a decree of the chapter anno 1545, mention is made of the offices of the king's mint here, to be ſupplied with water from the ciſtern in the north court.

[h] At the bottom of the grant, it is ſaid to be made by authority of parliament.

premiſes

premiſes to the dean and chapter, to hold to them and their ſucceſſors for the term of 500 years, for the uſe and intention of finding and maintaining the ſchool there for boys, during that term, to be inſtructed in proper learning; paying yearly for the ſame, one corn of pepper, &c. Since which, the whole has remained part of the poſſeſſions of the dean and chapter to this time.[l] The chapel and lodgings above-mentioned were, not long after the above period, accordingly converted to the uſe of *the grammar ſchool*,[k] which was inſtituted by king Henry VIII. as part of his new foundation; from whence it is uſually known by the name of *the King's ſchool.*

IT HAS ALREADY BEEN MENTIONED before,[l] that there was A FREE SCHOOL, ſituated near the convent garden of theſe precincts, of which the archbiſhop was the patron, ſo early as the year 1259, as appears by the records of the priory;[m] and there is mention again made of it in them ſo late as the year 1374; how long it continued afterwards, there is no mention, but moſt probably till the diſſolution of the priory and the ſchool houſe there, though applied to other purpoſes, is now in being, and has ſtill the reputation of having been made uſe of as ſuch. *The preſent grammar ſchool* was founded by king Henry VIII. who, by the charter of foundation, which he granted in his 32d year to the dean and chapter of this church, made ſuch ſchool a part of it, to conſiſt of a maſter, ſecond maſter, and fifty ſcholars, whowere to eat at the

[l] The paſſage into the Mint yard from the Green-court, is through one of the arches which was formerly under the ſtrangers hall, or *domus hoſpitum.*

[k] The preſent ſchool houſe ſeems to be what was once the old chapel, and the upper maſter's houſe what was the lodgings of the chantry prieſts.

[l] See before.

[m] There is no notice taken of it in Edwyn's drawing, which was made between the years 1130 and 1174.

common table, which the proviſion made by him for it, could not, however, long maintain. The ſtipend of theſe ſcholars was to be four pounds per annum, and they were to hold them for five years:[n]

But the ſchool ſuffered not only in the ſuppreſſion of the common table, but from the king's diſcharging the dean and chapter, afterwards in his 39th year, anno 1546, from the expending of 200l. per annum in the ſupport of twenty-four ſtudents in Oxford and Cambridge, of which it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed the ſcholars of it would have had the preference, which he did, intending, as he ſays, to found two colleges in thoſe univerſities; at the ſame time he took from the dean and chapter on this account, among other eſtates, Canterbury college in Oxford.

Where the ſchool was kept during the time that the almonry, now called the mint yard, remained in the hands of the crown, except it was in the ſtranger's-hall, adjoining, I know not; but ſoon after the time of the dean and chapter's coming into the poſſeſſion of it, the ſchool ſeems to have been removed to its preſent ſituation.

The ſcholars educated at this ſchool have been, in general, of the very beſt families of this part of the county; many of thoſe educated at it have, from the learning they have imbibed here, been ornaments to the profeſſions they have entered into. Numbers of theſe might be mentioned and particularized in this place, was there ſufficient room for it; thoſe of late years the public is ſufficiently acquainted with; and I ſhall only mention one, Edward, lord Thurlow, late high chancellor of Great Britain. Of the former, I

[n] Theſe ſcholars are elected only at the November chapter, to ſupply ſuch vacancies as may happen in the enſuing year, and muſt be between the ages of nine and fifteen. The ſtipend is now divided, the maſters taking one half for their care and teaching, and the ſcholars being paid the other half towards buying their books, &c.

ſhall

ſhall take notice only of the famous Dr. Harvey, whoſe extraordinary diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, has given new light to the ſtudy of medicine, and deſervedly rendered his name immortal to poſterity.

The maſters who have preſided over this ſchool, have been men of great eminence, as clergymen and ſcholars; one of them I can mention of my own knowledge, and whoever knew him will join in this tribute of juſtice to his memory. I mean, the Rev. Dr. Oſmund Beauvoir, late head maſter of it, firſt educated here and afterwards of St. John's college, in Cambridge; whoſe great abilities brought this ſchool to the higheſt degree of eſtimation; who united the gentleman with the ſcholar, one whoſe eminent qualifications and courteſy of manners, gained him the eſteem and praiſe of all who knew him, many of whom are ſtill living to atteſt it, and regret the loſs of him.*

There have been *ſeveral benefactions* made in favour of the ſcholars educated at this ſchool, to aſſiſt them in their further education at the two univerſities. *Archbiſhop Parker*, in the year 1569, anno 11 Elizabeth, founded, out of the revenues of Eaſtbridge hoſpital, two ſcholarſhips, each of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. in Corpus Chriſti, *alias* Benet college, in Cambridge, during the ſpace of two hundred years, for the maintenance of two ſcholars, natives of Kent, and educated in this ſchool, to be nominated by the dean of Canterbury, and the maſter of the above hoſpital; they were to be called Canterbury ſcholars, and were to have all the benefits which any other ſcholars enjoyed in the college. Archbiſhop Whitgift, in his ordinances relating to the above hoſpital, (which were confirmed by act of parliament, anno 27

* Dr. Beauvoir died in 1789, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of the nave of the abbey church of Bath.

Elizabeth) renewed this foundation, which is now perpetual; but inſtead of the dean's, he made the archbiſhop's conſent neceſſary to the appointment.[p]

Archbiſhop Parker likewiſe, by his will, dated in 1575, founded three more ſcholarſhips in the ſame college, of the yearly value of 3l. 6s. 8d. each, to be paid out of the rents of certain tenements in Weſtminſter. One of which is appropriated to a native of the city of Canterbury, educated at Canterbury ſchool, and aſſigned to them chambers in that college.[q] An exhibition, ſcholarſhip, and chamber, is now worth 15l. a year.

Robert Roſe, of Biſhopſborne, in 1618, gave twenty-ſix acres of marſh land, in St. Mary's and Hope All Saints pariſhes, in Romney Marſh, for the aſſiſtance of four ſcholars, at either univerſity, being ſuch as were in the King's ſchool, at Canterbury, (of which he had been uſher); which exhibitions were to be of the yearly value of ſix pounds each, and to continue for ſeven years, if the ſcholar ſhould remain ſo long there unpreferred to a living of 20l. per annum above the exhibitions; with other reſtrictions and rules, as mentioned in the deed of feoffment.[r]

William Heyman, gent. of Canterbury, in 1625, by indenture, veſted twenty ſeven acres of marſh land in

[p] See the account of Eaſtbridge hoſpital.

[q] See the will in Battely, appendix, pt. 2, No. xiv[a]. Mr. Goſtling, from what authority I know not, ſays, one of theſe ſcholarſhips is appropriated to the county of Lincoln; and the other two for natives of Kent, educated at Canterbury ſchool.

[r] A new deed of truſt was made in 1797, by the then remaining truſtees, on C. Robinſon, eſq. recorder of this city, Robert Legeyt and George Stringer, eſqrs. when the following gentlemen were joined with the others, Rev. Dr. Cornwall, then dean of Canterbury, Drs. Lynch, Waleſby, Luxmore, Weſton and Welfit; Mr. Alderman Briſtow, (the mayor) Aldermen Simmons, Bunce, Halford, and Royle; John Lade, John Monins, John Toke, Gilbert Knowler, Wm. Hammond, Wm. Hougham, jun. eſqrs. and Mr. J. H. Stringer.

Warehorne,

Warehorne, in this county, in certain feoffees, to apply five parts out of ſix of the rents of thoſe premiſes upon two poor ſcholars only, to be placed in the King's ſchool at Canterbury, to be nominated by his next heir and the majority of the feoffees; ſuch ſcholars to be deſcended from the body of his grandfather, Peter Heyman, eſq. or to be natives, or born of ſuch as are natives of Sellinge. The ſcholar ſo to be choſen to be full eight years old, who ſhould hold his exhibition for nine years, and if he ſhould go to any college in Cambridge, to be continued for ſeven years from his leaving ſchool; and if he ſhould take orders in the firſt five years of the ſeven, the ſame to be continued to him for three years more, that is ten in the whole, at the univerſity.[s]

Mr. Abraham Colfe, the founder of Lewiſham ſchool, among many other noble benefactions, gave ſeven exhibitions of 10l. per annum each, for ſcholars from that ſchool at either univerſity; in default of claimants from Lewiſham ſchool, then from the adjacent hundreds, and from members of the company of leather ſellers, (who are patrons of the ſchool, and poſſeſſed of the eſtates bequeathed by him). He directed theſe exhibitions to be filled up by ſcholars from the King's ſchool in Canterbury, and from that in Chriſt's hoſpital in London, alternately. But the leather-ſellers company have, for near theſe fifty years paſt, refuſed to admit the claim of either, and have totally ſunk this 70l. per annum, alledging a failure in their eſtate.[t]

Henry

[s] The ſurviving feoffees are Sir Henry Pix Heyman, Sir Henry Oxenden, John Carter, eſq. of Deal, and the Rev. Mr. John Nairne, of Kingſton.

[t] This ſeems ſomewhat ſtrange, ſays Mr. Goſtling, conſidering that moſt of the eſtates in the neighbourhood of London have increaſed in value within that time; but how they are impowered to load one branch of Mr. Colfe's charity with the whole failure, does not appear, or that the ſchools of Chriſt's hoſpital or Canterbury, have not as juſt a right to ſhare his liberality in the laſt

place,

Henry Robinſon, by will in 1643, gave certain meſſuages, &c. called Gore End, in Birchington and St. Nicholas, in Thanet, to St. John's college, in Cambridge, for the founding of two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips, for two fellows and two ſcholars, natives of the Iſle of Thanet, or in default, of natives of the county of Kent, and brought up at the King's ſchool in Canterbury. But it being found that the profit of the lands were not ſufficient for ſuch a maintenance,[n] it was ordered by a decree of the court of chancery, with conſent of the college and the executors, dated November 26, 1652; that in future four ſcholarſhips ſhould be eſtabliſhed in that college for ever, inſtead of the ſame; and that the profits of the premiſes ſhould, according to the direction of the donor in his will, be employed for ever, towards the maintenance of ſuch four ſcholars only, each of whom is to be allowed by the college, in commons, 10l. a year.

George Thorpe, S. T. P. prebendary of Canterbury, gave by will in 1719 to Emanuel college, in Cambridge, certain meſſuages, &c. in Aſh, near Sandwich, for the endowment of five exhibitions, to enable bachelors of arts to reſide, until they take their maſter's degree; but ſhould there be none ſuch, others might be elected after two years, from their firſt reſidence in college; ſuch exhibitioner not to be poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 40l. per annum, and his friends to certify their intention of keeping him in college, (unleſs better provided) until he ſhould become maſter of arts, and to declare his inability thus to continue without ſome ſuch aſſiſtance, and that he purpoſed to

place, as Lewiſham in the firſt; eſpecially as he aſſigned this reaſon, becauſe his father was educated at Chriſt's hoſpital, and himſelf born at Canterbury. He certainly foreſaw what has happened, that Lewiſham ſchool might not produce enough to fill all his exhibitions, and added two ſchools, which he judged might at all times ſupply its deficiency.

[n] The eſtate was then ſunk down to 50l. per annum.

make

make divinity his ſtudy; a preference to be given to the ſons of orthodox miniſters of the church of England, and of the dioceſe of Canterbury, and ſuch as had been brought up in the King's-ſchool there.

Theſe exhibitions are never leſs than 14l. and ſometimes 20l. per annum, and may be held with ſcholarſhips or exhibitions of other foundations, of which more than forty belong to that college.

. . . . *Brown*, in 1736, founded two Greek ſcholarſhips in Emanuel college, which have generally amounted clear to eight pounds per annum, to be paid in proportion to reſidence, and the remainder to be applied to the general fund of the college. Theſe are to be filled by the maſter and fellows, by ſcholars from the King's-ſchool, in Canterbury; in default from thence, then from any other ſchool in Kent; and in default from thence, then from any other ſchool.

George Stanhope, S. T. P. dean of Canterbury, by a teſtamentary ſchedule, proved in 1728, deviſed 250l. in new South ſea annuities, to found one exhibition of 10l. per annum, for one king's-ſcholar of the ſchool in Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, to be nominated by the dean, and choſen by him, or the vice-dean and chapter, for ſeven years, ſuch ſcholar continuing in ſome college in Cambridge, but to ceaſe at the Michaelmas after his commencing maſter of arts.

This principal ſum of 250l. was transferred by the dean's executors to, and accepted by the dean and chapter of Canterbury; the reduction of intereſt having made an alteration in the annual value, and the exhibition having been vacant for ſome years, with this amount, and a contribution from the dean and chapter, the ſum of fifty pounds more ſtock was purchaſed; ſo that the exhibition is now worth nine pounds per annum.

In 1712, *a ſociety* was begun by ſome gentlemen, educated at this ſchool. They agreed, with permiſ-

ſion

ſion of the dean and chapter, to attend divine ſervice at the cathedral, and hear a ſermon preached by ſome clergyman, who had been bred up at the ſchool, on a ſubject ſuitable to the occaſion, on their anniverſary in the enſuing year; which afterwards gained the name of *the ſchool-feaſt*.

This led to a contribution, or annual ſubſcription from thoſe gentlemen preſent at it, who cauſed their names to be entered in a book, as members of the ſociety, whoſe number was increaſed by others, who choſe from time to time to belong to it; moſt of whom, as encouragers of it, though occaſionally abſent, uſually ſent their contributions to it. Three ſtewards are appointed from among the members, yearly; thoſe for the enſuing year being nominated by the old ones, to manage the buſineſs of the ſociety. The contribution is, with the approbation of the members preſent, applied to the maintenance of ſuch ſcholars as go from hence to either univerſity, and ſtand in need of ſome aſſiſtance there; of which the uſual number yearly is, three, four, and ſometimes five ſcholars.

This annual collection amounts to about 50l. A fund has alſo been made from the occaſional ſurplus, which is veſted in the funds and amounts at preſent to 725l. ſtock; of the produce of which, one or more exhibitions have moſt uſually been made to ſuch ſcholars as have been educated at the ſchool.

How the several buildings of the priory, after the diſſolution, were divided and diſtributed among the members of the new foundation, has been already deſcribed from the manuſcript treatiſe, containing the orders of the chapter, made in 1546, for the allotment of them; the converting of the different buildings of the monaſtery into dwellings for this new ſociety, and the new modelling of the whole precincts in a great meaſure into its preſent form, may be known from it. I ſhall therefore only further mention, that beſides the

the improvements which have been from time to time made to the houſes and buildings in it, there have been many purpoſely made, to adapt them for the reſidence of families; for it ſhould be obſerved, that long after the new foundation, and even to the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, it was the cuſtom for the members of the cathedral to inhabit with their families, wives and young children, in their ſeveral houſes within the precincts of it, which produced much irregularity and ſcandal, and gave great offence, inſomuch, that queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, iſſued an injunction to archbiſhop Parker, to reſtrain and prohibit the ſame, under pain of their forfeiting all their eccleſiaſtical promotions; after this, the women and children were not permitted to reſide within the precincts, but lodged, with their huſbands and families, in different parts of the town, and theſe precincts were for ſome time afterwards inhabited by the members of the church only, as the colleges in the univerſities now are, and their apartments were uſed in the nature of college chambers, to which they reſorted in the day time, to ſtudy and to attend their duties of the church, being conſtantly habited whilſt there, according to their reſpective degrees, and then they returned again into the town to lodge with their families;* but this regulation has been long ſince dropped, and the injunction wholly diſregarded, ſo that the members have for a long time paſt dwelt within the precincts, with their families and children indiſcriminately, in like manner as before the iſſuing of it.

At preſent, the ſeveral houſes within theſe precincts are, for the moſt part, large and handſome; many of them have been rebuilt, and others have had great improvements and additions made to them within memory, ſufficiently convenient to accommodate the

* See Weever, p. 184.

owners,

owners, who, in general, are men of large preferments, as well as good private fortunes, and when they are not reſident here, let their houſes to genteel families, who form a very reſpectable neighbourhood within theſe precincts, which are kept remarkably clean and neat, and being gravelled and well planted with rows of trees, make a moſt pleaſant and deſirable reſidence.

The precincts of the church are abundantly provided with *excellent water*, which is conducted into a large reſervoir in the Green-court, and thence again by pipes to every habitation belonging to the members of the church within them. This water ariſes from two ſprings, near each other, at about half a mile diſtance from the precincts, at the upper end of the fields, called the North Holmes, where they empty themſelves into the ciſterns, under the cover of two water-houſes.

This water, ſo highly neceſſary and beneficial to theſe precincts, appears to have been conducted hither for the uſe of the priory, from the early time of it; and there ſeems to have been every care and attention uſed by the convent, to continue their right to it, and the preſervation of it, in paſſing through the ſeveral grounds of the different owners, till it reached the precincts of the monaſtery.

In the deed dated Nov. 24, anno 37 Henry VIII. the king diſcharged the dean and chapter from the expending of 200l. per annum, in the ſupport of certain ſtudents in the two univerſities; and for the eſtabliſhing of certain changes of manors and premiſes in lieu of it, he granted them, in conſideration that their water, which uſed to be conveyed from his park to the convent, was of late ſpoiled by the deer coming and ſoiling in it, that they ſhould have the pipe that conducted and conveyed the water from the above park, to the ſcite in the late St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, for ever, and the free liberty of conveying the water from the king's park there to the cathedral, at all

all times in future, without interruption and moleſtation, in as full and ample a manner as it had been heretofore conveyed to that monaſtery.[x]

That the priory was ſupplied with water from the North Holmes, in very early times, is plainly evident from the remains of the old aqueducts, which have been diſcovered, quite dry, when found by accident ſeveral years ago, in digging in the yard at the back part of the houſe at the north-eaſt corner of Ruttington lane, in Broad-ſtreet, being formed of a row of earthen pipes, which lay in a proper direction. The form of them was tapering, in length about twenty inches; the diameter of the bore at the bigger end five inches and an half, the leſſer end fitted to enter ſuch a bore, with a ſhoulder or collar riſing about three-quarters of an inch, and about an inch from the end, to make the better joint and to prevent its leaking, which was ſtill further provided againſt, by burying the whole in a thick bed of terras.

Whatever the age of this aqueduct might be, ſome remains of another, in all probability of ſtill greater antiquity, were found in 1737, in digging Dr. Grey's grave, in the body of the cathedral; which being ſunk deeper than uſual, the workmen came to a pavement of the broad Roman bricks, and under it ſeveral earthen pipes, of a different conſtruction from thoſe juſt now deſcribed, each being made in two pieces, as if ſlit the long way, ſo that two were laid together to form a pipe; the length of them was about ſeventeen inches and a half each, the bore at the bigger end (for theſe were made tapering to enter one another like thoſe found in Broad-ſtreet) full five inches, and the thickneſs about three quarters of an inch.

Edwyn, in his drawing already mentioned before, probably made between the years 1130 and 1174,

[x] Augmentation-office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, Kent, Box E. 31.

though

though he carefully notices the method of providing water from rain, for the different parts of the monaſtery, yet he takes no notice whatever in it, of any ſupply from the ſprings in the North Holmes; but beſides the above drawing, which is publiſhed, there is another in the ſame manuſcript, which ſeems to have been the firſt rude ſketch of that, which he afterwards finiſhed; it appears from this, that his intention was to ſhew the different courſes of the water collected from the roof of the church, and of that from the ſprings in the North Holmes, of which they had not long been in poſſeſſion. Theſe different water courſes are diſtinguiſhed on this firſt draft, by the colours yellow and red, that from the North Holmes being yellow. At the north-eaſt corner of the print, there is a circle for the water-houſe; it is brought thence under a tower of St. Gregory's priory, through a field, a vineyard, an orchard and under the city wall into this priory. As the drawing from which the print is made, is coloured, it is to be wiſhed, that the different water courſes had been expreſſed by a difference in ſhading them, that theſe two aqueducts might have been diſtinguiſhed one from another, and from the great ſewer, which runs acroſs what is now called the Green-court.[y]

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

THE PRECINCTS *of the late priory of Chriſt-church, and the church itſelf*, having remained in the king's hands for more than the ſpace of one year, he at laſt thought proper, by his letters patent, dated April 8, in the 32d year of his reign, anno 1541, to eſtabliſh a new foundation here,[z] conſiſting of a dean and twelve canons

[y] See Goſtling's Walk, large edit. p. 118, 375, 400.

[z] This cathedral is one of the churches upon the new foundation. The diſtinction of the old and new foundation came in after the diſſolution of monaſteries, in 1540. For Henry VIII. having ejected the monks from the cathedrals, placed in them ſecular

canons or prebendaries, with other inferior members, and incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Chriſt, in Canterbury ;[a] to them he committed the ſolemn celebration of divine ſervice in this church, and at the ſame time ordained and declared this church to be the mother church of the province, and the ſee of the archbiſhops of Canterbury for ever, confirming to them all juriſdictions belonging to their church, and regranting them this church, the ſcite of the late monaſtery, and all buildings, gardens and places whatſoever, within the precinct, circuit, and compaſs of the wall, of the ſame, excepting the palace of the archbiſhop and the cellarer's hall and lodgings (afterwards granted to the archbiſhop). At the ſame time he ordained for them *a body of ſtatutes* or *canons*, which they were to be ſworn to the due obſervance of; theſe were compiled and particularly inſpected, for the uſe of this church, by archbiſhop Cranmer, and contain rules and precepts, excellently well drawn up and adapted for the well regulating of ſuch a collegiate ſociety as this, and for the due attendance on and decent performing of the ſacred offices of religion in a cathedral church.

The members of the cathedral, according to the foundation, conſiſt of a dean, twelve prebendaries, ſix preachers, (nominated by the archbiſhop) ſix minor-canons, ſix ſubſtitutes, twelve lay-clerks or ſinging men, one of which is organiſt, a maſter of the choriſ-

ſecular canons in their room ; thoſe which he thus regulated, are called deans and chapters of the new foundation, viz. Canterbury, Wincheſter, Worceſter, Ely, Carliſle, Durham, Rocheſter and Norwich ; beſides theſe, he erected five cathedrals, *de novo*, and endowed them with eſtates out of the diſſolved monaſteries, viz. Cheſter, Peterborough, Oxford, Glouceſter and Briſtol; which were by him made epiſcopal ſees.

[a] There are copies of the letters patent of this foundation among the Harleian MSS. No. 1197-18, 7044-14, of the incorporation, ibid. 17.

ters, which are in number ten, a chapter clerk, two maſters of the grammar ſchool, fifty ſcholars, twelve alms-men (nominated by the crown) two virgers, two veſtry keepers, with other inferior officers, as bell ringers, &c.

In the ſame year (though the next of his reign) the king, by a dotation charter, dated on May 26, endowed this new founded dean and chapter with ſeveral manors, lands, rectories, and advowſons, partly belonging to the late priory here, and partly to other ſuppreſſed religious houſes, which, though he afterwards by ſome diſadvantageous exchanges forced on them, in ſome meaſure leſſened,[b] yet by the increaſed value of lands, they now prodnce an ample and ſplendid revenue for the ſupport of this foundation, and the members of it.[c]

When the king erected and founded this and ſeveral other cathedral churches about this time, he appointed, that the deans and chapters of them ſhould diſtribute and give in alms yearly, among poor houſeholders and other poor people, the ſum of one hundred pounds ſterling; and yearly in and upon making and repairing of highways, the ſum of forty pounds ſterling. To the ſucceſs therefore and better proceedings in this intent, the king granted a commiſſion in his 37th year, anno 1545, to certain biſhops, to call theſe deans and chapters before them, and all other perſons, to enquire into the beſtowing and ordering of the ſame; and if they ſhould think the ſame could be better beſtowed elſewhere, and in other places than the ſame then was, that they ſhould have full power and authority to order and appoint the ſame otherwiſe, and in other places, as they

[b] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 77.

[c] The deanry is not in particular charged with the payment of firſt fruits or tenths. It is now of the yearly value of about 1000l. The prebends of between 3 and 400l. each. The income of the dean ariſes from his ſhare as a double prebend, and his ſeveralties being the rents of particular eſtates, to the whole of which he is entitled.

ſhould

ſhould think fit and judge more expedient, &c.[d] and a like commiſſion was directed by Edward VI. in his 1ſt year, to Sir Edward North, and others.[e]

The ſtatutes[f] or canons, which the dean and chapter had received when they were incorporated, admitting, through the different alterations made in the forms of religious worſhip, of ſome interpretations and additional amendments, ſuch were added by archbiſhop Parker, being called his injunctions, and were publiſhed in the chapter-houſe on October 7, 1573; in which ſtate the ſtatutes of this church remained till the time of archbiſhop Laud, who having the king's licence for the purpoſe under his great ſeal, reviewed them; and having, with great care and pains, made ſuch alterations as appeared to him neceſſary for making them more abſolute and complete, he preſented them to the king, who confirmed them by his letters patent, dated January 3d, in the twelfth year of his reign.[g] Theſe ſtatutes, which ſtill continue in force, the ſeveral members of this church, at their entrance into it, *are ſworn to obey*, and by them they are at this time in a great meaſure governed.

[d] The king, particularly in his 37th year, took the almonry to himſelf, for a mint office, and likewiſe Canterbury college, in Oxford; ſix valuable manors in Eſſex, one in Buckinghamſhire, and another in Kent; for all which he *moſt graciouſly* gave them in exchange, the ſingle manor, rectory and advowſon of Godmerſham, in this county; valued at 80l 11s. o$\frac{1}{2}$d. and charged with a rent to the crown, of 10l. 1s. 8d. Such were the exchanges this king *graciouſly* made with this church. There is a copy of this deed in Harleian MSS. No. 1197-19.

[e] Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 134.

[f] There is a copy of the ſtatutes given by Henry VIII. to this church, among Harleian MSS. No. 1197-15.

[g] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 99.

END OF VOL. XI.

☞ *Any* ERRORS *or* MISTAKES, *in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to* W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *To face title, ... Plate of* THE SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF THE CITY.
2. *To face p.* 1. .. *Plan of* THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS.
3. *To face p.* 61. *Plate of* THE ANTIENT CASTLE OF CANTERBURY.
4. *To face p.* 74. *Ditto of* ST. GEORGE'S-GATE.
5. *To face p.* 76. *Ditto of* WESTGATE.
9. *To face p.* 284. *Ditto of* ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.